

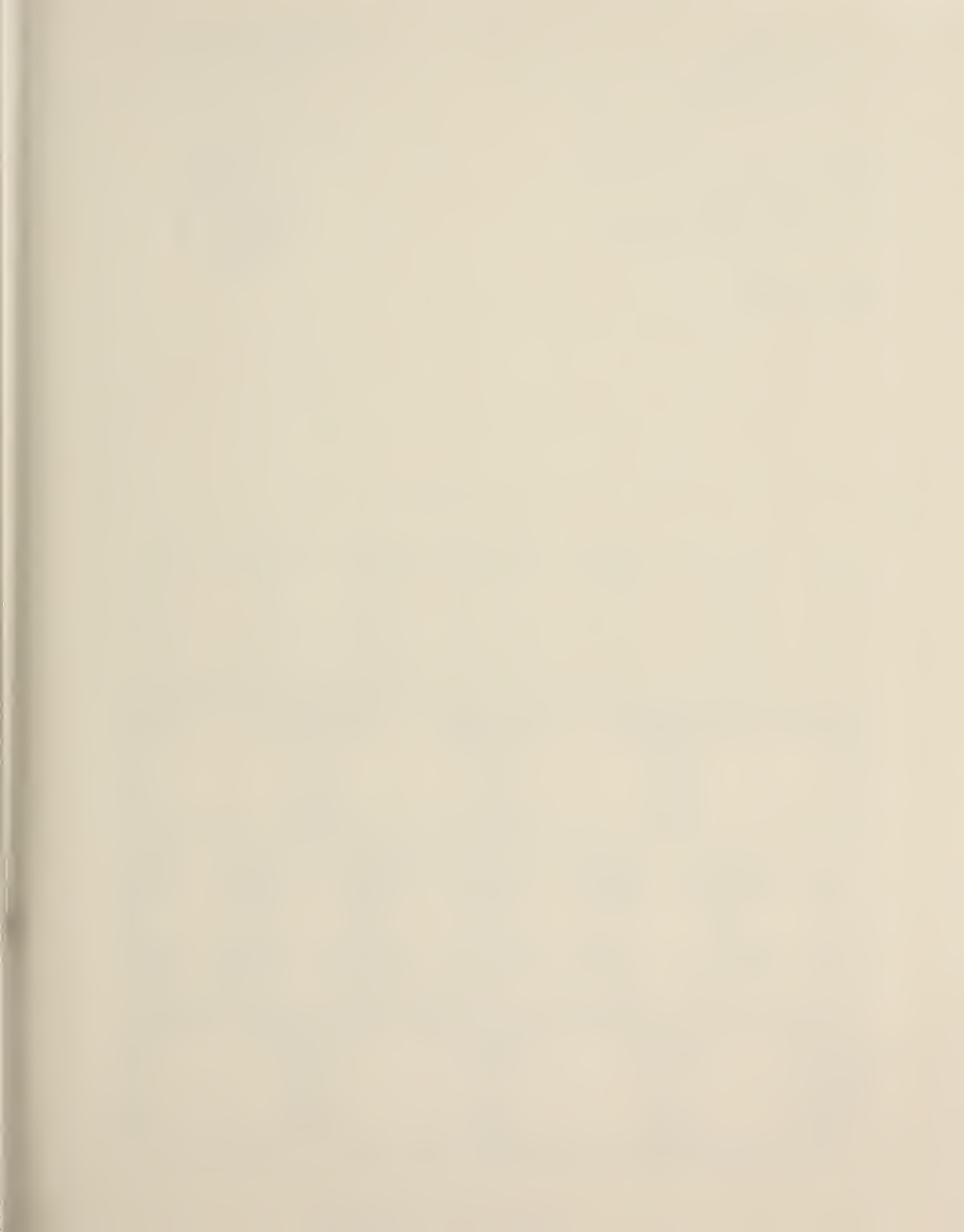
1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

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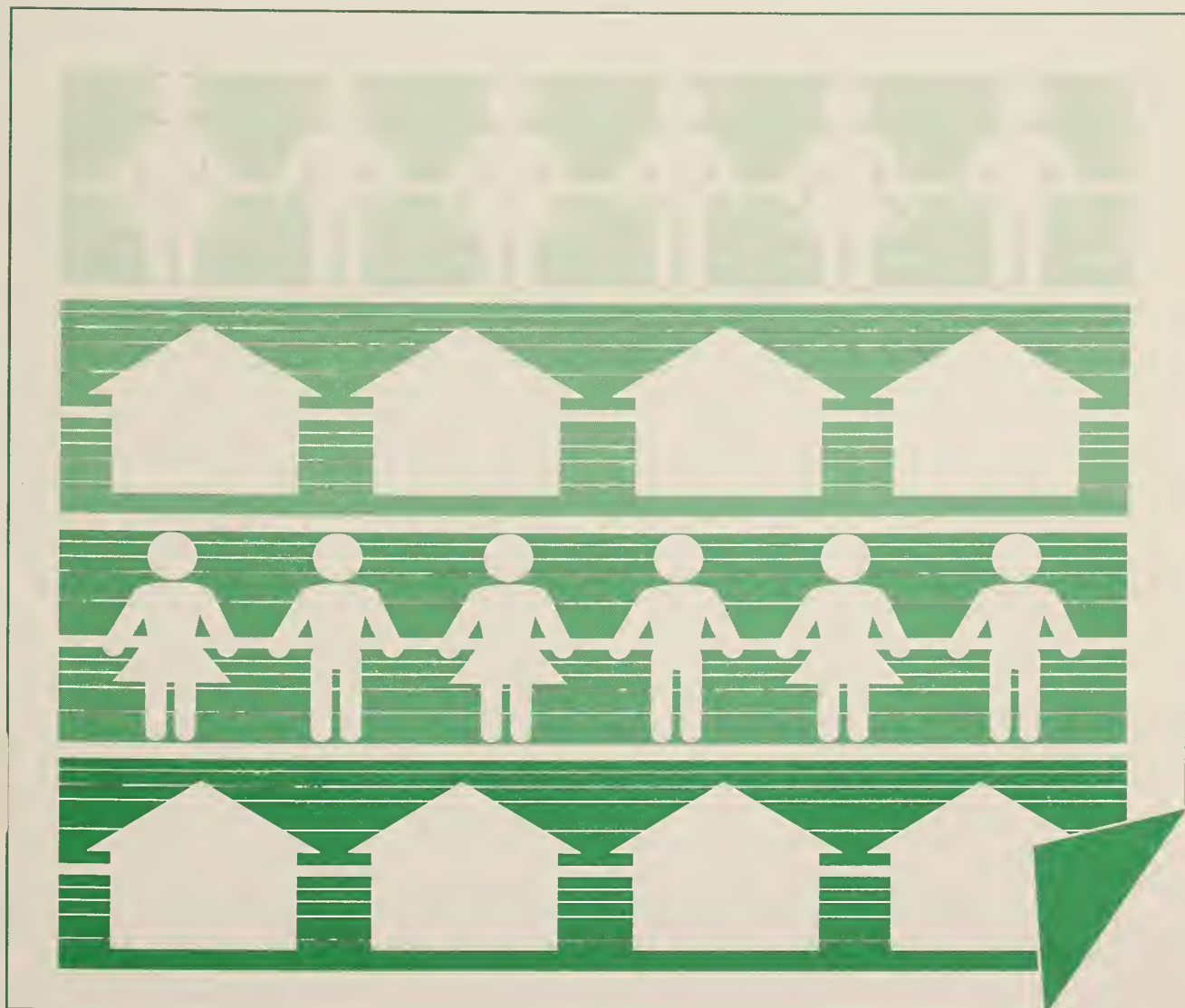
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
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1990 CPH-4-16

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Indiana



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1990 Census of
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Population and Housing
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
 (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
 (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
 (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	---	121	150	---
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	---	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	181(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	182(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	---	139(A)	155	177(A)
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--- Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title		Headnote			Column head				
Heading		Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990			Spanner				
Stubhead		Total			Boxhead				
Stub		Total			Data field				
Sidehead		Total			Data field				
28 ALASKA		SEX AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			Report title				
Page number and State name									

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the "User Notes" section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility	13	...	...	...
Group quarters	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNAs, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/ BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
LAND AREA						
Square kilometers	92 903.6	1 683.2	10 071.0	4 702.7	9 341.7	18 032.7
Square miles	35 870.1	649.9	3 888.4	1 815.7	3 606.8	6 962.4
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN						
All persons	5 544 159	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 415
White	5 020 700	411 190	526 723	502 899	514 933	536 008
Black	432 092	116 863	22 887	41 091	30 635	11 928
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12 720	1 008	1 087	1 667	1 500	2 085
Asian or Pacific Islander	37 617	3 559	2 453	4 198	3 346	1 917
Other race	41 030	21 796	1 266	4 561	4 002	2 477
Hispanic origin (of any race)	98 788	47 320	3 322	10 717	8 818	7 463
White, not of Hispanic origin	4 965 242	387 016	524 657	496 902	510 224	531 197
AGE						
All persons	5 544 159	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 415
Under 5 years	398 656	39 010	36 433	42 025	44 283	39 472
5 to 9 years	410 463	43 402	37 417	41 545	44 928	42 178
10 to 14 years	406 513	45 428	39 289	40 125	43 775	43 220
15 to 19 years	427 579	43 616	46 022	41 287	41 711	42 544
20 to 24 years	417 635	37 305	43 980	42 804	37 907	34 847
25 to 34 years	915 109	87 502	83 164	90 215	92 885	85 177
35 to 44 years	819 161	82 921	79 245	82 789	83 123	80 698
45 to 54 years	570 791	58 433	61 180	54 211	54 311	60 685
55 to 64 years	482 056	50 634	51 823	47 644	45 161	51 498
65 to 74 years	402 041	41 235	43 470	41 371	37 834	43 135
75 to 84 years	222 404	19 910	24 752	23 066	21 259	23 484
85 years and over	71 751	5 020	7 641	7 334	7 239	7 477
3 and 4 years	160 956	15 872	14 794	16 849	17 832	16 374
16 years and over	4 248 578	417 683	432 999	423 063	413 058	420 899
18 years and over	4 088 195	400 197	416 400	407 768	396 224	403 843
21 years and over	3 808 331	374 954	384 866	380 081	371 907	379 388
60 years and over	938 560	91 699	102 026	96 277	89 188	99 780
62 years and over	841 748	81 439	91 595	86 726	79 975	89 590
Median age	32.8	33.0	33.9	32.7	32.0	33.8
Female	2 855 878	288 149	286 832	282 948	284 029	284 532
Under 5 years	194 672	19 175	17 755	20 351	21 664	19 278
5 to 9 years	199 639	21 176	18 194	20 085	21 900	20 469
10 to 14 years	197 702	22 269	19 134	19 592	21 239	21 011
15 to 19 years	210 104	21 687	23 004	20 313	20 231	20 754
20 to 24 years	208 409	19 234	22 003	20 974	18 964	17 353
25 to 34 years	463 554	46 134	41 762	44 419	46 884	43 260
35 to 44 years	414 919	42 680	40 325	41 144	41 650	40 659
45 to 54 years	290 681	30 029	31 045	27 413	27 733	30 701
55 to 64 years	254 203	26 623	27 308	25 296	23 622	26 750
65 to 74 years	227 822	23 173	24 863	23 389	21 342	24 160
75 to 84 years	141 274	12 384	15 783	14 543	13 453	14 654
85 years and over	52 899	3 585	5 656	5 429	5 347	5 483
3 and 4 years	78 716	7 834	7 244	8 049	8 787	7 963
16 years and over	2 224 837	221 161	227 745	219 224	215 176	219 495
18 years and over	2 146 873	212 497	219 668	211 673	206 986	211 269
21 years and over	2 007 786	199 785	203 418	197 954	195 126	199 267
60 years and over	551 190	52 800	60 200	56 460	52 219	57 759
62 years and over	499 961	47 239	54 625	51 359	47 451	52 489
Median age	34.0	33.9	35.4	34.1	33.2	35.0
Male	2 688 281	266 267	267 584	271 468	270 387	269 883
Median age	31.6	31.9	32.4	31.4	30.9	32.6
VOTING-AGE PERSONS						
Persons 18 years and over	4 088 195	400 197	416 400	407 768	396 224	403 843
Male	1 941 322	187 700	196 732	196 095	189 238	192 574
Female	2 146 873	212 497	219 668	211 673	206 986	211 269
White	3 738 638	306 647	397 513	374 380	371 972	391 682
Black	288 307	77 029	15 657	26 635	18 729	7 984
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9 059	687	819	1 138	968	1 444
Asian or Pacific Islander	27 405	2 418	1 734	2 904	2 252	1 307
Other race	24 786	13 416	677	2 711	2 303	1 426
Hispanic origin (of any race)	62 170	29 598	2 161	6 516	5 263	4 415
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	5 544 159	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 415
In households	5 382 167	546 425	535 267	532 374	545 074	542 588
Householder	2 065 355	198 750	209 961	203 314	202 849	205 013
Nonfamily householder	1 480 351	146 768	151 189	145 125	147 972	153 491
Family householder	585 004	51 982	58 772	58 189	54 877	51 522
Male	248 343	23 535	23 576	24 980	23 867	21 000
Living alone	193 625	19 331	18 485	19 079	18 581	17 143
Female	336 661	28 447	35 196	33 209	31 010	30 522
Living alone	303 216	26 075	31 954	29 992	28 141	28 566
Spouse	1 202 020	109 778	123 868	117 832	123 187	129 666
Child	1 740 331	193 702	165 700	173 414	186 933	178 197
Grandchild	80 599	12 753	7 662	7 610	6 282	7 057
Other relatives	103 376	15 324	8 898	10 290	8 726	8 425
Nonrelatives	190 486	16 118	19 178	19 914	17 097	14 230
Institutionalized persons	81 686	3 864	9 887	11 527	6 612	7 712
Other persons in group quarters	80 306	4 127	9 262	10 515	2 730	4 115
Persons per household	2.61	2.75	2.55	2.62	2.69	2.65
Persons per family	3.11	3.26	3.02	3.13	3.20	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	696 196	66 165	75 863	71 771	66 332	74 096
In households	648 426	63 287	71 009	67 077	61 428	69 289
Householder	452 333	43 152	50 042	46 248	42 462	48 221
Nonfamily householder	214 651	18 660	21 681	21 581	19 753	22 538
Family householder	208 437	17 976	23 518	21 005	19 229	21 966
Living alone	40 753	4 148	4 302	4 120	3 596	4 177
Male	167 684	13 828	19 216	16 885	15 633	17 789
Female	156 501	14 149	17 496	16 756	15 829	17 592
Spouse	32 920	5 132	2 806	3 370	2 598	2 864
Other relatives	6 672	854	665	703	539	612
Nonrelatives	46 522	2 836	4 673	4 514	4 748	4 667
Institutionalized persons	1 248	42	181	180	156	140
Other persons in group quarters						

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
LAND AREA					
Square kilometers	5 278.1	12 307.8	13 537.8	17 439.3	509.3
Square miles	2 037.9	4 752.1	5 226.9	6 733.3	196.6
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					
All persons	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 416
White	541 811	533 827	531 232	541 899	380 178
Black	5 888	10 899	17 093	9 436	165 372
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	841	1 319	953	932	1 328
Asian or Pacific Islander	4 727	6 848	4 258	1 404	4 907
Other race	1 149	1 523	880	745	2 631
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4 374	4 611	3 262	2 458	6 443
White, not of Hispanic origin	538 622	530 856	528 863	540 146	376 759
AGE					
All persons	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 416
Under 5 years	40 392	36 883	36 188	38 279	45 691
5 to 9 years	41 825	38 508	37 846	41 736	41 078
10 to 14 years	40 110	37 730	37 122	43 584	36 130
15 to 19 years	38 328	48 694	45 980	42 180	37 217
20 to 24 years	32 920	54 638	50 460	35 645	47 129
25 to 34 years	97 651	88 315	87 783	88 886	113 531
35 to 44 years	93 182	79 042	78 048	83 772	76 341
45 to 54 years	61 942	56 193	54 973	60 104	48 759
55 to 64 years	46 314	45 898	48 705	49 490	44 889
65 to 74 years	35 820	38 917	43 194	40 241	36 824
75 to 84 years	19 049	22 046	25 582	22 997	20 259
85 years and over	6 883	7 552	8 535	7 502	6 568
3 and 4 years	16 247	14 929	14 763	15 529	17 767
16 years and over	424 039	433 815	436 179	422 162	424 681
18 years and over	408 057	418 523	421 765	404 813	410 605
21 years and over	387 429	378 484	384 395	381 131	385 696
60 years and over	84 135	91 462	102 333	95 413	86 247
62 years and over	74 996	82 291	92 412	85 684	77 040
Median age	33.6	31.9	33.0	33.6	30.9
Female	286 708	279 541	287 588	283 902	291 649
Under 5 years	19 457	17 992	17 629	18 904	22 467
5 to 9 years	20 437	18 648	18 426	20 243	20 061
10 to 14 years	19 566	18 305	17 931	21 031	17 624
15 to 19 years	18 666	22 881	23 184	20 586	18 798
20 to 24 years	16 955	24 794	25 430	17 685	25 017
25 to 34 years	50 749	43 331	44 087	44 995	57 933
35 to 44 years	47 971	39 568	39 362	42 065	39 495
45 to 54 years	31 284	28 295	28 150	30 175	25 856
55 to 64 years	24 034	23 887	26 043	26 001	24 639
65 to 74 years	20 023	22 049	24 874	22 461	21 488
75 to 84 years	12 338	14 109	16 354	14 303	13 353
85 years and over	5 228	5 682	6 118	5 453	4 918
3 and 4 years	7 916	7 281	7 260	7 631	8 751
16 years and over	223 231	221 032	230 149	219 467	228 157
18 years and over	215 429	213 834	223 203	211 090	221 224
21 years and over	205 492	195 329	203 724	199 530	208 161
60 years and over	49 340	53 955	60 824	55 369	52 264
62 years and over	44 622	49 133	55 535	50 276	47 232
Median age	34.5	33.6	34.4	34.7	32.0
Male	267 708	274 875	266 828	270 514	262 767
Median age	32.7	30.3	31.5	32.4	29.8
VOTING-AGE PERSONS					
Persons 18 years and over	408 057	418 523	421 765	404 813	410 605
Male	192 628	204 689	198 562	193 723	189 381
Female	215 429	213 834	223 203	211 090	221 224
White	399 399	402 597	405 182	396 401	292 865
Black	4 092	8 289	11 880	6 426	111 586
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	621	979	723	667	1 013
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 235	5 613	3 392	929	3 621
Other race	710	1 045	588	390	1 520
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 790	3 302	2 322	1 556	4 247
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 416	554 416
In households	546 759	518 994	528 449	544 029	542 208
Householder	209 027	200 596	211 519	202 651	221 675
Family householder	154 970	143 665	145 316	153 586	138 269
Nonfamily householder	54 057	56 931	66 203	49 065	83 406
Male	21 811	24 259	27 026	20 013	38 276
Living alone	16 728	17 662	20 917	16 432	29 267
Female	32 246	32 672	39 177	29 052	45 130
Living alone	28 965	28 856	34 559	27 075	39 033
Spouse	134 101	121 464	120 652	127 971	93 501
Child	174 868	160 515	159 430	181 539	166 033
Grandchild	5 285	6 186	6 249	7 648	13 867
Other relatives	8 263	8 676	8 463	10 202	16 109
Nonrelatives	15 215	21 557	22 136	14 018	31 023
Institutionalized persons	6 047	12 675	7 701	8 041	7 620
Other persons in group quarters	1 610	22 747	18 266	2 346	4 588
Persons per household	2.62	2.59	2.50	2.68	2.45
Persons per family	3.08	3.07	3.03	3.13	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	61 752	68 515	77 311	70 740	63 651
In households	56 749	63 145	71 615	65 302	59 525
Householder	38 803	44 214	50 879	45 839	42 473
Family householder	17 793	21 471	25 472	21 472	21 703
Nonfamily householder	17 352	20 900	24 841	20 937	20 713
Male	2 939	3 881	4 768	4 301	4 521
Female	14 413	17 019	20 073	16 636	16 192
Spouse	14 492	15 403	17 091	15 453	12 240
Other relatives	3 005	2 963	2 988	3 357	3 837
Nonrelatives	449	565	657	653	975
Institutionalized persons	4 950	5 330	5 644	5 116	4 044
Other persons in group quarters	53	40	52	322	82

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Age												
Congressional District													
County													
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]													
The State													
District 1													
COUNTY													
Lake County (pt.)													
Porter County (pt.)													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Crown Point city (pt.)													
Dyer town													
East Chicago city													
Gary city													
Griffith town													
Hammond city													
Highland town													
Hobart city													
Lake Station city													
Merrillville town													
Munster town													
Portage city													
Schererville town													
Valparaiso city													
District 2													
COUNTY													
Bartholomew County (pt.)													
Decatur County													
Delaware County													
Henry County (pt.)													
Joy County (pt.)													
Johnson County (pt.)													
Madison County													
Randolph County													
Rush County													
Shelby County													
Wayne County													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Anderson city													
Columbus city (pt.)													
Muncie city													
New Castle city													
Richmond city													
Shelbyville city													
District 3													
COUNTY													
Elkhart County													
Kosciusko County (pt.)													
La Porte County													
St. Joseph County													
Starke County (pt.)													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Elkhart city													
Goshen city													
Granger city													
La Porte city													
Michigan City city													
Mishawaka city													
South Bend city													
Worsaw city (pt.)													
District 4													

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY														
Adams County	31 095	2 698	22 251	21 235	1 424	1 640	8 806	2 871	1 120	1 180	4 174	1 918	475	30.6
Allen County	300 836	23 840	226 105	217 332	13 011	16 949	99 580	29 408	12 057	12 203	34 124	14 357	3 648	32.1
De Kalb County	35 321	2 427	26 186	25 623	1 474	1 824	10 711	3 469	1 413	1 464	4 222	1 887	471	31.9
Huntington County	35 453	2 453	26 647	25 623	1 598	1 836	10 711	3 496	1 430	1 498	5 054	2 314	650	32.8
Jay County (pt.)	3 335	271	26 301	12 400	1 463	1 635	959	2 706	1 098	1 099	3 009	1 229	34	33.7
Lafayette County	29 477	2 624	26 301	19 135	1 473	1 556	8 184	2 719	1 445	1 700	496	204	254	28.1
Noble County	37 877	3 047	27 981	26 754	1 443	1 506	8 194	3 651	1 549	1 559	4 577	1 951	501	31.9
Steuben County	27 446	1 987	21 081	20 754	1 643	1 574	8 655	3 741	1 245	1 268	3 589	1 457	331	33.4
Wells County	25 948	2 002	19 305	18 570	976	1 230	7 992	2 658	1 047	1 164	3 503	1 569	448	33.1
Whitley County	27 651	2 084	20 719	19 796	1 132	1 295	8 655	2 678	1 201	1 251	3 584	1 612	427	33.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Wayne city	173 072	13 977	132 067	127 431	7 881	11 323	56 691	14 808	6 545	7 092	23 091	10 536	2 807	31.6
Huntington city	16 389	1 327	12 303	11 876	910	1 026	4 865	1 382	612	683	2 398	1 116	289	31.3
District 5	554 415	39 472	420 899	403 843	24 455	27 234	165 875	60 685	25 814	25 684	74 096	30 961	7 477	33.8
District 6														
COUNTY														
Benton County	9 441	696	7 065	6 783	302	428	2 619	965	438	459	1 572	684	183	34.7
Blackford County	14 067	973	10 958	10 495	568	668	4 071	1 624	679	742	2 143	919	219	35.7
Cornell County	18 809	1 312	14 411	13 833	724	868	5 556	2 098	851	950	2 786	1 137	292	35.0
Cross County	38 413	2 592	29 145	28 256	1 501	1 666	5 427	1 843	1 795	1 843	5 858	2 425	303	35.3
Fulton County	71 149	4 809	58 031	55 292	4 289	4 057	21 059	8 608	3 835	3 724	10 227	3 009	1 059	34.9
Groton County	80 827	5 769	68 801	65 281	3 306	4 035	24 897	9 640	3 702	3 702	9 472	3 848	929	34.1
Howard County	24 940	1 772	18 593	17 765	1 435	1 368	7 217	2 678	1 002	1 018	3 069	1 278	294	32.0
Jasper County	27 752	2 188	20 573	19 747	1 681	1 304	8 515	3 052	1 251	1 270	3 274	1 271	232	32.9
Kosciusko County (pt.)	45 201	3 357	33 560	32 177	1 811	2 111	15 072	4 850	1 915	1 746	4 672	1 727	325	32.4
Lake County (pt.)	42 182	3 255	31 412	30 154	1 639	1 995	12 790	4 286	1 895	1 902	5 647	2 506	671	33.3
Marshall County	36 897	2 911	27 518	26 413	1 635	2 253	11 539	3 615	1 519	1 562	4 290	1 788	393	31.5
Miami County	13 551	950	10 052	9 627	562	529	4 022	1 518	588	607	1 801	810	207	33.6
Newtown County	4 909	377	3 614	3 462	197	265	1 550	211	220	220	540	211	43	32.4
Pulaski County	12 643	956	9 417	9 024	480	577	3 566	1 226	590	608	1 977	848	195	33.8
Storke County (pt.)	16 189	1 176	12 147	11 635	727	771	4 606	1 625	752	773	2 381	1 042	253	33.4
Vermillion County (pt.)	9 055	557	6 968	6 678	393	368	2 277	1 085	434	386	1 285	511	89	35.2
Wabash County	35 069	2 365	26 937	25 852	1 906	1 906	9 983	3 638	1 604	1 574	5 207	2 429	716	33.7
Warren County	8 176	575	6 281	6 035	300	379	2 336	988	420	393	1 219	496	120	36.0
White County	23 265	1 593	17 699	16 977	868	948	6 890	2 296	1 073	1 235	3 667	1 507	358	35.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	10 948	791	8 447	8 166	411	524	3 796	1 079	438	463	1 455	561	91	33.5
Kokomo city	44 942	3 416	31 549	33 300	1 792	2 583	13 904	4 784	2 069	2 060	6 108	2 588	663	33.4
Logansport city	16 812	1 206	12 911	12 416	696	796	4 921	1 488	687	748	3 082	1 428	396	34.2
Marian city	32 618	2 258	25 557	24 673	1 641	1 797	9 185	3 332	1 609	1 682	5 427	2 458	662	35.2
Perry city	12 843	945	9 793	9 428	514	601	3 781	1 173	559	639	2 081	957	256	33.9
Warsaw city	12 127	840	9 336	9 003	501	709	3 576	1 198	561	561	1 868	826	182	33.9
District 6	1 672	154	1 236	1 192	74	84	525	167	81	72	189	66	22	31.3
District 6	554 416	40 392	424 039	408 057	20 628	26 588	190 833	61 942	23 931	22 383	61 752	25 932	6 883	33.6
District 7														
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	10 688	829	7 945	7 625	305	266	3 612	1 365	446	372	1 259	689	292	35.9
Clinton County	2 295	23 336	23 336	22 422	1 151	1 454	9 137	3 111	1 404	1 360	4 805	2 214	647	34.1
Hamilton County	108 936	8 909	80 502	77 313	3 697	4 543	39 180	12 786	4 346	3 772	8 989	3 524	927	32.9
Hancock County	45 527	2 992	34 497	32 982	1 910	2 048	14 614	5 732	2 062	1 868	4 748	1 966	481	34.2
Henry County (pt.)	4 013	303	3 092	2 988	161	211	1 165	479	208	210	554	234	46	34.8
Johnson County (pt.)	82 994	5 850	63 220	60 503	4 514	4 514	27 393	9 286	3 346	3 117	8 774	3 995	1 407	34.8
Morgan County (pt.)	242 743	17 412	189 632	183 369	8 061	12 345	86 847	25 652	10 800	10 346	29 170	11 841	2 827	33.9
Morgan County (pt.)	12 422	786	9 404	8 951	589	495	4 071	1 647	492	492	1 069	377	77	33.8
Tippecanoe County	16 119	1 016	12 411	11 904	681	712	4 814	1 884	731	698	2 384	1 092	279	35.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	2 949	209	2 343	2 256	146	313	1 187	282	77	59	192	75	9	28.8
Cornell city	25 380	1 804	18 950	18 111	994	974	8 334	3 538	1 156	994	2 255	1 027	335	35.5
Frankfort city	14 754	1 126	11 231	10 774	560	752	4 268	1 336	614	676	2 568	1 263	373	34.0

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age											Median age																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
				All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over		75 years and over	85 years and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
District 6—Con.	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													Median age
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 9—Con.														
COUNTY														
Bartolomew County (pt.)	8 167	534	6 267	5 959	340	331	2 667	1 152	418	328	723	257	51	34.3
Brown County	14 080	866	11 053	10 612	517	585	4 456	1 806	764	4 008	1 787	401	137	36.5
Clark County	87 777	5 765	67 880	65 228	3 910	4 477	28 662	9 590	3 986	4 008	10 595	4 401	1 034	33.8
Crawford County	9 914	685	7 522	7 186	416	487	2 901	1 055	441	472	1 414	458	144	34.0
Dearborn County	38 835	2 887	28 904	27 729	1 668	1 795	12 112	4 186	1 673	1 684	4 611	1 892	485	33.1
Dubois County	36 616	2 950	27 342	26 322	1 372	2 029	11 789	3 586	1 510	1 519	4 517	2 096	566	32.1
Fayette County	26 015	1 614	20 034	19 112	1 107	1 318	7 556	2 848	1 206	1 300	3 777	1 581	394	35.1
Floyd County	64 404	4 471	49 259	47 362	2 736	3 145	20 721	6 901	2 743	2 905	8 211	3 471	871	34.0
Franklin County	19 580	1 450	14 473	13 794	824	941	5 829	2 024	865	2 905	2 434	1 082	307	32.7
Harrison County	29 890	2 047	22 394	21 440	1 236	1 375	9 602	3 321	1 294	1 306	3 396	1 466	358	33.2
Jackson County	37 730	2 612	28 724	27 550	1 511	2 013	11 477	4 031	1 724	1 676	5 118	2 343	552	33.6
Jefferson County	29 919	2 191	22 342	22 342	1 708	1 761	8 905	3 270	1 340	1 328	4 030	1 695	377	33.7
Jennings County	23 661	1 458	18 108	17 275	1 066	1 267	7 385	2 736	1 011	987	2 733	1 115	264	33.1
Ohio County	35 315	345	14 073	13 923	218	248	5 885	1 851	835	566	2 444	339	98	34.1
Putnam County	19 107	1 204	14 735	14 157	993	1 073	5 885	2 514	1 078	909	2 791	1 186	294	33.5
Ripley County	24 616	1 811	18 451	17 597	923	1 273	7 211	2 412	953	836	2 482	1 231	427	33.1
Spencer County	20 991	1 501	15 887	15 159	914	1 176	6 366	2 412	890	878	2 544	1 139	293	32.7
Spencer County	19 490	1 353	14 771	14 170	760	914	6 072	2 112	890	878	2 544	1 139	293	32.7
Switzerland County	7 738	513	5 873	5 646	303	328	2 187	904	384	371	1 169	532	130	35.2
Union County	6 976	465	5 282	5 026	264	365	2 071	776	278	305	967	446	99	33.7
Washington County	23 717	1 609	17 944	17 224	997	1 238	7 184	2 530	1 086	985	3 204	1 381	370	33.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksville town	19 833	1 159	15 967	15 456	907	1 219	6 295	2 147	875	937	3 076	1 474	437	35.0
Columbus city (pt.)	167	18	124	114	7	11	76	11	3	3	3	—	—	27.8
Connersville city	15 550	955	12 202	11 675	664	833	4 319	1 645	687	828	2 699	1 231	339	36.1
Jasper city	10 030	748	7 806	7 557	342	591	3 243	945	443	462	1 531	715	181	33.9
Jeffersonville city	21 841	1 517	17 025	16 440	949	1 174	7 075	2 235	979	1 052	2 976	1 268	285	33.9
Madison city	12 006	747	9 518	9 205	435	676	3 542	1 276	614	596	2 066	922	219	36.5
New Albany city	36 322	2 612	28 325	27 366	1 548	2 005	11 055	3 413	1 569	1 798	5 978	2 654	668	34.4
Seymour city	15 576	1 131	11 882	11 427	610	954	4 805	1 419	645	647	2 347	1 139	291	32.8
District 10	554 416	45 691	424 681	410 605	24 909	38 525	189 872	48 759	22 293	22 596	63 651	26 827	6 568	30.9
COUNTY														
Marion County (pt.)	554 416	45 691	424 681	410 605	24 909	38 525	189 872	48 759	22 293	22 596	63 651	26 827	6 568	30.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	10 434	676	8 290	8 027	374	493	3 084	967	538	585	1 986	806	205	36.7
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	517 952	42 923	396 272	383 048	23 417	36 079	177 271	45 645	20 738	20 975	58 923	25 015	6 175	30.9
Lawrence city (pt.)	20 008	1 665	15 182	14 704	805	1 431	7 425	1 700	787	796	1 760	524	74	30.0
Speedway town (pt.)	4 719	330	3 881	3 803	268	481	1 650	293	146	162	803	404	105	30.8
Indianapolis city (pt.)	519 255	43 000	397 328	384 071	23 462	36 120	177 713	45 799	20 822	21 053	59 102	25 093	6 184	30.8

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State ----- District 1 -----	5 544 159 554 416	2 688 281 266 267	2 855 878 288 149	5 020 700 411 190	432 092 116 863	12 720 1 008	37 617 3 559	41 030 21 796	98 788 47 320	4 965 242 387 016	428 612 115 526	11 999 828	36 618 3 405	2 900 321
COUNTY	430 393 124 023	205 593 60 674	224 800 63 349	289 730 121 460	116 412 451	774 234	2 619 940	20 858 938	43 538 3 782	268 389 118 627	115 083 443	608 220	2 496 909	279 42
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	6 780 10 923 33 892 116 646 17 916 84 236 23 696 21 822 13 899 27 257 19 949 29 060 19 926 24 414	3 111 5 319 16 109 53 602 8 861 11 439 10 596 7 029 13 059 9 568 14 147 9 958 11 484	3 669 5 604 17 783 63 044 9 055 43 443 12 257 11 226 7 029 14 198 10 381 14 913 9 968 12 930	6 686 12 881 10 658 19 020 16 959 71 465 23 165 21 467 12 867 24 998 18 993 28 229 19 330 23 873	5 63 11 379 93 982 434 7 743 56 207 48 31 87 117 142	3 16 80 175 27 203 16 207 15 65 32 58 28 50	66 79 87 213 171 348 207 245 31 233 720 150 254 275	20 99 9 473 3 256 325 4 477 252 245 905 627 134 506 171 74	130 427 16 196 6 690 946 9 941 919 1 058 1 834 1 880 1 854 711 346	6 577 10 337 6 476 16 403 16 353 66 104 22 503 20 647 11 951 23 757 26 894 18 792 23 606	5 63 11 078 93 119 428 7 634 55 48 25 1 356 87 115 138	3 10 41 134 23 163 12 13 55 30 52 27 47	65 86 56 196 428 313 202 46 26 229 140 252 271	2 900 321 104 4 81 5 10 8 5 5 5 6 294
District 2 -----	554 416	267 584	286 832	526 723	22 887	1 087	2 453	1 266	3 322	524 657	22 727	1 022	2 394	294
COUNTY	55 490 23 645 119 639 44 126 18 177 5 115 130 669 27 148 18 129 40 307 71 951	26 793 11 647 56 827 21 177 8 811 2 535 63 832 13 132 17 778 19 400 34 352	28 697 11 998 62 832 22 949 9 306 5 280 66 737 14 016 9 351 20 707 37 599	53 692 23 444 111 232 43 454 18 006 5 038 119 734 26 947 17 901 39 743 67 532	952 39 7 167 463 26 47 9 870 56 142 330 3 795	94 19 274 70 30 299 49 15 67 153	601 129 641 46 46 415 367 60 142 296	151 14 345 62 69 4 351 11 25 175	393 92 853 201 134 19 885 192 118 374	53 419 23 371 110 733 43 310 43 937 5 024 119 207 24 811 17 855 39 655 67 335	943 39 7 113 460 24 47 9 823 56 137 329 3 756	86 18 253 72 29 12 286 47 4 62 143	589 124 617 73 45 8 407 37 58 142 289	60 1 90 10 8 - 61 5 4 1 54
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	59 459 31 635 71 035 17 753 38 705 15 336	27 785 14 923 33 105 8 240 18 023 7 243	31 674 16 712 37 930 9 513 20 682 8 093	50 460 30 171 63 304 17 275 34 677 14 934	8 442 794 6 774 382 3 553 301	161 53 186 33 107 22	239 508 501 29 233 68	157 109 270 34 135 11	374 273 625 101 264 51	50 233 29 979 62 964 17 207 34 557 14 898	8 409 786 6 729 379 3 514 300	155 46 171 31 100 18	237 499 480 29 228 68	51 52 66 6 42 1
District 3 -----	554 416	271 468	282 948	502 899	41 091	1 667	4 198	4 561	10 717	496 902	40 729	1 594	4 126	348
COUNTY	156 198 37 542 107 066 247 052 6 558	76 391 18 261 54 483 119 057 3 276	79 807 19 281 52 583 127 995 3 282	146 505 36 675 96 286 216 984 6 449	7 106 204 9 580 24 190 11	453 60 259 846 49	997 256 431 2 507 7	1 137 347 510 2 525 42	2 932 898 1 576 5 201 110	144 701 36 134 95 229 214 455 6 383	7 046 198 9 522 23 953 10	424 58 247 817 48	981 246 422 2 470 7	114 8 70 156 -
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	43 627 23 797 20 741 21 507 33 822 42 608 105 511 9 296	20 744 11 586 10 116 21 507 16 837 42 608 105 511 4 389	22 883 12 211 10 625 11 243 16 985 22 649 55 699 4 907	36 626 22 769 19 548 20 927 25 628 41 354 80 221 8 991	6 088 253 223 329 7 625 678 22 049 86	178 69 35 57 112 157 386 29	343 184 411 399 228 284 916 84	392 522 24 155 329 229 135 1 939 106	888 1 156 146 450 596 457 3 546 283	36 141 22 142 19 426 20 615 25 277 41 029 78 764 8 819	6 041 241 221 35 327 7 576 665 21 838 85	162 66 35 56 104 153 365 28	335 178 410 39 222 283 900 81	60 14 3 20 47 21 98 -
District 4 -----	554 416	270 387	284 029	514 933	30 635	1 500	3 346	4 002	8 818	510 224	30 355	1 420	3 211	388

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of only race)	Not of Hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY														
Adams County	31 095	15 233	15 862	30 530	36	42	810	30 152	35	37	55	6		
Allen County	300 836	145 796	155 040	264 086	30 314	892	5 821	261 247	30 045	835	2 543	345		
De Kalb County	35 324	17 311	18 013	35 009	37	91	175	34 792	37	150	175	9		
Huntington County	35 427	17 168	18 259	35 012	52	154	281	34 817	50	151	124	4		
Jay County (pt.)	3 335	1 639	1 696	3 307	4	2	17	3 291	2	2	4	4		
Lagrange County	29 477	14 710	14 767	29 156	44	59	362	28 831	37	52	87	4		
Noble County	37 877	18 664	19 213	37 456	58	83	625	37 010	58	80	98	6		
Shelburn County	27 446	13 701	13 745	27 146	51	64	193	27 010	51	59	131	2		
Wells County	25 948	12 592	13 356	25 758	10	40	262	25 591	10	40	40	5		
Whitley County	27 651	13 573	14 078	27 473	29	73	126	27 383	28	70	37	7		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Wayne city	173 072	82 311	90 761	139 244	28 989	560	4 679	137 184	28 732	525	1 656	296		
Huntington city	16 389	7 775	8 614	16 116	33	93	144	16 018	31	93	99	4		
District 5	554 415	269 883	284 532	536 008	11 928	2 085	7 463	531 197	11 781	2 006	1 814	154		
COUNTY														
Benton County	9 441	4 618	4 823	9 389	6	16	108	9 310	6	16	1	1		
Blackford County	14 067	6 827	7 240	13 978	7	44	91	13 911	6	43	16	1		
Carroll County	18 809	9 213	9 596	18 720	19	22	121	18 640	19	22	3	1		
Cass County	38 413	18 444	19 969	37 765	330	138	46	37 608	324	137	103	11		
Fulton County	18 840	9 153	9 687	18 555	151	47	135	18 449	151	47	33	5		
Groft County	74 169	35 704	38 465	67 817	504	298	634	66 980	5 002	285	356	32		
Howard County	80 827	38 634	42 193	75 420	4 398	226	1 514	74 706	4 365	213	444	4		
Jasper County	24 960	12 353	12 607	24 659	4	60	317	24 440	109	50	44	4		
Kosciusko County (pt.)	13 725	6 752	7 021	13 672	111	58	360	13 511	100	50	65	12		
Lake County (pt.)	45 201	22 476	22 725	44 473	276	91	988	43 724	257	89	141	2		
Marshall County	42 182	20 710	21 472	41 508	76	72	830	41 050	74	71	151	6		
Miami County	36 897	18 174	18 723	34 784	1 115	39	544	34 467	1 089	555	220	22		
Newton County	13 551	6 664	6 887	13 436	9	24	177	13 305	9	38	22	9		
Porter County (pt.)	4 709	2 370	2 339	4 869	3	4	76	4 817	3	9	4	4		
Pulaski County	12 643	6 227	6 416	12 509	65	21	106	12 431	65	21	20	1		
Shelburn County (pt.)	6 189	3 092	3 097	6 189	62	37	257	6 189	62	37	24	1		
Vermillion County (pt.)	9 035	4 421	4 614	9 017	10	15	34	8 986	15	10	15	3		
Wabash County	35 069	16 972	18 097	34 462	138	259	140	34 261	130	248	103	6		
Whelan County	8 176	4 032	4 144	8 140	1	15	23	8 121	1	16	1	1		
White County	23 285	11 241	12 024	23 127	2	50	175	22 998	2	49	38	3		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	10 948	5 382	5 566	10 571	254	5	275	10 378	236	5	54	163		
Kokomo city	44 962	20 922	24 040	40 260	4 001	133	780	39 713	3 670	126	294	29		
Lafayette city	16 812	8 612	9 126	16 482	197	62	101	16 412	196	42	33	8		
Marion city	32 618	15 522	17 096	26 950	4 838	332	1 034	26 427	4 795	136	199	25		
Peru city	12 843	5 956	6 887	11 988	414	143	140	11 907	405	326	60	9		
Wabash city	12 127	5 784	6 343	11 839	66	131	140	11 749	62	128	45	3		
Warsaw city (pt.)	1 672	770	902	1 615	31	3	29	1 604	30	3	5	1		
District 6	554 416	267 708	286 708	541 811	5 888	841	4 374	538 622	5 839	798	4 620	163		
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	10 688	5 019	5 669	10 597	30	10	42	10 560	30	10	41	5		
Clinton County	30 574	14 949	15 625	30 657	36	61	453	30 378	33	50	59	1		
Harmon County	108 256	53 278	55 058	108 764	676	163	425	106 193	660	153	1 175	30		
Harmon County (pt.)	22 403	10 973	11 430	22 403	44	59	333	22 403	44	59	164	6		
Henry County (pt.)	82 373	40 212	42 161	82 373	11	5	13	82 373	11	4	4	1		
Johnson County (pt.)	82 991	40 212	42 779	81 417	798	126	608	80 942	788	123	521	12		
Marion County (pt.)	242 743	115 832	126 911	234 861	4 282	370	2 007	233 421	4 265	351	2 597	102		
Morgan County (pt.)	12 422	6 929	8 193	12 360	1	38	72	12 302	1	20	10	7		
Tipton County	16 119	7 838	8 281	15 990	10	20	121	15 912	10	20	49	1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	2 949	1 408	1 541	2 900	11	3	34	2 876	10	3	25	1		
Carmel city	25 380	12 214	13 166	24 609	132	23	226	24 429	127	21	571	6		
Frankfort city	14 754	6 910	7 844	14 516	32	26	362	14 307	30	25	30	1		

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

INDIANA 9

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin				
	All persons		Other race					Hispanic origin (of any race)				
	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 9—Con. COUNTY												
Borrladamew County (pt.)	8 167	4 039	8 082	53	3	9	20	42	8 060	53	3	9
Brown County	14 080	7 038	13 968	4 703	47	18	34	94	13 900	13	46	9
Clark County	87 777	45 864	82 289	4 703	192	356	237	560	81 952	4 663	185	342
Crawford County	9 914	4 996	9 868	9	26	11	—	16	9 852	9	26	11
Dearborn County	38 835	19 026	38 440	252	53	75	15	125	38 339	250	49	69
Dubais County	36 616	18 654	36 466	33	30	55	32	244	36 258	33	29	50
Fayette County	26 015	13 424	25 462	435	37	69	12	83	25 392	434	35	68
Floyd County	30 718	33 686	61 415	2	92	175	80	254	61 217	2 640	90	172
Franklin County	19 580	9 887	19 496	10	34	27	13	52	19 460	10	31	27
Harrison County	29 890	15 073	29 641	124	58	36	31	126	29 547	123	58	34
Jackson County	37 730	19 444	37 289	138	66	189	48	122	37 216	132	65	183
Jefferson County	29 797	15 272	29 181	363	58	122	73	123	29 107	358	55	118
Jennings County	23 661	11 959	23 347	209	31	51	23	90	23 279	207	30	51
Ohio County	5 315	2 731	5 255	41	8	9	2	66	5 250	41	8	9
Perry County	19 107	9 459	18 819	210	32	32	14	66	18 773	202	32	32
Ripley County	24 616	12 560	24 001	16	44	38	17	62	24 453	16	44	37
Scott County	20 991	10 802	20 850	116	25	50	50	148	20 752	16	24	48
Spencer County	19 490	9 738	19 295	111	37	33	14	89	19 221	111	35	33
Switzerland County	7 738	3 938	7 695	15	16	10	2	22	7 675	15	16	10
Union County	6 976	3 592	6 915	20	15	21	5	25	6 895	20	15	21
Washington County	23 717	11 923	23 625	23	28	18	23	108	23 548	22	23	14
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Clarksville town	19 833	10 701	18 889	737	46	97	64	156	18 804	725	44	96
Columbus city (pt.)	167	80	163	4	—	—	—	—	163	4	—	—
Connersville city	15 550	8 221	15 086	401	22	39	2	56	15 035	400	20	38
Jasper city	10 030	5 230	9 993	15	5	11	6	47	9 952	15	5	11
Jeffersonville city	21 841	11 670	18 864	2 764	36	106	71	140	18 790	2 740	34	99
Madison city	12 006	5 662	11 645	230	19	68	44	56	11 610	230	19	66
New Albany city	36 322	16 791	33 842	2 251	68	96	65	178	33 705	2 250	93	25
Seymour city	15 576	7 289	15 250	124	27	149	26	67	15 207	118	26	147
District 10	554 416	291 649	380 178	165 372	1 328	4 907	2 631	6 443	376 759	164 587	1 263	4 752
COUNTY												
Marion County (pt.)	554 416	291 649	380 178	165 372	1 328	4 907	2 631	6 443	376 759	164 587	1 263	4 752
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Beech Grove city (pt.)	10 434	4 792	10 332	22	22	40	18	65	10 295	22	19	33
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	517 952	245 472	347 995	161 833	1 234	4 452	2 438	5 943	344 864	161 068	1 174	4 316
Lawrence city (pt.)	20 008	9 727	16 705	2 736	67	347	153	361	16 502	2 719	65	342
Speedway town (pt.)	4 719	2 134	4 022	613	59	59	20	50	3 995	611	5	52
Indianapolis city (pt.)	519 255	246 114	349 119	162 001	1 234	4 461	2 440	5 967	345 967	161 235	1 174	4 325

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husbond present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized persons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	Female					
The State -----	5 382 167	2 065 355	1 480 351	1 202 020	217 628	585 004	496 841	208 437	167 684	2.61	3.11	161 992	81 686	80 306
District 1 -----	546 425	198 750	146 768	109 778	29 490	51 982	45 406	17 976	13 828	2.75	3.26	7 991	3 864	4 127
COUNTY														
Lake County (pt.) -----	426 057	155 300	113 494	81 460	25 829	41 806	36 849	14 704	11 189	2.74	3.27	4 336	2 735	1 601
Porter County (pt.) -----	120 368	43 450	33 274	28 318	3 661	10 176	8 557	3 272	2 639	2.77	3.21	3 655	1 129	2 526
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	6 394	2 370	1 845	1 615	187	525	478	243	202	2.70	3.12	386	365	21
Dyer town -----	10 558	3 412	2 938	2 602	253	474	406	138	112	3.09	3.38	365	365	—
East Chicago city -----	33 723	12 122	8 507	4 731	3 125	3 615	3 324	1 394	995	2.78	3.42	169	160	9
Gory city -----	115 745	40 968	29 120	15 098	11 942	11 848	10 486	3 687	2 606	2.83	3.42	901	613	288
Griffith town -----	17 877	6 738	4 925	4 119	606	1 813	1 566	494	401	2.65	3.17	39	39	—
Hammond city -----	83 831	32 146	21 997	16 000	4 619	10 149	8 898	3 891	2 984	2.61	3.21	405	189	216
Highland town -----	23 643	8 728	6 770	5 826	753	1 958	1 753	722	608	2.71	3.14	53	53	—
Hobart city -----	21 621	8 073	6 071	5 059	741	2 002	1 752	788	626	2.68	3.13	201	201	—
Lake Station city -----	13 803	4 826	3 658	2 789	609	1 168	947	371	273	2.86	3.29	96	96	—
Merrillville town -----	26 898	10 006	7 607	6 388	910	2 399	2 118	1 075	869	2.69	3.14	359	349	10
Munster town -----	19 669	7 226	5 789	5 190	466	1 437	1 320	688	581	2.72	3.12	280	256	24
Portage city -----	28 837	10 520	8 010	6 499	1 140	2 510	2 092	769	596	2.74	3.18	223	221	2
Schererville town -----	19 776	7 416	5 405	4 715	505	2 011	1 713	344	272	2.67	3.20	150	49	101
Volporoisio city -----	21 355	8 978	5 713	4 686	825	3 265	2 763	1 027	878	2.38	3.01	3 059	682	2 377
District 2 -----	535 267	209 961	151 189	123 868	21 423	58 772	50 439	23 518	19 216	2.55	3.02	19 149	9 887	9 262
COUNTY														
Bortholomew County (pt.) -----	54 720	21 329	15 747	13 120	2 047	5 582	4 847	1 916	1 574	2.57	3.02	770	673	97
Decatur County -----	23 313	8 427	6 455	5 492	726	1 972	1 760	893	692	2.77	3.22	332	332	—
Delaware County -----	111 620	45 177	30 186	24 240	4 800	14 991	11 704	4 944	4 064	2.47	2.97	8 039	1 155	6 884
Henry County (pt.) -----	43 443	17 088	12 800	10 683	1 591	4 288	3 904	2 029	1 676	2.54	2.98	683	675	8
Joy County (pt.) -----	17 958	6 939	5 104	4 332	587	1 835	1 672	879	728	2.59	3.07	219	207	12
Johnson County (pt.) -----	4 962	1 894	1 384	1 089	226	510	428	182	146	2.62	3.08	153	141	12
Madison County -----	125 486	49 804	35 804	28 617	5 688	14 000	12 385	5 843	4 798	2.52	3.01	5 183	4 048	1 135
Randolph County -----	26 878	10 451	7 789	6 673	882	2 662	2 390	1 264	1 019	2.57	3.03	270	261	9
Rush County -----	17 638	6 504	4 985	4 265	532	1 519	1 373	791	640	2.71	3.16	491	478	13
Shelby County -----	39 805	14 761	11 169	9 454	1 215	3 592	3 095	1 476	1 208	2.70	3.13	502	359	143
Wayne County -----	69 444	27 587	19 766	15 903	3 129	7 821	6 881	3 301	2 671	2.52	3.00	2 507	1 558	949
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anderson city -----	57 495	24 311	15 832	11 563	3 456	8 479	7 490	3 470	2 867	2.36	2.95	1 964	846	1 118
Columbus city (pt.) -----	30 958	12 795	8 729	6 986	1 421	4 066	3 556	1 426	1 200	2.42	2.96	677	591	86
Muncie city -----	63 635	27 188	15 982	11 831	3 441	11 206	8 439	3 450	2 845	2.34	2.92	7 400	645	6 755
New Castle city -----	17 641	7 290	5 044	3 811	971	2 246	2 052	1 078	916	2.42	2.94	112	104	8
Richmond city -----	37 104	15 579	10 195	7 514	2 231	5 384	4 712	2 196	1 781	2.38	2.95	1 601	715	886
Shelbyville city -----	14 969	6 133	4 076	3 163	665	2 057	1 795	874	746	2.44	3.01	367	224	143
District 3 -----	532 374	203 314	145 125	117 832	21 161	58 189	49 071	21 005	16 885	2.62	3.13	22 042	11 527	10 515
COUNTY														
Elkhort County -----	153 503	56 713	41 751	34 802	5 172	14 962	12 268	4 980	4 097	2.71	3.17	2 695	1 797	898
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----	36 422	13 385	10 020	8 654	1 025	3 365	2 843	1 128	937	2.72	3.19	1 120	630	490
Lo Porte County -----	101 037	38 488	27 906	22 487	4 188	10 582	9 085	4 086	3 208	2.63	3.12	6 029	5 984	45
St. Joseph County -----	234 891	92 365	63 629	50 364	10 570	28 736	24 427	10 571	8 463	2.54	3.10	12 161	3 079	9 082
Storke County (pt.) -----	6 521	2 363	1 819	1 525	206	544	448	240	180	2.76	3.17	37	37	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Elkhort city -----	42 884	17 519	11 189	8 081	2 444	6 330	5 203	2 013	1 665	2.45	3.04	743	526	217
Goshen city -----	22 559	9 029	6 055	5 066	715	2 974	2 439	1 142	967	2.50	3.03	1 238	579	659
Gronger CDP -----	20 106	6 235	5 673	5 328	259	562	483	146	106	3.22	3.41	135	135	—
Lo Porte city -----	21 037	8 675	5 765	4 484	1 018	2 910	2 516	1 224	999	2.43	2.99	470	470	—
Michigan City city -----	31 552	12 562	8 275	5 824	1 997	4 287	3 675	1 513	1 188	2.51	3.13	2 270	2 245	25
Mishowoko city -----	41 853	18 001	11 041	8 395	2 110	6 960	5 987	2 369	1 967	2.33	3.00	755	407	348
South Bend city -----	103 386	42 260	26 921	19 263	6 285	15 339	12 987	5 891	4 748	2.45	3.08	2 125	1 694	431
Warsow city (pt.) -----	9 049	3 580	2 460	2 004	376	1 120	972	453	405	2.53	3.10	247	210	37
District 4 -----	545 074	202 849	147 972	123 187	19 033	54 877	46 722	19 229	15 633	2.69	3.20	9 342	6 612	2 730
COUNTY														
Adams County -----	30 621	10 470	8 075	6 994	799	2 395	2 185	1 157	952	2.92	3.43	474	463	11
Allen County -----	296 165	113 333	79 624	64 009	12 347	33 709	28 239	10 237	8 313	2.61	3.16	4 671	3 126	1 545
De Kolb County -----	34 952	12 725	9 617	8 186	1 052	3 108	2 713	1 271	1 052	2.75	3.21	372	330	42
Huntington County -----	34 366	12 830	9 643	8 257	1 036	3 187	2 809	1 387	1 141	2.68	3.14	1 061	665	396
Joy County (pt.) -----	3 302	1 222	931	803	95	291	260	141	114	2.70	3.16	33	31	2
Logrange County -----	29 048	9 209	7 402	6 608	526	1 807	1 533	759	583	3.15	3.59	429	424	5
Noble County -----	37 250	13 418	10 308	8 804	1 089	3 110	2 657	1 292	1 046	2.78	3.20	627	516	111
Steuben County -----	26 671	10 194	7 446	6 468	699	2 748	2 324	1 032	815	2.62	3.09	775	194	581
Wells County -----	25 498	9 438	7 249	6 323	710	2 189	1 973	962	815	2.70	3.14	450	440	10
Whitley County -----	27 201	10 010	7 677	6 735	680	2 333	2 029	991	802	2.72	3.15	450	423	27
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Wayne city -----	169 154	69 627	43 863	31 988	9 591	25 764	21 612	7 979	6 506	2.43	3.08	3 918	2 400	1 518
Huntington city -----	15 744	6 134	4 242	3 427	641	1 892	1 655	827	705	2.57	3.13	645	249	396
District 5 -----	542 588	205 013	153 491	129 666	18 076	51 522	45 709	21 966	17 789	2.65	3.11	11 827	7 712	4 115
COUNTY														
Benton County -----	9 323	3 524	2 598	2 246	258	926	842	484	387	2.65	3.15	118	118	—
Blackford County -----	13 940	5 436	4 043	3 435	467	1 393	1 259	710	596	2.56	3.01	127	127	—
Corroll County -----	18 591	7 067	5 389	4 785	431	1 678	1 511	788	637	2.63	3.06	218	215	3
Coss County -----	37 390	14 659	10 609	8 794	1 421	4 050	3 589	1 849	1 525	2.55	3.04	1 023	1 004	19
Fulton County -----	18 666	7 345	5 351	4 584	555	1 994	1 776	937	747	2.54	3.02	174	174	—

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	Female					
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Grant County	70 835	27 701	20 196	16 269	3 156	7 505	6 554	3 001	2 467	2.56	3.01	3 334	1 622	1 712
Howard County	79 918	31 523	22 729	18 281	3 571	8 794	7 873	3 087	2 557	2.54	3.04	909	782	127
Jasper County	23 898	8 527	6 726	5 879	636	1 801	1 630	842	697	2.80	3.22	1 062	369	693
Kosciusko County (pt.)	27 747	10 064	7 904	6 922	668	2 160	1 865	877	662	2.76	3.15	5	—	5
Lake County (pt.)	44 695	15 448	12 267	10 520	1 273	3 181	2 743	1 148	898	2.89	3.30	506	480	26
Marshall County	41 530	15 146	11 508	9 945	1 137	3 638	3 185	1 565	1 237	2.74	3.20	652	494	158
Miami County	36 070	13 484	10 284	8 763	1 153	3 200	2 863	1 342	1 114	2.68	3.11	827	256	571
Newton County	13 394	4 839	3 710	3 208	361	1 129	988	562	438	2.77	3.21	157	156	1
Porter County (pt.)	4 897	1 709	1 360	1 191	121	349	316	161	122	2.87	3.28	12	—	12
Pulaski County	12 524	4 722	3 485	3 061	300	1 237	1 124	642	512	2.65	3.16	119	113	6
Starke County (pt.)	15 885	5 778	4 367	3 629	540	1 411	1 271	708	527	2.75	3.21	304	304	—
Vermillion County (pt.)	9 033	3 470	2 570	2 232	253	900	812	440	345	2.60	3.08	22	—	22
Wabosh County	33 124	12 630	9 450	8 136	958	3 180	2 832	1 343	1 120	2.62	3.08	1 945	1 164	781
Warren County	8 079	3 015	2 378	2 120	181	637	577	318	253	2.68	3.07	97	96	1
White County	23 049	8 926	6 567	5 666	636	2 359	2 099	1 162	948	2.58	3.05	216	216	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	10 562	4 044	2 911	2 424	388	1 133	1 015	446	362	2.61	3.16	386	386	—
Kokomo city	44 266	18 664	12 204	9 040	2 595	6 460	5 786	2 308	1 930	2.37	2.98	696	600	96
Logansport city	16 315	6 865	4 406	3 285	918	2 459	2 168	1 145	979	2.38	3.00	497	485	12
Morion city	30 683	12 693	8 383	6 054	1 909	4 310	3 816	1 742	1 452	2.42	2.99	1 935	1 468	467
Peru city	12 588	5 213	3 462	2 661	655	1 751	1 580	748	654	2.41	3.02	255	255	—
Wabosh city	11 738	4 700	3 296	2 669	465	1 404	1 265	627	534	2.50	3.03	389	375	14
Warsow city (pt.)	1 672	627	458	368	68	169	144	54	42	2.67	3.14	—	—	—
District 6	546 759	209 027	154 970	134 101	16 153	54 057	45 693	17 352	14 413	2.62	3.08	7 657	6 047	1 610
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	10 411	3 766	3 019	2 753	221	747	677	347	290	2.76	3.15	277	277	—
Clinton County	30 326	11 450	8 610	7 359	966	2 840	2 528	1 376	1 141	2.65	3.11	648	647	1
Hamilton County	108 022	38 834	30 854	27 398	2 698	7 980	6 616	2 238	1 827	2.78	3.16	914	726	188
Hancock County	44 966	15 959	12 886	11 395	1 083	3 073	2 718	1 310	1 063	2.82	3.18	561	519	42
Henry County (pt.)	4 013	1 554	1 176	999	144	378	341	189	154	2.58	3.01	—	—	—
Johnson County (pt.)	80 098	29 460	22 876	19 612	2 484	6 584	5 622	2 221	1 834	2.72	3.12	2 896	1 584	1 312
Morion County (pt.)	240 622	97 796	67 383	57 464	7 815	30 413	25 396	8 717	7 337	2.46	3.00	2 121	2 105	16
Morgan County (pt.)	12 381	4 182	3 612	3 205	279	570	479	205	163	2.96	3.19	41	41	—
Tipton County	15 920	6 026	4 554	3 916	463	1 472	1 316	749	604	2.64	3.09	199	148	51
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	2 949	1 286	781	542	188	505	384	80	68	2.29	2.90	—	—	—
Carmel city	25 080	9 111	7 129	6 373	613	1 982	1 703	575	477	2.75	3.18	300	296	4
Frankfort city	14 584	5 768	3 995	3 206	621	1 773	1 584	839	704	2.49	3.05	396	395	1
Franklin city	11 342	4 450	3 182	2 519	541	1 268	1 099	508	422	2.55	3.04	1 565	971	594
Greenfield city	11 223	4 249	3 091	2 550	422	1 158	1 024	490	414	2.64	3.14	434	424	10
Greenwood city	25 803	10 594	7 195	5 924	992	3 399	2 901	1 035	902	2.44	2.99	462	454	8
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	211 433	85 619	59 015	50 547	6 650	26 604	22 121	7 230	6 094	2.47	3.01	1 942	1 926	16
Lawrence city (pt.)	6 645	2 457	1 978	1 770	145	479	402	177	142	2.70	3.04	110	110	—
Noblesville city	17 470	6 650	4 902	4 117	619	1 748	1 472	561	476	2.63	3.10	185	162	23
Speedway town (pt.)	8 373	3 886	2 451	2 036	344	1 435	1 232	489	391	2.15	2.70	—	—	—
Indianapolis city (pt.)	220 686	89 437	61 598	52 628	7 064	27 839	23 249	7 923	6 697	2.47	3.01	2 011	1 995	16
District 7	518 994	200 596	143 665	121 464	16 962	56 931	46 518	20 900	17 019	2.59	3.07	35 422	12 675	22 747
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	27 008	10 156	7 797	6 800	735	2 359	2 067	1 042	876	2.66	3.08	451	451	—
Clay County	24 377	9 382	6 932	5 895	811	2 450	2 254	1 372	1 122	2.60	3.09	328	320	8
Fountain County	17 609	6 858	5 044	4 349	502	1 814	1 632	953	795	2.57	3.05	199	196	3
Hendricks County	73 355	26 109	21 220	18 762	1 844	4 889	4 289	1 937	1 580	2.81	3.16	2 362	2 354	8
Monroe County (pt.)	23 087	8 613	6 563	5 479	822	2 050	1 662	529	433	2.68	3.07	277	247	30
Montgomery County	33 231	13 235	9 578	8 209	1 031	3 657	3 234	1 592	1 284	2.51	3.00	1 205	519	686
Morgan County (pt.)	43 052	15 418	12 273	10 468	1 371	3 145	2 700	1 345	1 078	2.79	3.15	446	431	15
Owen County	17 135	6 394	4 936	4 264	480	1 458	1 251	643	490	2.68	3.07	146	144	2
Porke County	14 890	5 845	4 343	3 695	485	1 502	1 377	788	625	2.55	3.01	520	520	—
Putnam County	26 204	9 996	7 549	6 600	691	2 447	2 169	1 127	907	2.62	3.06	4 111	2 010	2 101
Tipppecanoe County	114 138	45 618	28 742	24 096	3 596	16 876	11 603	3 624	2 966	2.50	3.03	16 460	1 701	14 759
Vermillion County (pt.)	7 491	3 168	2 080	1 656	331	1 088	996	619	514	2.36	2.98	227	227	—
Vigo County	97 417	39 804	26 608	21 191	4 263	13 196	11 284	5 329	4 349	2.45	3.02	8 690	3 555	5 135
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington city (pt.)	2 517	1 068	661	435	190	407	319	66	59	2.36	2.91	—	—	—
Crowdfordsville city	12 595	5 500	3 441	2 745	570	2 059	1 838	895	739	2.29	2.94	989	303	686
Lafayette city	42 816	18 074	11 253	9 041	1 735	6 821	5 623	1 825	1 477	2.37	3.01	948	757	191
Lebanon city	11 714	4 729	3 301	2 708	471	1 428	1 285	637	549	2.48	3.01	345	345	—
Morristown city	11 323	4 408	3 138	2 473	528	1 270	1 125	652	546	2.57	3.07	354	345	9
Plainfield town	10 267	4 160	2 995	2 509	378	1 165	1 054	503	439	2.47	2.96	166	158	8
Terre Haute city	49 783	21 488	13 024	9 505	2 889	8 464	7 196	3 596	3 004	2.32	2.98	7 700	3 013	4 687
West Lafayette city	21 598	9 153	3 520	2 983	399	5 633	2 696	727	635	2.36	2.89	4 309	184	4 125
District 8	528 449	211 519	145 316	120 652	19 385	66 203								

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households		Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
			Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Total	Householder living alone		House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
								Total	Female					
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Sullivan County	18 719	7 364	5 338	4 598	551	2 026	1 885	1 196	945	2.54	3.06	274	274	—
Vanderburgh County	160 557	66 780	44 311	34 952	7 625	22 469	19 516	8 515	6 983	2.40	2.98	4 501	3 060	1 441
Warrick County	44 313	15 817	12 761	11 191	1 214	3 056	2 650	1 155	900	2.80	3.16	607	607	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bedford city	13 321	5 757	3 799	3 051	605	1 958	1 774	1 021	867	2.31	2.89	496	457	39
Bloomington city (pt.)	43 491	19 915	8 565	6 578	1 592	11 350	7 123	1 442	1 213	2.18	2.80	14 625	324	14 301
Evansville city	122 013	52 948	33 134	24 835	6 800	19 814	17 403	7 652	6 324	2.30	2.94	4 259	2 875	1 384
Vincennes city	17 279	7 522	4 513	3 467	860	3 009	2 503	1 218	1 018	2.30	2.95	2 580	453	2 127
Washington city	10 417	4 400	2 907	2 269	526	1 493	1 378	788	656	2.37	2.96	421	421	—
District 9	544 029	202 651	153 586	127 971	19 528	49 065	43 507	20 937	16 636	2.68	3.13	10 387	8 041	2 346
COUNTY														
Bartholomew County (pt.)	8 167	2 863	2 394	2 153	172	469	399	192	132	2.85	3.14	—	—	—
Brown County	13 999	5 370	4 076	3 615	306	1 294	1 095	482	357	2.61	3.01	81	81	—
Clark County	86 391	33 292	24 355	19 253	4 077	8 937	7 760	3 191	2 608	2.59	3.07	1 386	1 152	234
Crawford County	9 830	3 660	2 754	2 324	297	906	819	465	343	2.69	3.14	84	84	—
Dearborn County	38 370	13 642	10 692	9 046	1 244	2 950	2 621	1 274	996	2.81	3.23	465	436	29
Dubois County	35 780	13 023	9 847	8 633	870	3 176	2 847	1 350	1 107	2.75	3.24	836	480	356
Fayette County	25 641	9 945	7 313	5 922	1 093	2 632	2 394	1 229	997	2.58	3.06	374	364	10
Floyd County	63 401	24 085	18 058	14 286	3 037	6 027	5 277	2 358	1 921	2.63	3.08	1 003	950	53
Franklin County	19 260	6 636	5 303	4 634	448	1 333	1 209	654	519	2.90	3.31	320	125	195
Harrison County	29 638	10 618	8 437	7 234	884	2 181	1 929	945	742	2.79	3.17	252	217	35
Jackson County	37 317	14 032	10 701	9 011	1 279	3 331	2 973	1 538	1 251	2.66	3.09	413	411	2
Jefferson County	27 967	10 897	8 023	6 556	1 139	2 874	2 545	1 168	893	2.57	3.02	1 830	841	989
Jennings County	22 931	8 351	6 430	5 451	727	1 921	1 670	817	638	2.75	3.17	730	723	7
Ohio County	5 257	1 980	1 497	1 293	150	483	428	240	191	2.66	3.10	58	58	—
Perry County	18 197	6 845	5 137	4 313	623	1 708	1 574	884	712	2.66	3.14	910	902	8
Ripley County	24 262	8 778	6 646	5 686	667	2 132	1 953	1 064	821	2.76	3.25	354	328	26
Scott County	20 739	7 593	5 881	4 806	848	1 712	1 527	739	589	2.73	3.14	252	246	6
Spencer County	18 943	6 962	5 388	4 739	463	1 574	1 451	767	590	2.72	3.17	547	199	348
Switzerland County	7 634	2 839	2 099	1 813	199	740	654	355	272	2.69	3.17	104	104	—
Union County	6 878	2 576	1 958	1 653	225	618	546	281	224	2.67	3.10	98	82	16
Washington County	23 427	8 664	6 597	5 550	780	2 067	1 836	944	733	2.70	3.14	290	258	32
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksville town	19 257	8 139	5 323	4 110	980	2 816	2 433	1 025	881	2.37	2.95	576	514	62
Columbus city (pt.)	167	55	46	44	2	9	5	1	—	3.04	3.30	—	—	—
Connersville city	15 180	6 270	4 246	3 215	824	2 024	1 839	966	795	2.42	2.98	370	364	6
Jasper city	9 766	3 937	2 702	2 304	311	1 235	1 109	512	439	2.48	3.07	264	204	60
Jeffersonville city	21 246	8 745	5 825	4 131	1 401	2 920	2 535	1 018	837	2.43	3.01	595	474	121
Madison city	11 295	4 822	3 186	2 432	621	1 636	1 477	691	552	2.34	2.91	711	704	7
New Albany city	35 433	14 691	9 960	7 126	2 354	4 731	4 151	1 890	1 538	2.41	2.95	889	850	39
Seymour city	15 289	6 071	4 300	3 396	722	1 771	1 568	754	639	2.52	3.03	287	285	2
District 10	542 208	221 675	138 269	93 501	36 417	83 406	68 300	20 713	16 192	2.45	3.09	12 208	7 620	4 588
COUNTY														
Marion County (pt.)	542 208	221 675	138 269	93 501	36 417	83 406	68 300	20 713	16 192	2.45	3.09	12 208	7 620	4 588
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	10 194	4 202	2 912	2 370	427	1 290	1 148	630	548	2.43	2.95	240	240	—
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	506 386	206 327	128 602	86 208	34 507	77 725	63 605	19 022	14 803	2.45	3.11	11 566	7 247	4 319
Lawrence city (pt.)	19 606	8 155	5 279	3 885	1 129	2 876	2 314	571	436	2.40	2.98	402	133	269
Speedway town (pt.)	4 719	2 458	1 104	726	307	1 354	1 105	444	368	1.92	2.69	—	—	—
Indianapolis city (pt.)	507 689	206 860	128 974	86 520	34 554	77 886	63 733	19 068	14 840	2.45	3.11	11 566	7 247	4 319

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area			Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area			Persons per—	
	All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile		All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State-----	5 544 159	92 903.6	35 870.1	59.7	154.6	District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.					
District 1-----	554 416	1 683.2	649.9	329.4	853.1	Grant County-----	74 169	1 072.4	414.0	69.2	179.2
COUNTY						Howard County-----	80 827	759.1	293.1	106.5	275.8
Lake County (pt.)-----	430 393	693.8	267.9	620.3	1 606.5	Jasper County-----	24 960	1 450.1	559.9	17.2	44.6
Porter County (pt.)-----	124 023	989.4	382.0	125.4	324.7	Kosciusko County (pt.)-----	27 752	903.6	348.9	30.7	79.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Lake County (pt.)-----	45 201	593.5	229.2	76.2	197.2
Crown Point city (pt.)-----	6 780	6.1	2.4	1 111.5	2 825.0	Marshall County-----	42 182	1 150.7	444.3	36.7	94.9
Dyer town-----	10 923	14.5	5.6	753.3	1 950.5	Miami County-----	36 897	973.2	375.8	37.9	98.2
East Chicago city-----	33 892	31.0	12.0	1 093.3	2 824.3	Newton County-----	13 551	1 040.9	401.9	13.0	33.7
Gary city-----	116 646	130.1	50.2	896.6	2 323.6	Porter County (pt.)-----	4 909	93.8	36.2	52.3	135.6
Griffith town-----	17 916	22.6	8.7	792.7	2 059.3	Pulaski County-----	12 643	1 123.3	433.7	11.3	29.2
Hammond city-----	84 236	59.4	22.9	1 418.1	3 678.4	Storke County (pt.)-----	16 189	522.4	201.7	31.0	80.3
Highland town-----	23 696	17.6	6.8	1 346.4	3 484.7	Vermillion County (pt.)-----	9 055	557.7	215.3	16.2	42.1
Hobart city-----	21 822	40.0	15.4	545.6	1 417.0	Wabash County-----	35 069	1 070.2	413.2	32.8	84.9
Lake Station city-----	13 899	21.5	8.3	646.5	1 674.6	Warren County-----	8 176	945.1	364.9	8.7	22.4
Merrillville town-----	27 257	80.3	31.0	339.4	879.3	White County-----	23 265	1 308.6	505.3	17.8	46.0
Munster town-----	19 949	19.5	7.5	1 023.0	2 659.9	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Portage city-----	29 060	53.9	20.8	539.1	1 397.1	Crown Point city (pt.)-----	10 948	14.3	5.5	765.6	1 990.5
Schererville town-----	19 926	33.6	13.0	593.0	1 532.8	Kokomo city-----	44 962	37.3	14.4	1 205.4	3 122.4
Valparaiso city-----	24 414	26.3	10.1	928.3	2 417.2	Logansport city-----	16 812	16.6	6.4	1 012.8	2 626.9
District 2-----	554 416	10 071.0	3 888.4	55.1	142.6	Marion city-----	32 618	32.3	12.5	1 009.8	2 609.4
COUNTY						Peru city-----	12 843	10.0	3.9	1 284.3	3 293.1
Bortholomew County (pt.)-----	55 490	738.6	285.2	75.1	194.6	Wabash city-----	12 127	13.8	5.3	878.8	2 288.1
Decatur County-----	23 645	965.1	372.6	24.5	63.5	Warsaw city (pt.)-----	1 672	3.3	1.3	506.7	1 286.2
Delaware County-----	119 659	1 018.7	393.3	117.5	304.2	District 6-----	554 416	5 278.1	2 037.9	105.0	272.1
Henry County (pt.)-----	44 126	931.2	359.5	47.4	122.7	COUNTY					
Joy County (pt.)-----	18 177	839.1	324.0	21.7	56.1	Boone County (pt.)-----	10 688	87.2	33.7	122.6	317.2
Johnson County (pt.)-----	5 115	62.6	24.2	81.7	211.4	Clinton County-----	30 974	1 049.3	405.1	29.5	76.5
Madison County-----	130 669	1 171.1	452.2	111.6	289.0	Hamilton County-----	108 936	1 030.9	398.0	105.7	273.7
Randolph County-----	27 148	1 173.0	452.9	23.1	59.9	Hancock County-----	45 527	793.0	306.2	57.4	148.7
Rush County-----	18 129	1 057.6	408.3	17.1	44.4	Henry County (pt.)-----	4 013	86.6	33.4	46.3	120.1
Shelby County-----	40 307	1 068.8	412.7	37.7	97.7	Johnson County (pt.)-----	82 994	766.8	296.0	108.2	280.4
Wayne County-----	71 951	1 045.3	403.6	68.8	178.3	Morion County (pt.)-----	242 743	517.4	199.8	469.2	1 214.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Morgan County (pt.)-----	12 422	272.5	105.2	45.6	118.1
Anderson city-----	59 459	98.1	37.9	606.1	1 568.8	Tipton County-----	16 119	674.5	260.4	23.9	61.9
Columbus city (pt.)-----	31 635	46.1	17.8	686.2	1 777.2	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Muncie city-----	71 035	59.0	22.8	1 204.0	3 115.6	Beech Grove city (pt.)-----	2 949	1.2	.5	2 457.5	5 898.0
New Castle city-----	17 753	14.8	5.7	1 199.5	3 114.6	Cornell city-----	25 380	32.6	12.6	778.5	2 014.3
Richmond city-----	38 705	47.6	18.4	813.1	2 103.5	Frankfort city-----	14 754	11.9	4.6	1 239.8	3 207.4
Shelbyville city-----	15 336	16.6	6.4	923.9	2 396.3	Franklin city-----	12 907	18.6	7.2	693.9	1 792.6
District 3-----	554 416	4 702.7	1 815.7	117.9	305.3	Greenfield city-----	11 657	15.9	6.1	733.1	1 911.0
COUNTY						Greenwood city-----	26 265	28.0	10.8	938.0	2 431.9
Elkhart County-----	156 198	1 201.3	463.8	130.0	336.8	Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)-----	213 375	471.8	182.1	452.3	1 171.7
Kosciusko County (pt.)-----	37 542	488.6	188.6	76.8	199.1	Lawrence city (pt.)-----	6 755	23.3	9.0	289.9	750.6
La Porte County-----	107 066	1 549.5	598.3	69.1	179.0	Noblesville city-----	17 655	22.4	8.6	788.2	2 052.9
St. Joseph County-----	247 052	1 184.5	457.3	208.6	540.2	Speedway town (pt.)-----	8 373	9.0	3.5	930.3	2 392.3
Storke County (pt.)-----	6 558	278.7	107.6	23.5	60.9	Indianapolis city (pt.)-----	222 697	482.2	186.2	461.8	1 196.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						District 7-----	554 416	12 307.8	4 752.1	45.0	116.7
Elkhart city-----	43 627	44.4	17.1	982.6	2 551.3	COUNTY					
Goshen city-----	23 797	29.3	11.3	812.2	2 105.9	Boone County (pt.)-----	27 459	1 007.7	389.1	27.2	70.6
Granger CDP-----	20 241	68.8	26.6	294.2	760.9	Clay County-----	24 705	926.3	357.6	26.7	69.1
La Porte city-----	21 507	29.2	11.3	736.5	1 903.3	Fountain County-----	17 808	1 024.9	395.7	17.4	45.0
Michigan City-----	33 822	50.8	19.6	665.8	1 725.6	Hendricks County-----	75 717	1 057.8	408.4	71.6	185.4
Mishawaka city-----	42 608	36.0	13.9	1 183.6	3 065.3	Monroe County (pt.)-----	23 364	363.1	140.2	64.3	166.6
South Bend city-----	105 511	94.3	36.4	1 118.9	2 898.7	Montgomery County-----	34 436	1 306.9	504.6	26.3	68.2
Worsow city (pt.)-----	9 296	21.2	8.2	438.5	1 133.7	Morgan County (pt.)-----	43 498	780.3	301.3	55.7	144.4
District 4-----	554 416	9 341.7	3 606.8	59.3	153.7	Owen County-----	17 281	997.7	385.2	17.3	44.9
COUNTY						Parke County-----	15 410	1 152.1	444.8	13.4	34.6
Adams County-----	31 095	879.0	339.4	35.4	91.6	Putnam County-----	30 315	1 244.1	480.3	24.4	63.1
Allen County-----	300 836	1 702.4	657.3	176.7	457.7	Tipton County-----	130 598	1 294.6	499.8	100.9	261.3
De Kalb County-----	35 324	939.9	362.9	37.6	97.3	Vermillion County (pt.)-----	7 718	107.7	41.6	71.7	185.5
Huntington County-----	35 427	991.0	382.6	35.7	92.6	Vigo County-----	106 107	1 044.6	403.3	101.6	263.1
Joy County (pt.)-----	3 335	154.6	59.7	21.6	55.9	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Lagrange County-----	29 477	983.1	379.6	30.0	77.7	Bloomington city (pt.)-----	2 517	1.3	.5	1 936.2	5 034.0
Noble County-----	37 877	1 064.8	411.1	35.6	92.1	Crowfordsville city-----	13 584	19.6	7.6	693.1	1 787.4
Steuben County-----	27 446	799.6	308.7	34.3	88.9	Lafayette city-----	43 764	34.7	13.4	1 261.2	3 266.0
Wells County-----	25 948	958.3	370.0	27.1	70.1	Lebanon city-----	12 059	15.6	6.0	773.0	2 009.8
Whitley County-----	27 651	869.0	335.5	31.8	82.4	Martinsville city-----	11 677	10.5	4.0	1 112.1	2 919.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Plainfield town-----	10 433	9.6	3.7	1 086.8	2 819.7
Fort Wayne city-----	173 072	162.3	62.7	1 066.4	2 760.3	Terre Haute city-----	57 483	71.6	27.7	802.8	2 075.2
Huntington city-----	16 389	19.0	7.4	862.6	2 214.7	West Lafayette city-----	25 907	12.7	4.9	2 039.9	5 287.1
District 5-----	554 415	18 032.7	6 962.4	30.7	79.6	District 8-----	554 416	13 537.8	5 226.9	41.0	106.1
COUNTY						COUNTY					
Benton County-----	9 441	1 052.4	406.3	9.0	23.2	Daviess County-----	27 533	1 115.6	430.7	24.7	63.9
Blackford County-----	14 067	427.7	165.1	32.9	85.2	Gibson County-----	31 913	1 266.1	488.9	25.2	65.3
Carroll County-----	18 809	964.2	372.3	19.5	50.5	Greene County-----	30 410	1 404.1	542.1	21.7	56.1
Coss County-----	38 413	1 069.4	412.9	35.9	93.0	Knox County-----	39 884	1 336.1	515.9	29.9	77.3
Fulton County-----	18 840	954.5	368.5	19.7	51.1	Lawrence County-----	42 836	1 162.6	448.9	36.8	95.4
						Martin County-----	10 369	870.6	336.2	11.9	30.8
						Monroe County (pt.)-----	85 614	658.3	254.2	130.1	336.8
						Orange County-----	18 409	1 034.8	399.6	17.8	46.1
						Pike County-----	12 509	870.7	336.2	14.4	37.2
						Posey County-----	25 968	1 058.1	408.5	24.5	63.6

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.						District 9—Con. COUNTY—Con.					
Sullivan County	18 993	1 158.3	447.2	16.4	42.5	Perry County	19 107	987.9	381.4	19.3	50.1
Vanderburgh County	165 058	607.6	234.6	271.7	703.6	Ripley County	24 616	1 156.1	446.4	21.3	55.1
Warrick County	44 920	994.8	384.1	45.2	116.9	Scott County	20 991	493.1	190.4	42.6	110.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Spencer County	19 490	1 032.7	398.7	18.9	48.9
Bedford city	13 817	30.8	11.9	448.6	1 161.1	Switzerland County	7 738	572.9	221.2	13.5	35.0
Bloomington city (pt.)	58 116	37.8	14.6	1 537.5	3 980.5	Union County	6 976	418.4	161.6	16.7	43.2
Evansville city	126 272	105.4	40.7	1 198.0	3 102.5	Washington County	23 717	1 332.4	514.5	17.8	46.1
Vincennes city	19 859	16.6	6.4	1 196.3	3 103.0	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Washington city	10 838	11.0	4.3	985.3	2 520.5	Clarksville town	19 833	22.0	8.5	901.5	2 333.3
District 9	554 416	17 439.3	6 733.3	31.8	82.3	Columbus city (pt.)	167	6.3	2.4	26.5	69.6
COUNTY						Connersville city	15 550	19.3	7.5	805.7	2 073.3
Bartholomew County (pt.)	8 167	315.2	121.7	25.9	67.1	Jasper city	10 030	21.6	8.3	464.4	1 208.4
Brown County	14 080	808.8	312.3	17.4	45.1	Jeffersonville city	21 841	24.7	9.5	884.3	2 299.1
Clark County	87 777	971.7	375.2	90.3	233.9	Madison city	12 006	20.8	8.0	577.2	1 500.8
Crawford County	9 914	791.8	305.7	12.5	32.4	New Albany city	36 322	34.6	13.4	1 049.8	2 710.6
Dearborn County	38 835	790.6	305.2	49.1	127.2	Seymour city	15 576	14.5	5.6	1 074.2	2 781.4
Dubois County	36 616	1 114.0	430.1	32.9	85.1	District 10	554 416	509.3	196.6	1 088.6	2 820.0
Fayette County	26 015	556.8	215.0	46.7	121.0	COUNTY					
Floyd County	64 404	383.4	148.0	168.0	435.2	Marion County (pt.)	554 416	509.3	196.6	1 088.6	2 820.0
Franklin County	19 580	999.8	386.0	19.6	50.7	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Harrison County	29 890	1 256.8	485.3	23.8	61.6	Beech Grove city (pt.)	10 434	9.5	3.7	1 098.3	2 820.0
Jackson County	37 730	1 319.2	509.3	28.6	74.1	Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	517 952	465.0	179.5	1 113.9	2 885.5
Jefferson County	29 797	936.0	361.4	31.8	82.4	Lawrence city (pt.)	20 008	28.6	11.0	699.6	1 818.9
Jennings County	23 661	977.1	377.3	24.2	62.7	Speedway town (pt.)	4 719	3.3	1.3	1 430.0	3 630.0
Ohio County	5 315	224.6	86.7	23.7	61.3	Indianapolis city (pt.)	519 255	467.8	180.6	1 110.0	2 875.2

Table 6. **Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
HOUSING UNITS						
All housing units.....	2 246 046	212 239	224 937	219 701	226 688	228 884
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Occupied housing units.....	2 045 355	198 750	209 961	203 314	202 849	205 013
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 450 898	136 297	149 586	147 388	150 684	153 958
White.....	1 369 211	111 821	145 265	139 750	144 418	150 710
Black.....	68 482	20 477	3 633	6 184	4 780	2 099
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2 619	194	231	288	303	502
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4 978	626	323	588	552	286
Other race.....	5 608	3 179	134	578	631	361
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	15 611	7 935	567	1 443	1 414	1 177
Renter-occupied housing units.....	614 457	62 453	60 375	55 926	52 165	51 055
White.....	520 642	39 154	55 593	47 949	45 806	48 380
Black.....	80 573	19 828	4 126	6 740	5 355	1 959
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1 900	154	181	210	183	252
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5 875	312	328	510	344	180
Other race.....	5 467	3 005	147	517	477	284
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11 960	5 477	374	1 250	1 027	725
ROOMS						
All housing units.....	2 246 046	212 239	224 937	219 701	226 688	228 884
1 or 2 rooms.....	68 770	6 002	5 206	6 032	5 782	4 714
3 or 4 rooms.....	583 824	57 085	56 389	55 632	51 889	52 641
5 or 6 rooms.....	1 011 409	100 727	107 464	95 288	96 426	105 212
7 or 8 rooms.....	441 100	37 357	43 740	46 813	54 247	51 809
9 or more rooms.....	140 943	11 068	12 138	15 936	18 344	14 508
PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 450 898	136 297	149 586	147 388	150 684	153 958
1.00 or less.....	1 428 926	132 778	147 910	145 178	148 216	151 892
1.01 to 1.50.....	18 679	2 896	1 492	1 850	2 030	1 794
1.51 or more.....	3 293	623	184	360	438	272
Mean.....	.44	.48	.43	.44	.44	.44
Renter-occupied housing units.....	614 457	62 453	60 375	55 926	52 165	51 055
1.00 or less.....	591 053	58 865	58 509	53 705	50 457	49 335
1.01 to 1.50.....	17 420	2 573	1 511	1 648	1 238	1 415
1.51 or more.....	5 984	1 015	355	573	470	305
Mean.....	.53	.57	.53	.53	.51	.52
VACANCY STATUS						
Vacant housing units.....	180 691	13 489	14 976	16 387	23 839	23 871
For sale only.....	22 343	1 763	2 141	1 900	2 206	2 575
For rent.....	55 713	5 242	4 122	5 342	5 841	3 841
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	19 046	1 659	1 987	1 633	2 122	1 735
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	36 945	939	1 211	4 373	9 355	10 585
For migrant workers.....	120	9	8	19	6	21
Other vacant.....	46 524	3 877	5 507	3 120	4 309	5 114
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
All housing units.....	2 246 046	212 239	224 937	219 701	226 688	228 884
1, detached.....	1 574 160	144 930	169 897	160 796	163 967	176 270
1, attached.....	57 445	6 622	3 259	4 053	3 274	3 336
2.....	81 406	12 621	10 331	9 187	8 306	7 796
3 or 4.....	89 395	11 884	8 605	8 938	7 315	6 373
5 to 9.....	99 836	8 847	6 744	8 626	8 528	5 003
10 to 19.....	89 258	9 088	5 311	6 318	6 862	3 408
20 to 49.....	47 712	7 353	2 681	4 661	4 203	1 410
50 or more.....	30 748	2 633	1 399	3 224	3 371	1 069
Mobile home or trailer.....	156 821	6 510	14 867	11 993	19 100	22 350
Other.....	19 265	1 751	1 843	1 905	1 762	1 869
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 137 766	116 533	117 803	121 323	115 564	114 293
Less than \$20,000.....	72 896	5 666	12 484	5 066	5 656	9 473
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	270 184	24 112	39 314	27 713	24 116	34 810
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	310 878	33 036	32 875	34 997	33 754	32 343
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	178 092	18 936	15 102	20 404	20 501	16 650
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	166 260	18 029	10 768	18 541	17 787	13 195
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	92 829	11 187	5 137	9 418	9 513	5 867
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	26 991	3 338	1 377	2 869	2 490	1 298
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	9 210	1 065	410	1 068	809	376
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	4 465	490	168	545	444	145
\$300,000 or more.....	5 961	674	168	702	494	136
Median (dollars).....	53 900	57 000	43 400	55 500	56 500	46 700
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	585 269	61 212	56 380	53 994	49 425	45 927
Less than \$150.....	68 431	7 583	8 437	5 346	4 872	6 619
\$150 to \$199.....	53 949	5 457	8 446	3 543	3 812	6 728
\$200 to \$249.....	82 034	7 929	11 018	6 366	7 095	9 243
\$250 to \$299.....	88 936	8 863	9 157	8 053	8 646	8 081
\$300 to \$399.....	150 284	15 412	11 389	16 664	13 720	8 454
\$400 to \$599.....	94 479	12 092	3 582	9 971	8 123	2 484
\$600 to \$749.....	9 820	687	495	1 026	519	140
\$750 to \$999.....	4 434	294	224	320	264	26
\$1,000 or more.....	2 311	217	111	193	172	22
No cash rent.....	30 591	2 678	3 521	2 512	2 202	4 130
Median (dollars).....	291	297	243	314	295	241

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
HOUSING UNITS					
All housing units	220 193	216 510	230 924	219 460	246 510
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER					
Occupied housing units	209 027	200 596	211 519	202 651	221 675
Owner-occupied housing units	152 078	143 293	148 280	154 071	115 263
White	149 939	141 186	145 252	152 054	88 816
Black	876	1 254	2 398	1 493	25 288
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	185	252	206	225	233
Asian or Pacific Islander	887	486	359	201	670
Other race	191	115	65	98	256
Hispanic origin (of any race)	808	519	450	453	845
Renter-occupied housing units	56 949	57 303	63 239	48 580	106 412
White	55 113	53 484	58 315	46 534	70 314
Black	1 124	1 695	3 662	1 693	34 391
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	132	167	171	128	322
Asian or Pacific Islander	450	1 734	939	156	922
Other race	130	223	152	69	463
Hispanic origin (of any race)	466	600	577	244	1 220
ROOMS					
All housing units	220 193	216 510	230 924	219 460	246 510
1 or 2 rooms	5 489	7 840	10 429	5 013	12 263
3 or 4 rooms	44 137	56 445	71 587	56 603	81 416
5 or 6 rooms	91 799	97 014	100 045	105 617	111 817
7 or 8 rooms	55 008	42 237	36 770	41 312	31 807
9 or more rooms	23 760	12 974	12 093	10 915	9 207
PERSONS PER ROOM					
Owner-occupied housing units	152 078	143 293	148 280	154 071	115 263
1.00 or less	151 043	141 382	146 126	151 304	113 097
1.01 to 1.50	914	1 646	1 884	2 374	1 799
1.51 or more	121	265	270	393	367
Mean .....	.42	.44	.45	.47	.44
Renter-occupied housing units	56 949	57 303	63 239	48 580	106 412
1.00 or less	55 871	54 879	61 038	46 761	101 633
1.01 to 1.50	807	1 713	1 698	1 467	3 350
1.51 or more	271	711	503	352	1 429
Mean .....	.48	.54	.53	.54	.54
VACANCY STATUS					
Vacant housing units	11 166	15 914	19 405	16 809	24 835
For sale only	2 251	1 845	2 855	2 226	2 581
For rent	4 939	4 244	6 250	3 579	12 313
Rented or sold, not occupied	1 177	2 639	1 818	1 742	2 534
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	931	2 219	2 351	4 498	483
For migrant workers	7	14	8	14	14
Other vacant	1 861	4 953	6 123	4 750	6 910
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
All housing units	220 193	216 510	230 924	219 460	246 510
1, detached	155 547	153 738	160 041	161 579	127 395
1, attached	7 839	2 949	3 067	2 043	21 003
2	4 025	7 375	7 142	6 206	8 417
3 or 4	7 854	8 734	8 439	5 905	15 348
5 to 9	14 122	7 896	10 260	5 836	23 974
10 to 19	12 325	7 460	9 390	5 090	24 006
20 to 49	4 308	3 659	4 763	2 322	12 352
50 or more	3 919	2 439	4 447	1 814	6 433
Mobile home or trailer	8 818	20 529	21 150	26 380	5 124
Other	1 436	1 731	2 225	2 285	2 458
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	129 996	106 575	110 409	104 154	101 116
Less than \$20,000	1 798	8 297	10 160	6 632	7 664
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8 866	23 339	29 329	27 727	30 858
\$40,000 to \$59,999	21 442	28 674	30 541	33 558	29 658
\$60,000 to \$74,999	24 480	17 082	16 059	16 410	12 468
\$75,000 to \$99,999	33 084	16 433	13 899	12 448	12 076
\$100,000 to \$149,999	24 404	9 146	7 077	5 662	5 418
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8 493	2 430	2 012	1 140	1 544
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3 222	659	700	323	578
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1 647	271	289	130	336
\$300,000 or more	2 560	244	343	124	516
Median (dollars)	81 400	54 700	49 200	49 300	46 200
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	54 847	53 831	60 509	44 082	105 062
Less than \$150	2 560	6 399	8 865	8 134	9 616
\$150 to \$199	1 882	5 677	7 112	5 840	5 452
\$200 to \$249	3 087	8 280	10 244	7 994	10 778
\$250 to \$299	4 493	8 656	9 630	7 027	16 330
\$300 to \$399	16 965	12 704	12 242	8 492	34 242
\$400 to \$599	19 435	6 738	6 768	2 492	22 794
\$600 to \$749	2 658	1 057	901	197	2 140
\$750 to \$999	1 029	926	658	104	589
\$1,000 or more	698	171	273	100	354
No cash rent	2 040	3 223	3 816	3 702	2 767
Median (dollars)	386	279	261	239	324

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State	2 246 046	1 574 160	57 445	170 801	99 836	167 718	176 086	5.5	2 065 355	45 376	180 691	36 945	1.5	8.3
District 1	212 239	144 930	6 622	24 505	8 847	19 074	8 261	5.4	198 750	7 107	13 489	939	1.3	7.7
COUNTY														
Lake County (pt.)	166 758	112 008	5 699	20 991	7 521	16 348	4 191	5.3	155 300	6 306	11 458	261	1.4	8.6
Porter County (pt.)	45 481	32 922	923	3 514	1 326	2 726	4 070	5.8	43 450	801	2 031	678	.8	3.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	2 416	1 850	15	127	34	384	6	6.2	2 370	20	46	15	.4	1.7
Oyer town	3 461	3 035	132	92	25	148	29	6.3	3 412	58	49	5	.5	1.8
East Chicago city	13 484	4 683	779	5 124	1 551	1 184	163	4.9	12 122	941	1 362	9	1.8	8.7
Gary city	47 082	30 614	2 052	6 670	2 333	3 784	1 629	5.1	40 968	2 766	6 114	58	3.0	13.0
Griffith town	6 914	4 554	96	344	215	1 656	49	5.3	6 738	129	176	16	.3	4.1
Hammond city	33 924	22 619	762	4 553	1 594	3 642	754	5.1	32 146	1 183	1 778	31	1.1	7.3
Highland town	8 892	6 954	129	443	162	1 151	53	5.5	8 728	141	164	27	.4	3.0
Hobart city	8 302	6 774	45	394	415	465	209	5.5	8 073	167	229	13	.7	3.9
Lake Station city	5 066	4 027	60	247	37	1	694	5.1	4 826	255	240	3	2.1	3.7
Merrillville town	10 322	7 645	217	613	371	1 333	143	5.7	10 006	180	316	9	.7	6.0
Munster town	7 393	6 027	308	368	298	362	30	6.4	7 226	41	167	37	.8	2.3
Portage city	10 864	6 504	365	1 104	343	711	1 837	5.3	10 520	248	344	57	.7	5.0
Schererville town	7 703	3 974	895	733	239	1 766	96	5.6	7 416	100	287	20	1.4	4.9
Valparaiso city	9 293	5 347	235	1 433	671	1 380	227	5.4	8 978	116	315	30	.6	3.3
District 2	224 937	169 897	3 259	18 936	6 744	9 391	16 710	5.5	209 961	3 542	14 976	1 211	1.4	6.4
COUNTY														
Bethelmore County (pt.)	22 348	16 233	465	1 454	955	1 331	1 910	5.6	21 329	370	1 019	115	1.3	5.3
Ocatour County	9 098	7 433	57	390	115	170	933	5.7	8 427	216	671	242	1.2	3.5
Oelaware County	48 793	35 000	647	4 894	2 141	2 883	3 228	5.3	45 177	758	3 616	202	1.6	7.1
Henry County (pt.)	18 177	14 414	223	1 196	322	743	1 279	5.6	17 088	232	1 089	44	1.2	7.5
Jay County (pt.)	7 583	6 167	39	432	130	127	688	5.7	6 939	117	644	26	1.4	9.5
Johnson County (pt.)	2 004	1 402	21	212	149	45	175	5.1	1 894	59	110	17	1.2	4.2
Madison County	53 353	40 614	811	4 796	1 219	1 961	3 952	5.5	49 804	807	3 549	197	1.3	6.9
Randolph County	11 327	9 012	93	656	202	188	1 176	5.9	10 451	137	876	44	1.7	6.9
Rush County	7 014	5 831	51	399	95	170	468	6.0	6 504	130	510	34	1.0	2.5
Shelby County	15 654	12 628	187	1 078	372	441	948	5.6	14 761	329	893	172	1.3	5.7
Wayne County	29 586	21 163	665	3 429	1 044	1 332	1 953	5.6	27 587	387	1 999	118	1.7	5.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anderson city	26 362	18 352	595	3 349	906	1 758	1 402	5.1	24 311	463	2 051	90	1.6	7.6
Columbus city (pt.)	13 401	8 835	416	1 293	879	1 293	685	5.4	12 795	209	606	36	1.5	5.2
Muncie city	29 828	19 460	446	4 082	1 755	2 441	1 644	5.0	27 188	564	2 640	101	1.8	7.4
New Castle city	7 829	5 775	136	963	167	471	317	5.3	7 290	138	539	17	1.5	7.6
Richmond city	16 942	10 651	578	2 949	854	1 244	666	5.3	15 579	236	1 363	52	2.5	5.9
Shelbyville city	6 567	4 454	128	890	318	420	357	5.1	6 133	153	434	49	2.2	5.9
District 3	219 701	160 796	4 053	18 125	8 626	14 203	13 898	5.7	203 314	4 431	16 387	4 373	1.3	8.7
COUNTY														
Elkhart County	60 182	42 073	1 073	5 696	2 485	3 694	5 161	5.7	56 713	1 372	3 469	213	1.3	9.5
Kosciusko County (pt.)	16 443	11 853	135	1 313	482	447	2 213	5.8	13 385	372	3 058	2 197	1.3	11.1
La Porte County	42 268	30 983	544	4 437	1 228	2 088	2 988	5.6	38 488	877	3 780	1 410	1.5	6.7
St. Joseph County	97 956	73 528	2 274	6 653	4 431	7 962	3 108	5.6	92 365	1 714	5 591	249	1.1	8.7
Starke County (pt.)	2 852	2 359	27	26	-	12	428	5.4	2 363	96	489	304	2.7	7.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Elkhart city	19 147	11 150	287	2 929	1 215	2 710	856	5.2	17 519	451	1 628	47	2.1	11.3
Goshen city	9 523	5 369	282	1 598	759	518	997	5.3	9 029	228	494	19	.9	7.7
Granger CDP	6 375	6 325	34	-	-	-	13	7.6	6 235	22	140	7	1.2	1.8
La Porte city	9 135	5 958	171	1 649	311	680	366	5.3	8 675	199	460	47	1.0	4.2
Michigan City city	13 995	8 535	193	2 472	873	1 394	528	5.2	12 562	394	1 433	261	2.3	7.9
Mishawaka city	19 028	10 474	696	1 930	1 580	2 744	1 604	5.0	18 001	286	1 027	48	1.1	7.2
South Bend city	45 757	33 257	1 160	4 233	2 085	4 296	726	5.4	42 260	1 035	3 497	115	1.3	10.4
Warsaw city (pt.)	3 811	2 701	25	510	262	244	69	5.5	3 580	89	231	38	1.6	7.4
District 4	226 688	163 967	3 274	15 621	8 528	14 436	20 862	5.8	202 849	4 176	23 839	9 355	1.4	10.1
COUNTY														
Adams County	10 931	8 673	109	564	443	306	836	6.0	10 470	352	461	35	.9	5.7
Allen County	122 923	85 351	2 259	10 218	6 340	12 141	6 614	5.8	113 333	2 043	9 590	295	1.6	11.5
Oe Kalb County	13 601	10 332	102	874	227	256	1 810	6.0	12 725	204	876	199	1.2	7.8
Huntington County	13 629	10 696	79	1 077	254	319	1 204	6.0	12 830	189	799	52	1.3	5.1
Joy County (pt.)	1 322	1 065	9	74	-	1	173	5.8	1 222	35	100	3	1.0	7.6
Lagrange County	12 218	8 889	350	353	207	142	2 277	5.7	9 209	529	3 009	2 375	1.3	9.7
Noble County	15 516	11 484	133	920	351	354	2 274	5.7	13 418	367	2 098	1 202	1.2	9.0
Steuben County	15 768	11 053	102	573	165	549	3 326	5.6	10 194	200	5 574	4 766	1.7	10.0
Wells County	9 928	7 828	62	484	316	196	1 042	6.0	9 438	117	490	36	1.2	4.8
Whitley County	10 852	8 596	69	484	225	172	1 306	5.8	10 010	140	842	392	1.1	5.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Wayne city	77 166	47 516	1 392	9 195	5 674	10 413	2 976	5.3	69 627	1 505	7 539	165	1.8	11.8
Huntington city	6 529	4 847	51	942	184	269	236	5.6	6 134	106	395	16	1.4	5.3
District 5	228 884	176 270	3 336	14 169	5 003	5 887	24 219	5.7	205 013	3 786	23 871	10 585	1.6	7.0
COUNTY														
Benton County	3 833	3 352	25	107	65	46	238	6.2	3 524	45	309	19	3.2	5.1
Blackford County	5 856	4 631	34	381	95	80	635	5.7	5 436	107	420	32	1.7	6.8
Carroll County	8 431	6 912	63	383	68	64	941	5.8	7 067	93	1 364	956	1.7	5.7
Cass County	15 633	12 187	145	1 386	426	235	1 254	5.8	14 659	175	974	96	1.6	5.9
Fulton County	8 656	6 708	71	378	150	130	1 219	5.7	7 345	111	1 311	775	2.7	7.0

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner vo- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Grant County	29 904	22 123	454	2 706	752	1 312	2 557	5.6	27 701	503	2 203	119	1.6	8.4
Howard County	33 820	25 435	479	2 428	1 349	2 023	2 106	5.6	31 523	490	2 297	150	1.8	8.8
Jasper County	8 984	7 205	73	466	157	135	948	5.9	8 527	175	457	68	1.1	3.8
Kosciusko County (pt.)	14 073	10 339	81	357	63	40	3 193	5.5	10 064	269	4 009	3 247	1.9	11.5
Lake County (pt.)	16 256	13 277	315	1 212	358	450	644	5.8	15 448	382	808	288	1.1	3.6
Marshall County	16 820	13 148	173	972	344	458	1 725	5.8	15 146	351	1 674	764	1.8	7.8
Miami County	14 639	10 080	955	995	319	199	2 091	5.8	13 484	203	1 155	97	1.6	7.5
Newtown County	5 276	4 472	32	208	51	51	462	6.0	4 839	103	437	71	2.0	5.4
Porter County (pt.)	1 759	1 379	14	143	42	64	117	5.8	1 709	52	50	9	1.1	1.8
Pulaski County	5 541	4 318	36	109	73	74	931	5.7	4 722	93	819	333	1.2	5.7
Storke County (pt.)	7 036	5 719	94	178	172	56	817	5.6	5 778	158	1 258	900	2.0	6.0
Vermillion County (pt.)	3 823	3 044	13	62	54	13	637	5.5	3 470	74	353	52	1.3	9.2
Wabash County	13 394	10 070	167	1 137	308	319	1 393	5.8	12 630	199	764	211	.9	4.3
Warren County	3 275	2 738	16	62	22	37	400	6.0	3 015	47	260	38	1.0	9.7
White County	11 875	9 133	96	499	135	101	1 911	5.5	8 926	156	2 949	2 360	1.8	5.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	4 152	2 774	162	557	209	295	155	5.6	4 044	73	108	8	.6	3.7
Kokomo city	20 340	13 992	405	2 205	1 206	1 728	804	5.2	18 664	349	1 676	78	2.3	9.0
Logansport city	7 356	5 369	103	1 224	372	224	64	5.6	6 865	76	491	15	2.1	6.1
Marion city	14 000	9 513	350	2 075	553	1 016	493	5.2	12 693	316	1 307	52	2.2	8.8
Peru city	5 732	3 902	76	808	212	176	558	5.5	5 213	69	519	23	2.2	9.3
Wabash city	4 944	3 570	96	710	177	276	115	5.6	4 700	79	244	21	.9	4.7
Warsaw city (pt.)	687	435	13	101	17	11	110	5.5	627	22	60	11	2.6	12.0
District 6	220 193	155 547	7 839	11 879	14 122	20 552	10 254	6.0	209 027	2 113	11 166	931	1.5	8.0
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	3 932	3 156	142	128	115	220	171	6.8	3 766	17	166	9	1.1	10.4
Clinton County	12 100	9 638	108	929	317	335	773	5.8	11 450	212	650	43	1.4	4.8
Hamilton County	41 074	30 615	1 218	2 107	2 134	2 665	2 335	6.6	38 834	351	2 240	162	2.0	7.9
Hancock County	16 495	13 741	173	1 109	400	327	745	6.1	15 959	224	536	46	.9	4.1
Henry County (pt.)	1 658	1 337	17	137	38	16	113	6.0	1 554	18	104	9	1.2	4.1
Johnson County (pt.)	31 285	22 291	852	1 769	1 190	2 742	2 441	5.8	29 460	397	1 825	315	1.4	9.2
Marion County (pt.)	102 893	65 857	5 216	5 226	9 823	14 175	2 596	5.8	97 796	735	5 097	301	1.4	8.6
Morgan County (pt.)	4 329	3 825	43	92	6	—	363	6.1	4 182	87	147	30	1.0	2.4
Tipton County	6 427	5 087	70	382	99	72	717	6.0	6 026	72	401	16	1.5	3.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	1 370	365	11	264	407	320	3	4.7	1 286	13	84	7	.3	6.8
Carmel city	9 645	6 344	501	568	1 238	927	67	7.0	9 111	43	534	22	2.3	9.8
Frankfort city	6 146	4 437	73	786	299	321	230	5.2	5 768	128	378	21	1.9	5.6
Franklin city	4 661	2 950	123	714	169	185	520	5.3	4 450	99	211	16	2.3	4.4
Greenfield city	4 425	3 103	102	658	164	213	185	5.6	4 249	89	176	9	1.1	4.9
Greenwood city	11 399	5 720	532	843	983	2 524	797	5.2	10 594	125	805	49	1.8	9.5
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	90 159	57 410	4 898	4 490	8 796	12 385	2 180	5.8	85 619	641	4 540	252	1.4	8.9
Lawrence city (pt.)	2 553	2 110	79	11	8	122	223	6.1	2 457	26	96	3	1.5	8.4
Noblesville city	7 128	4 499	149	818	513	829	320	6.0	6 650	81	478	29	2.6	8.4
Speedway town (pt.)	4 046	2 801	78	206	239	592	130	5.4	3 886	9	160	21	.6	7.4
Indianapolis city (pt.)	94 157	59 975	4 979	4 693	9 155	13 122	2 233	5.8	89 437	679	4 720	267	1.4	8.7
District 7	216 510	153 738	2 949	16 109	7 896	13 558	22 260	5.5	200 596	4 335	15 914	2 219	1.3	6.9
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	10 584	8 353	100	779	329	236	787	5.9	10 156	155	428	29	1.0	3.6
Clay County	10 606	8 257	42	420	68	287	1 532	5.4	9 382	186	1 224	316	1.5	6.5
Fountain County	7 344	5 804	33	404	82	51	970	5.7	6 858	136	486	97	1.1	6.2
Hendricks County	26 962	21 747	619	1 226	499	854	2 017	6.0	26 109	331	853	43	1.0	4.4
Monroe County (pt.)	8 903	5 945	192	433	386	438	1 509	5.6	8 613	166	290	26	.7	3.7
Montgomery County	13 957	10 563	122	1 252	390	407	1 223	5.7	13 235	181	722	109	1.0	6.8
Morgan County (pt.)	16 171	12 040	207	1 117	331	588	1 688	5.6	15 418	419	753	111	.9	4.6
Owen County	8 011	5 292	49	164	40	84	2 382	5.2	6 394	197	1 617	173	.9	4.1
Porke County	7 189	5 414	31	220	48	114	1 362	5.5	5 845	128	1 344	575	1.4	8.0
Putnam County	10 981	8 070	83	629	371	179	1 649	5.6	9 996	198	985	280	1.4	8.3
Tipton County	48 134	27 924	844	4 711	3 432	8 200	3 023	5.3	45 618	1 410	2 516	178	1.4	6.2
Vermillion County (pt.)	3 465	2 749	31	111	63	150	361	5.1	3 168	61	297	19	1.4	8.8
Vigo County	44 203	31 580	596	4 643	1 857	1 970	3 557	5.3	39 804	767	4 399	263	1.8	10.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington city (pt.)	1 102	189	109	48	251	353	152	4.7	1 068	22	34	—	1.0	3.2
Crowfordsville city	5 842	3 726	88	994	340	377	317	5.3	5 500	71	342	19	1.7	7.7
Lafayette city	19 259	12 602	385	2 770	1 180	2 043	279	5.2	18 074	321	1 185	67	1.3	8.3
Lebanon city	4 910	3 308	51	668	298	223	362	5.3	4 729	91	181	12	.8	3.7
Mortinsville city	4 604	2 963	68	717	156	367	333	5.2	4 408	132	196	10	1.1	2.7
Plainfield town	4 303	2 858	113	502	161	527	142	5.5	4 160	42	143	9	.7	4.0
Terre Haute city	24 077	17 158	371	3 533	973	1 549	493	5.1	21 488	469	2 589	51	2.2	10.3
West Lafayette city	9 465	3 352	245	947	1 214	3 641	66	5.0	9 153	187	312	24	1.2	3.0
District 8	230 924	160 041	3 067	15 581	10 260	18 600	23 375	5.3	211 519	4 355	19 405	2 351	1.9	9.0
COUNTY														
Oaviess County	10 985	8 717	100	446	153	361	1 208	5.5	10 012	274	973	135	1.6	9.6
Gibson County	13 454	10 133	60	451	344	328	2 138	5.4	12 299	201	1 155	240	2.1	8.6
Greene County	13 337	9 775	73	349	226	209	2 705	5.3	11 910	242	1 427	197	2.1	9.8
Knox County	16 730	12 622	161	1 391	389	818	1 349	5.3	15 145	244	1 585	89	1.7	13.1
Lawrence County	17 587	13 330	85	738	397	455	2 582	5.3	16 235	364	1 352	308	1.4	6.5
Martin County	4 116	2 872	20	152	31	33	1 008	5.3	3 836	104	280	63	.9	6.1
Monroe County (pt.)	33 045	15 900	1 102	3 062	3 001	7 289	2 691	5.0	30 738	751	2 307	538	1.7	4.8
Orange County	7 732	5 435	36	227	97									

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner vo- cancy rate	Rental vo- cancy rate
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Sullivan County	8 487	6 617	49	201	52	241	1 327	5.4	7 364	139	1 123	81	1.8	7.7
Vanderburgh County	72 637	49 226	1 122	7 204	4 787	8 080	2 218	5.1	66 780	1 272	5 857	287	2.3	10.4
Warrick County	16 926	13 227	168	875	487	347	1 822	5.8	15 817	294	1 109	101	1.8	10.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bedford city	6 158	4 695	52	589	233	322	267	5.2	5 757	99	401	20	1.6	5.7
Bloomington city (pt.)	20 923	7 737	621	2 431	2 654	6 490	990	4.7	19 915	575	1 008	48	1.4	4.6
Evansville city	58 188	36 883	1 020	7 001	4 534	7 583	1 167	4.9	52 948	1 084	5 240	145	2.5	11.0
Vincennes city	8 350	5 557	122	1 177	351	753	390	5.0	7 522	123	828	12	1.6	14.1
Washington city	4 787	3 599	57	363	132	304	332	5.2	4 400	79	387	4	2.3	7.9
District 9	219 460	161 579	2 043	12 111	5 836	9 226	28 665	5.5	202 651	4 586	16 809	4 498	1.4	6.9
COUNTY														
Bortholomew County (pt.)	3 084	2 820	14	15	—	—	235	5.9	2 863	51	221	126	1.1	7.2
Brown County	6 997	5 719	36	109	61	21	1 051	5.4	5 370	166	1 627	1 195	1.1	4.9
Clark County	35 313	23 891	415	2 533	1 899	3 220	3 355	5.4	33 292	598	2 021	115	1.5	7.7
Crawford County	4 374	2 982	32	29	41	38	1 252	5.2	3 660	118	714	328	3.1	7.5
Deorborn County	14 532	11 014	173	1 099	358	472	1 416	5.7	13 642	323	890	190	.9	5.5
Dubois County	13 964	10 414	81	1 114	257	551	1 547	5.6	13 023	217	941	290	1.2	7.4
Fayette County	10 525	7 835	166	975	232	518	799	5.4	9 945	192	580	24	1.1	5.9
Floyd County	25 238	19 034	230	2 084	1 103	1 803	984	5.6	24 085	414	1 153	31	1.3	6.7
Franklin County	7 176	5 410	43	242	82	123	1 276	5.7	6 636	184	540	128	.8	5.2
Harrison County	11 456	8 735	57	290	90	109	2 175	5.7	10 618	265	838	189	1.3	7.2
Jackson County	14 820	11 281	96	602	401	425	2 015	5.4	14 032	312	788	91	1.3	6.1
Jefferson County	11 921	8 439	314	801	446	409	1 512	5.5	10 897	255	1 024	289	1.8	5.2
Jennings County	9 129	6 405	63	307	96	121	2 137	5.4	8 351	256	778	250	1.5	6.5
Ohio County	2 161	1 477	33	106	21	83	441	5.5	1 980	49	181	76	1.6	3.9
Perry County	7 404	5 576	38	254	140	326	1 070	5.4	6 845	146	559	87	1.8	6.4
Ripley County	9 587	7 113	82	486	197	416	1 293	5.6	8 778	211	809	168	1.6	7.6
Scott County	8 078	5 949	40	265	129	215	1 480	5.3	7 593	273	485	48	1.4	5.3
Spencer County	7 636	5 909	45	285	68	120	1 209	5.5	6 962	148	674	144	2.1	11.7
Switzerland County	3 732	2 458	32	83	21	91	1 047	5.3	2 839	105	893	536	2.7	10.5
Union County	2 813	2 128	14	106	79	72	414	5.9	2 576	42	237	45	1.2	9.4
Washington County	9 520	6 990	39	326	115	93	1 957	5.5	8 664	261	856	148	1.5	6.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksville town	8 635	4 713	62	630	698	1 878	654	5.0	8 139	120	496	27	.9	8.5
Columbus city (pt.)	57	47	2	8	—	—	—	5.7	55	1	2	—	4.9	—
Connersville city	6 683	4 688	137	956	173	468	261	5.2	6 270	130	413	12	1.2	6.5
Jasper city	4 162	2 940	32	550	117	430	93	5.6	3 937	33	225	14	1.6	8.0
Jeffersonville city	9 375	5 925	116	1 063	799	1 058	414	5.1	8 745	163	630	25	2.9	7.9
Madison city	5 151	3 245	283	658	390	358	217	5.3	4 822	111	329	31	2.1	4.9
New Albany city	15 593	10 274	191	1 959	1 070	1 775	324	5.2	14 691	281	902	12	1.7	6.9
Seymour city	6 384	4 606	61	446	318	359	594	5.2	6 071	137	313	7	1.9	6.1
District 10	246 510	127 395	21 003	23 765	23 974	42 791	7 582	5.1	221 675	6 945	24 835	483	2.2	10.4
COUNTY														
Marion County (pt.)	246 510	127 395	21 003	23 765	23 974	42 791	7 582	5.1	221 675	6 945	24 835	483	2.2	10.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	4 387	3 237	196	214	143	571	26	5.2	4 202	58	185	15	.4	7.1
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	229 821	120 148	20 111	22 662	22 134	39 187	5 579	5.1	206 327	6 630	23 494	434	2.3	10.2
Lawrence city (pt.)	9 068	3 167	529	403	1 195	1 862	1 912	4.8	8 155	201	913	31	1.4	15.6
Speedway town (pt.)	2 682	363	114	473	502	1 171	59	4.1	2 458	50	224	1	—	8.3
Indianapolis city (pt.)	230 373	120 628	20 164	22 675	22 134	39 187	5 585	5.1	206 860	6 636	23 513	436	2.3	10.2

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State	1 450 898	1 309 607	2.73	6.1	1 137 766	514 285	484 025	92 829	26 991	13 675	5 961	36 500	53 900	78 200
District 1	136 297	124 857	2.90	6.0	116 533	47 548	52 231	11 187	3 338	1 555	674	39 600	57 000	82 800
COUNTY														
Lake County (pt.)	103 662	95 699	2.90	6.0	89 976	41 409	37 892	7 464	2 041	832	338	36 500	53 100	76 400
Porter County (pt.)	32 635	29 158	2.92	6.3	26 557	6 139	14 339	3 723	1 297	723	336	51 400	70 100	97 500
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	1 804	1 770	2.95	6.9	1 688	54	1 101	420	74	26	13	71 400	88 200	109 200
Dyer town	3 037	2 999	3.20	6.5	2 873	204	1 746	630	175	79	39	70 700	88 400	111 700
East Chicago city	5 505	4 135	2.97	5.9	3 844	2 584	1 179	65	6	5	5	32 500	42 600	55 400
Gary city	24 016	21 795	2.92	5.7	20 353	16 635	3 407	201	56	41	13	22 100	31 700	44 200
Griffith town	4 348	4 261	3.03	6.0	4 056	738	3 063	220	31	2	2	53 400	64 600	74 300
Hammond city	20 591	19 153	2.76	5.7	18 149	11 226	6 625	214	46	21	17	36 800	45 500	57 100
Highland town	6 939	6 589	2.90	5.9	6 269	745	4 779	598	101	42	4	60 000	72 300	89 900
Hobart city	6 219	6 011	2.80	5.9	5 682	2 526	2 900	212	31	7	6	41 100	53 000	68 600
Lake Station city	3 682	3 125	2.84	5.3	2 983	2 515	453	12	2	—	1	28 100	36 400	45 500
Merrillville town	7 365	7 189	2.92	6.2	6 729	1 382	4 840	412	74	20	1	51 800	62 300	74 900
Munster town	6 419	5 990	2.82	6.7	5 662	165	2 559	1 884	641	320	93	81 200	102 400	138 000
Portage city	7 437	5 964	2.86	5.8	5 697	1 358	4 144	165	20	9	1	50 500	62 000	74 300
Schererville town	4 915	4 456	3.00	6.5	4 262	129	1 946	1 533	433	107	114	80 200	101 600	134 300
Valparaiso city	5 006	4 766	2.72	6.5	4 493	795	2 722	672	183	93	28	55 100	71 700	96 500
District 2	149 586	136 206	2.61	6.0	117 803	70 819	39 724	5 137	1 377	578	168	29 700	43 400	63 700
COUNTY														
Bethlehem County (pt.)	15 164	13 541	2.66	6.2	12 138	4 671	5 568	1 208	432	200	59	41 300	58 100	84 300
Ocatour County	6 372	5 760	2.82	6.1	4 503	2 633	1 620	188	50	9	3	32 700	44 900	64 300
Delaware County	30 193	27 499	2.55	5.9	24 707	15 308	7 823	1 105	296	135	40	28 200	42 300	62 900
Henry County (pt.)	12 844	11 828	2.59	6.0	9 948	7 010	2 679	225	28	6	5	23 500	36 200	54 500
Jay County (pt.)	5 328	4 906	2.64	6.1	3 727	3 026	632	53	13	3	—	20 200	32 000	44 700
Johnson County (pt.)	1 215	1 099	2.73	5.7	995	743	224	23	2	3	—	31 100	39 200	50 300
Madison County	36 395	33 077	2.58	5.9	29 882	17 964	10 481	1 066	268	84	19	30 100	43 700	62 400
Randolph County	7 900	7 095	2.59	6.2	5 361	4 061	1 197	77	15	7	4	25 100	35 500	49 400
Rush County	4 678	4 317	2.70	6.4	3 227	2 077	1 035	89	17	7	2	28 400	41 200	59 100
Shelby County	10 847	10 097	2.75	6.1	8 459	4 098	3 652	578	80	43	8	36 400	51 300	73 600
Wayne County	18 650	16 987	2.58	6.1	14 856	9 228	4 813	530	176	81	28	29 400	42 400	60 900
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anderson city	15 515	14 119	2.42	5.7	13 373	9 707	3 262	279	90	28	7	26 300	37 000	52 400
Columbus city (pt.)	7 903	7 269	2.54	6.2	6 882	2 512	3 226	764	251	100	29	42 300	60 000	87 200
Muncie city	15 626	14 113	2.40	5.6	13 351	10 028	2 769	366	116	53	19	23 100	34 500	49 900
New Castle city	4 760	4 476	2.46	5.8	4 247	3 607	559	65	11	2	3	18 700	27 400	40 200
Richmond city	9 154	8 409	2.45	6.1	7 957	5 356	2 082	315	124	61	19	26 200	38 800	57 700
Shelbyville city	3 705	3 394	2.50	5.8	3 201	2 104	947	125	14	10	1	31 800	42 300	58 700
District 3	147 388	134 883	2.74	6.2	121 323	52 075	54 646	9 418	2 869	1 613	702	38 700	55 500	78 800
COUNTY														
Elkhart County	40 745	36 123	2.83	6.3	32 211	10 248	17 932	2 660	771	422	178	45 400	62 300	83 200
Kosciusko County (pt.)	10 100	8 597	2.82	6.3	7 566	2 239	3 835	873	307	175	137	46 800	65 600	93 100
La Porte County	28 132	25 158	2.71	6.1	22 276	10 333	9 448	1 573	474	311	137	37 700	52 700	74 600
St. Joseph County	66 492	63 374	2.68	6.2	58 123	28 548	23 031	4 276	1 313	705	250	35 000	50 800	75 100
Storke County (pt.)	1 919	1 631	2.76	5.6	1 147	707	400	36	4	—	—	30 600	42 400	60 500
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Elkhart city	9 800	8 915	2.59	6.2	8 482	4 380	3 270	477	180	108	67	37 700	49 200	68 200
Goshen city	5 672	4 505	2.60	6.1	4 279	1 557	2 356	268	58	34	6	43 300	57 700	74 200
Granger CDP	6 075	6 069	3.23	7.6	5 624	269	2 339	1 703	780	415	118	80 700	105 900	147 200
La Porte city	5 505	5 010	2.54	6.0	4 751	2 920	1 592	148	61	28	2	34 600	44 400	60 000
Michigan City city	7 515	6 680	2.64	5.9	6 303	4 029	1 923	210	66	57	18	33 600	43 700	57 800
Mishawaka city	10 732	9 285	2.58	5.8	8 779	4 994	3 387	271	80	35	12	36 400	46 800	62 100
South Bend city	27 867	26 880	2.54	6.0	25 579	17 162	7 269	723	184	141	100	28 500	40 300	57 200
Warsow city (pt.)	2 281	2 193	2.71	6.4	2 066	831	935	178	74	36	12	42 000	56 400	82 000
District 4	150 684	135 647	2.83	6.4	115 564	47 339	54 475	9 513	2 490	1 253	494	39 400	56 500	78 700
COUNTY														
Adams County	8 206	7 532	3.07	6.4	5 679	2 747	2 566	303	46	14	3	37 800	51 100	70 700
Allen County	79 567	73 636	2.80	6.5	67 581	24 268	33 435	6 602	1 854	1 006	416	41 700	59 900	84 400
De Kalb County	10 333	8 972	2.83	6.4	7 192	3 638	2 956	462	92	37	7	36 100	49 700	70 900
Huntington County	9 840	8 907	2.74	6.4	7 348	4 379	2 629	261	57	20	2	31 900	44 200	64 100
Jay County (pt.)	1 002	860	2.74	6.1	634	463	159	11	1	—	—	23 100	35 300	53 600
Logansport County	7 496	6 397	3.25	6.3	4 414	1 854	2 191	301	54	12	2	40 300	55 100	74 000
Noble County	10 485	9 106	2.85	6.2	7 076	3 671	2 958	351	73	17	6	36 400	49 100	68 500
Stauben County	8 053	6 476	2.69	6.1	5 181	1 925	2 946	509	196	112	45	41 400	59 800	87 400
Wells County	7 443	6 581	2.79	6.4	5 068	2 332	2 310	332	70	20	4	38 100	53 000	74 300
Whitley County	8 259	7 180	2.78	6.2	5 391	2 062	2 877	381	47	15	9	42 600	57 300	74 800
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Wayne city	41 521	38 446	2.63	6.2	36 584	19 674	14 819	1 476	338	192	85	32 600	47 800	65 400
Huntington city	4 234	3 991	2.65	6.2	3 791	2 728	953	85	20	4	1	29 800	39 700	52 900
District 5	153 958	137 479	2.70	6.2	114 293	62 881	43 590	5 867	1 298	521	136	32 300	46 700	68 200
COUNTY														
Benton County	2 569	2 419	2.61	6.5	1 985	1 379	541	52	8	2	3	24 800	38 100	55 600
Blackford County	4 202	3 728	2.59	6.0	3 015	2 368	609	32	3	2	1	21 600	32 300	46 700
Corrill County	5 515	4 970	2.66	6.3	3 832	2 196	1 447	148	27	12	2	31 900	45 400	66 000
Cass County	10 899	9 812	2.61	6.2	8 157	5 357	2 438	265	61	29	7	27 800	40 300	58 700
Fulton County	5 881	4 948	2.55	6.1	3 699	2 313	1 232	117	29	7	1	29 600	42 200	59 900

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 5—Can.														
COUNTY—Can.														
Grant County	19 758	17 613	2.64	6.1	15 413	10 062	4 668	497	126	42	18	28 200	40 400	59 400
Howard County	22 716	20 897	2.63	6.2	19 097	9 157	8 253	1 263	280	125	19	36 200	51 700	74 100
Jasper County	6 428	5 720	2.85	6.2	4 554	1 928	2 310	255	48	10	3	39 900	55 100	72 300
Kosciusko County (pt.)	8 429	6 830	2.74	6.0	5 240	2 341	2 352	377	89	65	16	37 600	54 000	74 800
Lake County (pt.)	12 058	11 324	3.02	6.2	10 123	2 432	5 794	1 416	367	103	11	50 700	69 100	93 200
Marshall County	11 619	10 541	2.81	6.2	8 323	4 223	3 530	410	79	50	31	36 700	49 600	69 300
Miami County	9 516	7 973	2.64	6.2	6 529	4 297	2 028	178	17	6	3	27 400	40 300	58 600
Newton County	3 723	3 404	2.77	6.2	2 809	1 680	1 033	82	9	4	1	29 400	43 300	61 500
Parter County (pt.)	1 328	1 221	3.02	6.2	1 087	281	757	39	5	4	1	49 500	62 800	75 500
Pulaski County	3 661	3 167	2.65	6.1	2 188	1 452	642	76	11	6	1	28 100	40 300	57 800
Starke County (pt.)	4 425	3 975	2.75	5.9	3 101	2 116	895	68	15	5	2	29 500	40 400	55 700
Vermillion County (pt.)	2 900	2 426	2.64	5.8	1 906	1 447	411	42	3	3	—	21 400	33 500	49 200
Wabash County	9 380	8 302	2.69	6.3	6 667	4 074	2 287	241	45	17	3	30 800	43 400	61 800
Warren County	2 371	2 093	2.63	6.2	1 453	981	411	48	10	1	2	25 100	39 700	57 300
White County	6 780	6 116	2.60	6.1	5 115	2 797	1 952	261	66	28	11	34 700	46 900	67 800
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	2 790	2 536	2.86	6.2	2 429	421	1 662	309	34	3	—	57 000	74 200	92 200
Kokama city	11 710	10 903	2.47	5.9	10 371	6 651	3 258	376	62	23	1	31 200	42 400	58 900
Logansport city	4 343	4 150	2.45	6.2	3 916	3 305	553	39	10	8	1	23 300	32 600	43 100
Marian city	7 590	7 053	2.53	6.0	6 688	5 250	1 185	174	58	14	7	23 900	34 500	47 200
Peru city	3 596	3 074	2.48	6.1	2 926	2 416	490	18	2	—	—	23 600	32 900	44 400
Wabash city	3 094	2 951	2.62	6.2	2 787	1 983	697	82	17	7	1	29 400	39 000	54 100
Warsaw city (pt.)	443	337	2.72	6.1	310	119	129	43	7	11	1	39 600	59 000	91 000
District 6	152 078	143 291	2.81	6.7	129 996	19 895	69 775	24 404	8 493	4 869	2 560	60 200	81 400	113 000
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	2 990	2 901	2.94	7.5	2 558	47	884	702	387	380	158	87 400	121 500	187 600
Clinton County	8 244	7 649	2.68	6.2	6 417	4 182	1 975	208	36	12	4	28 100	40 900	59 700
Hamilton County	29 849	27 876	2.94	7.3	25 265	2 278	9 322	7 212	3 247	2 041	1 165	74 900	106 500	151 700
Hancock County	12 766	12 095	2.90	6.6	10 372	2 411	5 762	1 719	374	95	11	51 500	72 000	96 200
Henry County (pt.)	1 180	1 091	2.63	6.3	926	576	328	15	3	3	1	29 700	43 200	60 100
Johnson County (pt.)	21 991	19 959	2.88	6.4	17 923	3 332	10 055	3 041	949	451	95	54 400	74 100	100 700
Marion County (pt.)	66 776	64 238	2.72	6.7	60 527	4 767	38 419	10 979	3 394	1 850	1 118	65 200	82 800	107 900
Morgan County (pt.)	3 650	3 386	2.97	6.2	2 692	685	1 567	343	70	26	1	49 700	67 800	90 600
Tipton County	4 632	4 096	2.66	6.4	3 316	1 617	1 463	185	33	11	7	36 000	50 900	70 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	350	347	3.07	6.5	331	18	313	—	—	—	—	58 500	65 400	71 700
Cornell city	6 490	6 302	3.06	8.2	5 994	45	1 149	2 166	1 368	884	382	108 000	142 500	189 300
Frankfort city	3 632	3 444	2.55	5.9	3 247	2 512	654	62	13	5	1	25 700	35 900	48 300
Franklin city	2 913	2 429	2.66	6.0	2 294	988	1 088	162	47	9	—	42 200	53 900	73 200
Greenfield city	2 852	2 634	2.74	6.3	2 479	944	1 208	268	43	15	1	42 300	57 400	79 100
Greenwood city	6 199	5 394	2.76	6.2	5 133	752	3 239	860	187	79	16	56 600	74 400	97 400
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	58 585	56 386	2.74	6.7	53 094	4 122	33 325	9 998	3 075	1 630	944	65 800	83 800	109 300
Lawrence city (pt.)	2 195	1 992	2.78	6.4	1 881	87	1 090	529	108	56	11	77 200	92 400	115 100
Noblesville city	4 247	3 968	2.89	7.1	3 753	688	1 304	980	431	249	101	57 300	94 900	140 700
Speedway town (pt.)	2 690	2 602	2.31	6.0	2 476	224	2 144	103	3	1	1	58 900	68 100	80 200
Indianapolis city (pt.)	60 946	58 715	2.74	6.7	55 280	4 380	34 386	10 334	3 282	1 792	1 106	65 700	83 800	110 300
District 7	143 293	126 506	2.70	6.1	106 575	47 146	46 679	9 146	2 430	930	244	36 300	54 700	78 900
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	7 617	6 953	2.72	6.3	5 669	2 246	2 696	523	148	44	12	41 500	56 900	80 100
Clay County	7 440	6 505	2.66	5.7	5 088	3 625	1 348	96	18	1	—	22 900	35 500	53 900
Fountain County	5 259	4 567	2.59	6.0	3 538	2 580	869	68	13	5	3	25 500	37 000	52 100
Hendricks County	21 525	19 778	2.89	6.4	17 199	2 454	11 094	2 747	664	195	45	59 000	75 700	96 800
Monroe County (pt.)	6 535	5 314	2.78	5.9	4 336	1 293	2 645	323	53	22	—	47 700	59 900	76 600
Montgomery County	9 555	8 630	2.60	6.2	7 147	3 807	2 869	352	74	40	5	34 000	48 100	68 300
Morgan County (pt.)	11 805	10 138	2.87	6.0	8 405	3 205	4 244	681	180	77	18	42 800	57 400	78 100
Owen County	5 307	3 951	2.70	5.5	2 435	1 515	830	76	12	2	—	29 300	43 000	60 900
Porke County	4 617	3 806	2.56	5.8	2 807	1 943	764	78	12	7	3	24 000	37 900	55 700
Putnam County	7 584	6 383	2.68	6.0	4 702	2 246	2 152	255	35	11	3	36 500	51 600	71 000
Tippecanoe County	26 059	23 446	2.70	6.4	21 221	6 545	10 308	2 910	951	410	97	46 300	66 000	94 300
Vermillion County (pt.)	2 422	2 180	2.42	5.4	1 948	1 548	359	34	4	1	2	21 100	31 100	46 200
Vigo County	27 568	24 855	2.57	5.9	22 080	14 139	6 501	1 003	266	115	56	25 100	40 000	61 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington city (pt.)	302	170	2.34	5.4	162	16	142	4	—	—	—	56 300	65 500	74 000
Crawfordsville city	3 301	2 978	2.46	6.0	2 809	1 744	901	119	26	17	2	33 000	44 000	60 300
Lafayette city	10 731	10 242	2.55	6.1	9 771	4 591	4 359	544	161	99	17	40 800	51 700	69 300
Lebanon city	3 150	2 789	2.63	5.9	2 634	1 274	1 105	199	41	13	2	39 900	50 900	69 100
Martinsville city	2 706	2 397	2.69	5.9	2 253	1 265	863	108	14	3	—	37 000	47 600	63 800
Plainfield town	2 778	2 613	2.65	6.2	2 493	395	1 733	303	53	7	2	54 600	69 100	90 100
Terre Haute city	13 347	12 709	2.41	5.7	11 996	9 454	2 262	198	46	21	15	20 900	32 300	46 900
West Lafayette city	3 064	2 939	2.59	7.3	2 796	68	1 531	780	308	90	19	77 300	94 900	124 400
District 8	148 280	130 523	2.63	5.9	110 409	56 523	43 465	7 077	2 012	989	343	33 000	49 200	71 900
COUNTY														
Daviess County	7 810	6 956	2.80	5.9	5 172	3 363	1 596	162	32	14	5	26 800	40 600	59 100
Gibson County	9 672	8 251	2.63	5.7	6 749	3 928	2 489	266	42	23	1	29 100	44 400	65 800
Greene County	5 578	7 729	2.55	5.6	5 612	4 016	1 499	88	6	2	1	23 800	36 800	53 300
Knox County	10 687	9 687	2.55	5.8	8 233	5 353	2 406	324	78	54	18	26 100	39 800	60 000
Lawrence County	12 943	10 978	2.67	5.7	8 765	5 678	2 789	236	48	9	5	29 100	42 000	58 300
Martin County	3 133	2 401	2.69	5.6	1 730	1 217	472	34	3	2	2	25 200	38 700	54 200
Manroe County (pt.)	15 023	13 002	2.53	6.2	11 412	2 923	5 825	1 658	608	309	89	49 500	69 900	98 000
Orange County	5 635	4 415	2.65	5.6	3 105	2 282	756	59	4	3	1	24 500	37 400	51 400
Pike County	4 070	3 314	2.56	5.5	2 570	1 856	664	38	5	4	3	22 700	35 700	53 100
Pasey County	7 633	6 550	2.77	5.9	5 523	2 053	2 991	378	76	19	6	40 700	58 800	77 100

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Sullivan County	5 892	5 098	2.59	5.7	3 941	3 001	851	66	13	8	2	20 000	32 300	49 000
Vanderburgh County	43 287	40 646	2.58	5.9	37 618	17 708	15 757	2 788	790	390	185	36 800	52 100	74 000
Warrick County	12 917	11 496	2.88	6.2	9 979	3 145	5 370	980	307	152	25	44 800	64 800	88 600
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bedford city	4 011	3 769	2.41	5.8	3 502	2 407	954	108	23	7	3	28 000	39 700	55 500
Bloomington city (pt.)	6 874	6 047	2.39	6.5	5 651	1 280	2 729	1 062	369	161	50	52 600	77 200	109 100
Evansville city	31 230	29 486	2.47	5.7	27 817	16 278	9 809	1 073	382	184	91	33 300	45 500	62 000
Vincennes city	4 486	4 150	2.46	5.7	3 895	2 512	1 157	139	39	37	11	30 300	41 500	59 300
Washington city	3 015	2 756	2.45	5.7	2 577	1 919	576	62	12	6	2	24 900	36 300	50 600
District 9	154 071	133 141	2.77	5.9	104 154	53 363	43 412	5 662	1 140	453	124	35 500	49 300	69 300
COUNTY														
Bartholomew County (pt.)	2 539	2 385	2.84	6.1	1 804	770	923	71	24	13	3	41 000	53 500	68 500
Brown County	4 436	3 800	2.64	5.7	2 568	762	1 431	294	63	17	1	45 700	64 900	88 100
Clark County	22 760	20 054	2.72	5.9	17 747	8 866	7 758	863	176	65	19	39 600	50 000	67 200
Crowford County	3 118	2 269	2.73	5.5	1 299	1 030	253	15	1	—	—	20 200	31 800	46 700
Deorborn County	10 683	9 601	2.92	6.1	7 537	2 697	4 049	622	126	39	4	42 400	59 900	81 300
Dubois County	10 248	9 112	2.91	6.1	7 478	2 854	3 893	543	111	57	20	41 300	58 000	78 900
Fayette County	6 950	6 261	2.65	5.9	5 361	3 642	1 556	127	26	9	1	30 700	41 100	56 300
Floyd County	17 283	16 431	2.76	6.2	14 578	5 734	7 124	1 337	232	109	42	40 900	57 600	80 400
Franklin County	5 275	4 350	2.97	6.0	2 909	1 325	1 330	205	38	10	1	37 600	53 300	73 500
Harrison County	9 060	7 397	2.83	5.9	4 966	2 362	2 298	257	42	5	2	37 600	51 800	71 100
Jackson County	10 815	9 272	2.70	5.7	7 375	4 438	2 555	274	67	36	5	31 600	43 900	61 700
Jefferson County	7 979	6 956	2.65	6.0	5 424	3 134	1 938	258	69	17	8	33 400	44 900	65 800
Jennings County	6 481	5 228	2.78	5.7	3 761	2 436	1 231	72	13	7	2	32 000	43 700	57 100
Clark County	1 557	1 225	2.74	5.8	822	481	305	30	4	2	—	33 800	45 400	63 400
Perry County	5 461	4 648	2.76	5.7	3 568	2 255	1 202	89	14	7	1	29 500	42 600	58 600
Ripley County	6 660	5 744	2.89	6.0	3 915	2 020	1 548	252	57	30	8	34 400	49 000	70 400
Scott County	5 864	4 790	2.73	5.6	3 766	2 760	911	77	11	7	—	27 700	38 000	51 800
Spencer County	5 661	4 795	2.80	5.8	3 480	1 894	1 387	145	35	16	3	32 000	47 000	67 100
Switzerland County	2 245	1 737	2.71	5.7	947	671	251	18	4	1	2	25 900	37 700	54 000
Union County	1 863	1 584	2.73	6.2	1 185	764	388	26	6	1	—	30 200	41 800	59 300
Washington County	6 933	5 502	2.74	5.7	3 664	2 468	1 081	87	21	5	2	28 100	40 000	56 800
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksville town	4 606	3 993	2.61	5.9	3 803	1 993	1 730	66	12	—	2	40 500	49 200	63 400
Columbus city (pt.)	39	39	3.13	5.9	39	17	21	—	1	—	—	45 500	53 100	65 300
Connersville city	3 932	3 666	2.48	5.8	3 453	2 581	797	63	9	3	—	28 000	37 000	50 300
Jasper city	2 724	2 608	2.69	6.3	2 450	819	1 268	227	76	44	16	44 600	60 000	83 700
Jeffersonville city	5 097	4 762	2.56	5.9	4 507	2 753	1 465	202	49	32	6	36 700	45 700	58 100
Madison city	2 979	2 774	2.49	6.1	2 592	1 390	989	158	41	11	3	33 400	47 500	70 000
New Albany city	8 714	8 389	2.52	6.0	7 934	4 252	3 283	303	49	32	15	34 900	48 100	65 900
Seymour city	4 169	3 710	2.59	5.7	3 507	2 250	1 069	133	34	20	1	32 100	42 800	58 500
District 10	115 263	107 074	2.62	6.0	101 116	56 696	36 028	5 418	1 544	914	516	33 300	46 200	69 200
COUNTY														
Marion County (pt.)	115 263	107 074	2.62	6.0	101 116	56 696	36 028	5 418	1 544	914	516	33 300	46 200	69 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	2 990	2 955	2.56	5.7	2 821	919	1 855	24	17	5	1	46 700	56 100	67 200
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	106 999	100 564	2.63	6.0	94 949	54 228	32 592	5 303	1 488	868	470	32 700	45 400	69 500
Lawrence city (pt.)	4 457	2 756	2.46	5.3	2 591	1 346	1 199	35	5	4	2	40 900	49 300	62 700
Speedway town (pt.)	358	346	2.30	5.5	328	71	251	5	1	—	—	51 200	59 800	71 100
Indianapolis city (pt.)	107 458	101 017	2.63	6.0	95 376	54 360	32 723	5 354	1 521	905	513	32 700	45 500	69 600

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
The State	614 457	220 573	2.30	4.4	554 678	204 414	310 071	33 448	4 434	2 311	210	291	380	4 816	
District 1	62 453	19 823	2.41	4.3	58 534	20 969	33 117	3 937	294	217	210	297	391	364	
COUNTY															
Lake County (pt.)	51 638	16 471	2.43	4.3	48 490	19 193	25 680	3 186	242	189	200	284	386	268	
Porter County (pt.)	10 815	3 352	2.33	4.4	10 044	1 776	7 437	751	52	28	275	342	406	96	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Crown Point city (pt.)	566	65	1.88	4.2	544	19	398	120	7	—	379	424	492	1	
Dyer town	375	128	2.25	4.3	347	37	281	23	3	3	342	391	442	2	
East Chicago city	6 617	1 063	2.63	4.1	6 205	4 170	2 008	26	—	1	141	208	274	27	
Gary city	16 952	7 546	2.69	4.4	15 650	9 570	6 008	64	4	4	152	223	286	57	
Griffith town	2 390	338	1.97	4.1	2 316	87	1 573	595	52	9	375	456	510	—	
Hammond city	11 555	3 454	2.33	4.1	10 987	3 647	7 020	309	9	2	220	297	375	40	
Highland town	1 789	409	1.99	4.2	1 717	89	1 180	444	4	—	343	408	503	—	
Hobart city	1 854	673	2.26	4.4	1 748	262	1 298	186	1	1	296	361	427	2	
Lake Station city	1 144	776	2.93	4.6	1 077	377	696	3	—	1	226	278	328	2	
Merrillville town	2 641	530	2.03	4.2	2 521	79	1 529	633	123	157	380	459	534	124	
Munster town	807	252	1.95	4.6	756	23	498	214	17	4	403	461	519	4	
Portage city	3 083	783	2.46	4.3	2 966	445	2 347	172	1	1	282	338	396	4	
Schererville town	2 501	290	2.01	4.0	2 430	41	1 997	370	17	5	380	425	476	2	
Valparaiso city	3 972	691	1.95	4.0	3 855	684	2 761	359	29	22	277	358	424	82	
District 2	60 375	27 918	2.39	4.5	52 859	27 901	23 268	1 355	224	111	178	243	319	341	
COUNTY															
Bartholomew County (pt.)	6 165	2 530	2.33	4.4	5 665	1 829	3 581	239	8	8	222	307	374	7	
Decatur County	2 055	1 220	2.60	4.9	1 521	938	559	15	7	2	169	227	289	6	
Delaware County	14 984	6 102	2.30	4.3	13 826	6 724	6 118	742	169	73	188	254	341	116	
Henry County (pt.)	4 244	2 149	2.41	4.6	3 614	2 435	1 121	28	25	5	158	211	275	44	
Joy County (pt.)	1 611	901	2.43	4.8	1 271	1 076	193	2	—	—	131	178	228	3	
Johnson County (pt.)	679	262	2.42	4.1	612	365	246	1	—	—	199	236	281	—	
Madison County	13 409	6 292	2.35	4.4	11 974	6 011	5 785	169	6	3	186	250	319	128	
Randolph County	2 551	1 428	2.55	5.1	1 957	1 613	341	1	—	2	139	185	234	6	
Rush County	1 826	1 159	2.75	5.2	1 251	964	279	5	1	2	149	199	246	4	
Shelby County	3 914	2 115	2.55	4.6	3 273	1 312	1 876	70	7	8	212	271	333	4	
Wayne County	8 937	3 760	2.38	4.6	7 895	4 634	3 169	83	1	8	171	231	293	23	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Anderson city	8 796	3 774	2.27	4.3	8 216	4 019	4 073	116	6	2	186	253	325	112	
Columbus city (pt.)	4 892	1 664	2.22	4.3	4 683	1 363	3 083	223	7	7	232	317	380	5	
Muncie city	11 562	4 439	2.26	4.2	10 966	5 521	4 618	649	150	28	186	249	337	23	
New Castle city	2 530	1 134	2.35	4.4	2 329	1 702	622	2	2	1	153	202	256	4	
Richmond city	6 425	2 213	2.28	4.3	6 065	3 434	2 556	67	1	7	171	235	297	19	
Shelbyville city	2 428	964	2.35	4.2	2 306	852	1 385	56	7	6	219	278	340	2	
District 3	55 926	20 368	2.30	4.4	51 482	15 255	32 485	3 229	320	193	231	314	392	387	
COUNTY															
Elkhart County	15 968	5 482	2.40	4.4	14 704	3 413	10 323	913	41	14	257	335	397	58	
Kosciusko County (pt.)	3 285	1 262	2.43	4.4	2 982	1 005	1 895	74	4	4	223	289	357	8	
La Porte County	10 356	3 901	2.39	4.5	9 344	4 028	5 087	206	16	7	205	266	340	15	
St. Joseph County	25 873	9 394	2.18	4.3	24 174	6 625	15 090	2 033	259	167	239	325	412	306	
Storke County (pt.)	444	329	2.76	5.1	278	184	90	3	—	1	156	211	273	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Elkhart city	7 719	2 008	2.27	4.2	7 381	1 833	5 085	439	18	6	251	333	392	17	
Goshen city	3 357	972	2.32	4.2	3 234	656	2 473	87	15	3	265	331	390	28	
Granger CDP	160	151	2.84	6.4	117	16	50	28	14	9	320	453	672	—	
La Porte city	3 170	900	2.23	4.2	3 021	1 422	1 564	32	2	1	204	258	338	5	
Michigan City city	5 047	1 400	2.32	4.3	4 790	1 897	2 782	103	8	—	207	272	342	8	
Mishawaka city	7 269	1 537	1.94	4.0	7 027	1 733	4 590	602	43	59	251	317	399	103	
South Bend city	14 393	5 665	2.26	4.4	13 635	3 955	8 665	794	129	92	230	325	403	194	
Warsaw city (pt.)	1 299	410	2.21	4.1	1 261	384	852	22	2	1	230	300	365	4	
District 4	52 165	17 748	2.26	4.4	47 223	15 779	28 645	2 363	264	172	222	295	377	390	
COUNTY															
Adams County	2 264	977	2.38	4.7	1 888	1 115	757	14	—	2	162	229	289	7	
Allen County	33 766	9 559	2.16	4.2	32 122	8 291	21 166	2 246	259	160	247	320	403	350	
De Kalb County	2 392	1 038	2.39	4.8	2 010	913	1 079	17	—	1	206	259	313	6	
Huntington County	2 990	1 367	2.49	4.8	2 527	1 108	1 398	19	—	2	202	266	329	5	
Jay County (pt.)	220	136	2.52	5.1	158	113	45	—	—	—	152	209	259	—	
Lagrange County	1 713	869	2.74	4.9	1 233	649	577	7	—	—	182	244	308	2	
Noble County	2 933	1 155	2.51	4.6	2 460	1 203	1 240	14	—	3	191	253	315	8	
Steuben County	2 141	838	2.33	4.5	1 782	748	1 004	25	3	2	195	271	340	2	
Wells County	1 995	976	2.38	4.8	1 640	917	713	7	1	2	173	236	299	7	
Whitley County	1 751	833	2.41	4.7	1 403	722	666	14	1	—	183	247	318	3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Fort Wayne city	28 106	7 271	2.13	4.2	27 178	7 464	18 051	1 360	202	101	241	312	389	300	
Huntington city	1 900	681	2.37	4.5	1 801	740	1 054	5	—	2	208	272	329	3	
District 5	51 055	26 380	2.49	4.8	41 797	22 590	18 500	659	26	22	178	241	306	225	
COUNTY															
Benton County	955	720	2.75	5.8	612	491	120	1	—	—	147	196	241	3	
Blackford County	1 234	660	2.47	4.7	1 023	879	140	2	—	2	133	181	228	2	
Corrall County	1 552	967	2.53	5.2	1 135	789	335	10	—	1	162	210	267	11	
Coss County	3 760	1 929	2.38	4.9	3 142	2 049	1 086	5	—	2	163	219	275	23	
Fulton County	1 664	921	2.52	4.9	1 315	794	516	5	—	—	166	225	281	1	

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Grant County.....	7 943	3 692	2.36	4.5	7 023	4 108	2 806	100	5	4	169	231	291	33
Howard County.....	8 807	3 631	2.30	4.4	7 984	3 031	4 746	196	6	5	212	279	343	16
Jasper County.....	2 099	1 228	2.65	5.0	1 542	984	551	6	—	1	181	228	275	7
Kosciusko County (pt.).....	1 635	920	2.85	5.1	1 252	543	692	15	1	1	211	263	316	4
Lake County (pt.).....	3 390	1 604	2.45	4.5	3 002	637	2 186	172	6	1	260	329	403	4
Marshall County.....	3 527	1 670	2.53	4.8	2 873	1 273	1 567	31	1	1	207	263	323	60
Miami County.....	3 968	2 369	2.75	5.0	2 940	1 604	1 265	69	2	—	174	238	320	15
Newton County.....	1 116	769	2.75	5.5	736	559	174	1	2	—	152	207	248	3
Porter County (pt.).....	381	135	2.33	4.4	339	115	222	2	—	—	228	281	339	2
Pulaski County.....	1 061	676	2.66	5.1	740	608	130	2	—	—	159	198	238	23
Storke County (pt.).....	1 353	850	2.74	4.9	1 078	822	251	4	—	1	157	203	248	3
Vermillion County (pt.).....	570	359	2.44	4.8	392	299	92	1	—	—	142	191	247	—
Wabash County.....	3 250	1 532	2.42	4.8	2 623	1 554	1 045	20	2	2	179	233	285	7
Warren County.....	644	469	2.86	5.5	382	333	49	—	—	—	127	176	226	1
White County.....	2 146	1 279	2.52	5.0	1 664	1 118	527	17	1	1	162	217	272	7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.).....	1 254	344	2.06	4.2	1 206	153	942	109	2	—	298	377	453	4
Kokomo city.....	6 954	2 538	2.21	4.2	6 548	2 574	3 814	154	3	3	209	276	340	10
Logansport city.....	2 522	1 032	2.25	4.6	2 363	1 520	838	4	—	1	164	222	275	19
Marietta city.....	5 103	2 114	2.25	4.2	4 770	2 696	1 995	73	2	4	169	235	294	19
Peru city.....	1 617	626	2.27	4.4	1 497	1 023	469	5	—	—	159	214	270	4
Wabash city.....	1 606	586	2.26	4.5	1 520	786	726	6	—	2	202	247	293	3
Warsaw city (pt.).....	184	75	2.55	4.5	176	37	134	4	—	1	257	304	350	—
District 6.....	56 949	14 694	2.10	4.3	52 807	7 529	34 936	8 615	1 029	698	307	386	474	934
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.).....	776	320	2.09	4.5	672	147	266	179	42	38	275	426	568	51
Clinton County.....	3 206	1 703	2.57	4.8	2 647	1 448	1 190	6	—	3	185	241	293	5
Hamilton County.....	8 985	2 682	2.27	4.6	8 122	1 050	4 859	1 765	226	222	317	412	515	160
Hancock County.....	3 193	1 463	2.47	4.6	2 748	841	1 829	68	8	2	231	299	358	5
Henry County (pt.).....	374	184	2.45	4.9	326	250	75	1	—	—	157	199	247	1
Johnson County (pt.).....	7 469	2 313	2.24	4.3	6 785	1 293	4 500	778	154	60	276	348	436	179
Marietta County (pt.).....	31 020	4 917	1.89	4.2	30 087	1 760	21 562	5 797	597	371	348	412	491	530
Morgan County (pt.).....	532	356	2.88	5.0	383	164	203	13	1	2	199	270	344	—
Tipton County.....	1 394	756	2.57	5.1	1 037	576	452	8	1	—	179	238	309	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.).....	936	24	2.00	4.1	925	37	775	111	2	—	376	422	472	2
Cornell city.....	2 621	345	1.99	4.5	2 532	39	1 392	819	99	183	398	480	603	151
Frankfort city.....	2 136	882	2.39	4.2	2 000	1 018	978	1	—	3	201	248	297	4
Franklin city.....	1 537	529	2.34	4.2	1 420	511	893	14	2	—	211	281	334	5
Greenfield city.....	1 397	486	2.44	4.3	1 318	313	973	29	1	2	254	323	380	2
Greenwood city.....	4 395	642	1.98	3.9	4 268	499	2 936	639	138	56	316	379	469	173
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.).....	27 034	4 227	1.88	4.2	26 242	1 468	18 534	5 410	544	286	351	415	495	411
Lawrence city (pt.).....	262	128	2.03	3.9	229	29	42	36	43	79	409	794	1 000+	110
Noblesville city.....	2 403	467	2.16	4.3	2 287	417	1 505	346	14	5	284	390	459	—
Speedway town (pt.).....	1 196	228	1.81	4.2	1 161	72	895	192	1	1	337	408	476	—
Indianapolis city (pt.).....	28 491	4 460	1.89	4.2	27 646	1 601	19 758	5 445	551	291	347	411	491	418
District 7.....	57 303	21 251	2.31	4.3	50 608	20 356	26 529	2 626	926	171	203	279	365	592
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.).....	2 539	1 221	2.47	4.7	2 098	755	1 314	26	2	1	217	281	340	1
Cloy County.....	1 942	1 028	2.38	4.5	1 535	1 118	411	5	1	—	140	197	257	3
Fountain County.....	1 599	954	2.50	4.9	1 228	1 035	191	2	—	—	134	183	231	2
Hendricks County.....	4 584	2 029	2.43	4.5	3 947	1 036	2 444	366	63	38	245	327	416	88
Monroe County (pt.).....	2 078	639	2.38	4.4	1 834	549	1 233	50	2	—	232	304	352	1
Montgomery County.....	3 680	1 637	2.27	4.7	3 108	1 509	1 563	34	1	1	188	253	316	7
Morgan County (pt.).....	3 613	1 613	2.55	4.4	3 101	1 076	1 951	68	2	4	214	289	350	33
Owen County.....	1 087	540	2.61	4.6	756	530	222	4	—	—	154	206	264	—
Porke County.....	1 228	761	2.52	4.8	811	600	211	—	—	—	131	193	253	4
Putnam County.....	2 412	1 217	2.42	4.6	1 901	1 014	853	22	6	6	176	242	307	8
Tippelconoe County.....	19 559	4 317	2.24	4.0	18 570	4 425	11 414	1 801	818	112	254	335	429	343
Vermillion County (pt.).....	746	384	2.17	4.2	628	485	137	4	1	1	128	183	244	2
Vigo County.....	12 236	4 911	2.17	4.1	11 091	6 224	4 585	244	30	8	175	236	300	100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington city (pt.).....	766	103	2.36	4.4	753	166	583	4	—	—	262	320	352	—
Crowfordsville city.....	2 199	679	2.04	4.2	2 095	907	1 168	19	1	—	205	264	324	5
Lafayette city.....	7 343	2 279	2.10	4.1	7 093	1 851	4 872	346	22	2	246	317	385	28
Lebanon city.....	1 579	476	2.17	4.1	1 513	480	1 017	15	—	1	228	288	344	—
Martinsville city.....	1 702	525	2.37	4.1	1 611	583	1 020	7	—	1	209	285	340	29
Plainfield town.....	1 382	303	2.11	4.1	1 332	282	904	145	1	—	266	362	432	2
Terre Haute city.....	8 141	3 415	2.17	4.1	7 589	4 794	2 667	100	24	4	168	224	280	95
West Lafayette city.....	6 089	567	2.25	3.9	6 016	713	3 430	1 172	657	44	326	417	566	165
District 8.....	63 239	21 873	2.18	4.1	56 693	26 221	26 808	2 733	658	273	187	261	347	454
COUNTY														
Daviess County.....	2 202	1 220	2.33	4.5	1 743	1 387	350	4	1	1	136	188	240	4
Gibson County.....	2 627	1 296	2.26	4.5	2 141	1 689	446	5	—	1	140	192	242	4
Greene County.....	2 332	1 218	2.38	4.5	1 773	1 425	344	1	—	3	140	190	239	8
Knox County.....	4 458	2 082	2.21	4.3	3 813	2 302	1 430	61	12	8	157	226	291	14
Lawrence County.....	3 292	1 535	2.32	4.2	2 729	1 707	1 009	12	—	1	160	222	284	6
Martin County.....	703	320	2.38	4.5	525	459	60	5	1	—	125	172	217	—
Monroe County (pt.).....	15 715	3 102	2.09	3.8	15 120	3 171	9 407	1 801	558	183	263	347	443	177
Orange County.....	1 315	613	2.45	4.5	989	815	170	3	1	—	130	188	236	3
Pike County.....	855	500	2.34	4.7	590	496	94	—	—	—	125	174	226	1
Posey County.....	1 875	1 026	2.44	4.5	1 495	971	504	18	1	1	146	213	281	5

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Sullivan County	1 472	812	2.34	4.5	1 078	950	127	1	—	—	115	164	216	1
Vanderburgh County	23 493	6 918	2.09	3.9	22 193	9 755	11 578	715	76	69	203	265	338	223
Warrick County	2 900	1 231	2.45	4.5	2 504	1 094	1 289	107	8	6	199	266	331	8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bedford city	1 746	704	2.10	4.0	1 610	928	674	8	—	—	158	232	290	3
Bloomington city (pt.)	13 041	2 013	2.07	3.7	12 784	2 449	8 257	1 497	478	103	269	352	443	21
Evansville city	21 718	6 099	2.06	3.9	20 756	9 264	10 818	556	59	59	202	264	336	202
Vincennes city	3 036	1 112	2.06	4.0	2 830	1 607	1 157	50	10	6	165	234	296	5
Washington city	1 385	636	2.19	4.3	1 271	986	282	3	—	—	143	192	244	—
District 9	48 580	20 276	2.40	4.5	40 380	21 968	17 569	639	104	100	167	239	312	338
COUNTY														
Bartholomew County (pt.)	324	265	2.98	5.4	199	93	102	4	—	—	202	258	326	—
Brown County	934	604	2.43	4.6	610	240	340	30	—	—	213	278	361	1
Clark County	10 532	3 280	2.33	4.3	9 621	3 477	5 764	205	84	71	206	285	346	239
Crawford County	542	309	2.43	4.6	335	313	22	—	—	—	100	142	194	1
Dearborn County	2 959	1 074	2.44	4.3	2 505	1 279	1 178	45	1	2	184	248	321	9
Dubois County	2 775	891	2.14	4.4	2 378	1 294	1 055	18	4	7	175	240	300	17
Fayette County	2 995	1 386	2.42	4.5	2 593	1 646	934	12	—	1	166	225	276	8
Floyd County	6 802	2 195	2.31	4.3	6 246	2 760	3 261	218	1	6	174	267	357	17
Franklin County	1 361	752	2.64	4.9	902	685	210	5	1	1	156	200	248	—
Harrison County	1 558	856	2.54	4.7	1 073	692	368	12	1	—	152	219	284	6
Jackson County	3 217	1 570	2.52	4.5	2 688	1 512	1 125	36	9	6	175	237	308	5
Jefferson County	2 918	1 237	2.34	4.3	2 434	1 642	777	14	1	—	155	215	274	3
Jennings County	1 670	807	2.62	4.6	1 272	838	423	10	—	1	167	221	276	4
Ohio County	423	196	2.35	4.4	330	263	66	1	—	—	145	193	241	—
Perry County	1 384	576	2.25	4.2	1 152	927	222	2	—	1	127	190	239	5
Ripley County	2 118	954	2.37	4.6	1 623	1 068	538	16	—	1	152	215	284	7
Scott County	1 729	885	2.75	4.4	1 438	917	517	3	—	1	161	221	283	3
Spencer County	1 301	712	2.40	4.6	959	741	213	4	1	—	138	191	245	6
Switzerland County	594	338	2.62	4.8	348	294	52	1	—	1	119	174	229	1
Union County	713	410	2.52	5.2	469	395	73	1	—	—	133	188	234	3
Washington County	1 731	979	2.57	4.7	1 205	892	309	2	1	1	150	200	253	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksville town	3 533	654	2.05	4.0	3 424	842	2 340	93	81	68	251	308	369	225
Columbus city (pt.)	16	8	2.81	5.3	16	1	15	—	—	—	350	368	386	—
Connersville city	2 338	925	2.32	4.3	2 190	1 362	817	10	—	1	175	229	277	7
Jasper city	1 213	256	2.00	4.2	1 158	488	648	14	2	6	209	266	319	14
Jeffersonville city	3 648	1 000	2.24	4.1	3 456	1 302	2 091	59	2	2	200	280	339	8
Madison city	1 843	558	2.10	4.0	1 693	1 140	548	5	—	—	156	216	275	3
New Albany city	5 977	1 636	2.26	4.2	5 675	2 500	2 981	188	1	5	176	268	359	17
Seymour city	1 902	762	2.35	4.3	1 783	877	868	28	7	3	193	252	329	2
District 10	106 412	30 242	2.26	4.2	102 295	25 846	68 214	7 292	589	354	249	324	401	791
COUNTY														
Marion County (pt.)	106 412	30 242	2.26	4.2	102 295	25 846	68 214	7 292	589	354	249	324	401	791
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	1 212	392	2.10	4.0	1 163	310	809	39	1	4	240	319	385	5
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	99 328	28 902	2.27	4.2	95 519	25 094	62 688	6 876	528	333	244	321	400	710
Lawrence city (pt.)	3 698	768	2.34	4.3	3 475	285	2 923	258	5	4	306	362	424	5
Speedway town (pt.)	2 100	119	1.85	3.8	2 072	142	1 753	114	53	10	324	368	420	71
Indianapolis city (pt.)	99 402	28 963	2.27	4.2	95 585	25 109	62 729	6 881	530	336	244	321	400	710

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	2 065 355	1 889 853	149 055	4 519	10 853	11 075	27 571	1 874 351	148 173	4 333	10 602	325
District 1	198 750	150 975	40 305	348	938	6 184	13 412	144 098	39 965	299	910	66
COUNTY												
Lake County (pt.)	155 300	108 230	40 180	263	715	5 912	12 401	102 087	39 841	217	693	61
Porter County (pt.)	43 450	42 745	125	85	223	272	1 011	42 011	124	82	217	5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Crown Point city (pt.)	2 370	2 345	—	1	19	5	41	2 309	—	1	19	—
Oyer town	3 412	3 357	6	4	22	23	106	3 274	6	4	22	—
East Chicago city	12 122	5 123	4 213	22	21	2 743	4 793	3 153	4 131	15	15	15
Gary city	40 968	7 841	32 085	70	56	916	1 918	7 050	31 862	58	54	26
Griffith town	6 738	6 320	233	7	81	97	280	6 140	232	5	80	1
Hammond city	32 146	27 990	2 728	74	107	1 247	2 739	26 526	2 706	64	99	12
Highland town	8 728	8 562	24	7	57	78	261	8 381	24	5	56	1
Hobart city	8 073	7 967	13	6	9	78	300	7 744	13	5	9	2
Lake Station city	4 826	4 563	6	17	4	236	486	4 318	6	13	3	—
Merrillville town	10 006	9 343	418	7	54	184	551	8 978	416	7	53	1
Munster town	7 226	6 995	14	5	182	30	132	6 895	14	4	181	—
Portage city	10 520	10 265	46	20	36	153	526	9 894	46	19	34	1
Schererville town	7 416	7 223	47	11	76	59	215	7 070	44	10	76	1
Valparaiso city	8 978	8 833	35	19	70	21	90	8 766	34	18	70	—
District 2	209 961	200 858	7 759	412	651	281	941	200 251	7 716	392	633	28
COUNTY												
Bartholomew County (pt.)	21 329	20 735	351	33	178	32	111	20 662	348	31	174	3
Decatur County	8 427	8 380	—	8	36	3	27	8 356	—	8	35	1
Delaware County	45 177	42 181	2 636	117	168	75	245	42 031	2 623	109	160	9
Henry County (pt.)	17 088	16 854	166	35	20	13	60	16 809	165	33	20	1
Jay County (pt.)	6 939	6 884	12	10	13	20	35	6 870	11	9	13	1
Jackson County (pt.)	1 894	1 882	4	4	2	2	5	1 879	4	4	2	—
Madison County	49 804	46 497	3 037	91	105	74	247	46 334	3 026	88	102	7
Randolph County	10 451	10 388	20	22	7	14	55	10 347	20	22	7	—
Rush County	6 504	6 439	50	2	11	2	11	6 429	50	2	11	1
Shelby County	14 761	14 572	121	27	34	7	30	14 551	120	26	34	—
Wayne County	27 587	26 046	1 362	63	77	39	115	25 983	1 349	60	75	5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Anderson city	24 311	21 205	2 939	63	70	34	121	21 126	2 928	60	69	7
Columbus city (pt.)	12 795	12 307	302	17	153	16	72	12 257	300	16	149	1
Muncie city	27 188	24 417	2 510	76	126	59	181	24 313	2 500	70	119	5
New Castle city	7 290	7 102	151	21	10	6	30	7 080	150	19	10	1
Richmond city	15 579	14 129	1 313	42	63	32	78	14 095	1 300	40	61	5
Shelbyville city	6 133	5 996	111	8	17	1	14	5 985	110	7	17	—
District 3	203 314	187 699	12 924	498	1 098	1 095	2 693	186 177	12 840	486	1 083	35
COUNTY												
Elkhart County	56 713	53 711	2 307	154	252	289	751	53 260	2 292	152	247	11
Kosciusko County (pt.)	13 385	13 146	62	14	62	101	232	13 020	61	12	59	1
La Porte County	38 488	35 775	2 395	82	104	132	416	35 506	2 379	79	102	6
St. Joseph County	92 365	82 729	8 159	238	676	563	1 270	82 067	8 107	233	671	17
Starke County (pt.)	2 363	2 338	1	10	4	10	24	2 324	1	10	4	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Elkhart city	17 519	15 202	2 044	66	101	106	255	15 067	2 032	64	97	4
Gashen city	9 029	8 789	37	28	46	129	288	8 632	34	28	45	2
Granger COP	6 235	6 059	64	8	99	5	27	6 037	64	8	99	—
La Porte city	8 675	8 512	89	18	11	45	123	8 431	89	18	11	3
Michigan City city	12 562	10 234	2 185	30	61	52	166	10 133	2 171	29	60	3
Mishawaka city	18 001	17 533	275	52	109	32	141	17 427	271	52	108	2
South Bend city	42 260	33 904	7 507	110	277	462	904	33 504	7 460	105	275	12
Warsaw city (pt.)	3 580	3 493	24	8	23	32	77	3 450	24	7	22	—
District 4	202 849	190 224	10 135	486	896	1 108	2 441	188 973	10 064	471	859	41
COUNTY												
Adams County	10 470	10 305	5	9	19	132	217	10 220	5	8	18	2
Allen County	113 333	101 428	10 068	297	746	794	1 680	100 621	9 998	287	716	31
Oe Kalb County	12 725	12 640	8	31	19	27	76	12 593	8	31	17	—
Huntington County	12 830	12 719	12	50	27	22	70	12 673	12	49	25	1
Jay County (pt.)	1 222	1 212	2	1	7	—	9	1 203	2	1	7	—
Lagrange County	9 209	9 146	2	12	16	33	90	9 090	1	11	16	1
Noble County	13 418	13 330	6	29	12	41	138	13 231	6	29	12	2
Steuben County	10 194	10 104	25	20	32	13	48	10 069	25	19	31	2
Wells County	9 438	9 380	4	13	9	32	74	9 338	4	13	8	1
Whitley County	10 010	9 960	3	24	9	14	39	9 935	3	23	9	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Fort Wayne city	69 627	58 570	9 654	211	496	696	1 370	57 971	9 586	205	470	25
Huntington city	6 134	6 058	7	34	22	13	37	6 034	7	34	21	1
District 5	205 013	199 090	4 058	754	466	645	1 902	197 886	4 030	735	441	19
COUNTY												
Benton County	3 524	3 509	2	6	—	7	24	3 492	2	6	—	—
Blackford County	5 436	5 412	—	16	2	6	17	5 402	—	15	2	—
Carroll County	7 067	7 045	5	5	—	12	31	7 026	5	5	—	—
Cass County	14 659	14 488	88	43	28	12	55	14 449	87	43	25	—
Fulton County	7 345	7 243	53	24	13	12	28	7 227	53	24	13	—

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 5—Con.												
COUNTY—Con.												
Grant County	27 701	25 547	1 770	114	91	179	434	25 303	1 760	112	88	4
Howard County	31 523	29 567	1 639	89	138	90	306	29 362	1 630	84	135	6
Jasper County	8 527	8 474	8	21	4	20	74	8 420	8	20	4	1
Kosciusko County (pt.)	10 064	9 965	34	17	16	32	91	9 905	34	17	16	1
Lake County (pt.)	15 448	15 305	6	41	30	66	235	15 137	6	41	28	1
Marshall County	15 146	14 980	21	23	34	88	199	14 869	20	23	34	1
Miami County	13 484	12 864	359	182	37	42	127	12 788	355	177	35	2
Newton County	4 839	4 800	2	17	8	12	45	4 769	2	17	6	—
Porter County (pt.)	1 709	1 694	1	4	1	9	20	1 683	1	4	1	—
Pulaski County	4 722	4 678	22	11	3	8	29	4 657	22	11	3	—
Storke County (pt.)	5 778	5 716	18	14	13	17	58	5 681	18	13	8	—
Vermillion County (pt.)	3 470	3 457	3	6	3	1	7	3 451	3	6	3	—
Wabash County	12 630	12 456	26	97	29	22	71	12 413	23	94	26	3
Warren County	3 015	3 004	1	6	3	1	3	3 002	1	6	3	—
White County	8 926	8 886	—	18	13	9	48	8 850	—	17	11	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Crown Point city (pt.)	4 044	4 004	2	2	15	21	76	3 951	2	2	13	—
Kokomo city	18 664	16 941	1 497	50	104	72	227	16 795	1 489	46	101	6
Lafayette city	6 865	6 745	80	24	9	7	30	6 724	80	24	7	—
Marion city	12 693	10 728	1 702	61	62	140	307	10 571	1 694	59	59	3
Peru city	5 213	4 913	165	107	16	12	34	4 894	164	105	15	1
Wabash city	4 700	4 611	16	50	13	10	31	4 594	14	48	12	1
Warsaw city (pt.)	627	607	12	—	3	5	8	603	12	—	3	1
District 6	209 027	205 052	2 000	317	1 337	321	1 274	204 129	1 988	303	1 314	19
COUNTY												
Boone County (pt.)	3 766	3 740	11	4	10	1	13	3 727	11	4	10	1
Clinton County	11 450	11 374	9	11	11	45	108	11 311	8	11	11	1
Hamilton County	38 834	38 158	253	61	325	37	209	37 997	249	56	321	2
Hancock County	15 959	15 861	11	23	40	24	91	15 800	9	21	38	—
Henry County (pt.)	1 554	1 546	2	—	—	—	3	1 543	6	2	—	—
Johnson County (pt.)	29 460	29 128	97	59	141	35	174	28 990	97	57	141	1
Marion County (pt.)	97 796	95 093	1 609	137	795	162	625	94 644	1 604	132	779	12
Morgan County (pt.)	4 182	4 162	1	12	4	3	20	4 145	1	12	4	—
Tipton County	6 026	5 990	3	8	11	14	31	5 972	3	8	10	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Beech Grove city (pt.)	1 286	1 268	5	1	8	4	13	1 260	4	1	8	—
Cornell city	9 111	8 883	51	9	155	13	61	8 841	49	7	153	—
Frankfort city	5 768	5 705	9	6	8	40	86	5 660	8	6	8	—
Franklin city	4 450	4 338	82	14	12	4	20	4 322	82	14	12	—
Greenfield city	4 249	4 212	2	10	18	7	37	4 185	2	8	17	—
Greenwood city	10 594	10 463	9	22	83	17	80	10 399	9	22	83	1
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	85 619	83 203	1 428	123	728	137	554	82 802	1 424	119	713	7
Lawrence city (pt.)	2 457	2 383	43	1	26	4	22	2 366	43	—	26	—
Noblesville city	6 650	6 522	69	14	37	8	30	6 500	68	14	37	1
Speedway town (pt.)	3 886	3 818	43	8	13	4	12	3 809	43	8	13	1
Indianapolis city (pt.)	89 437	86 902	1 516	125	746	148	576	86 488	1 512	121	730	10
District 7	200 596	194 670	2 949	419	2 220	338	1 119	193 920	2 934	401	2 195	27
COUNTY												
Boone County (pt.)	10 156	10 090	14	20	11	21	68	10 043	14	20	11	—
Clay County	9 382	9 311	49	17	3	2	20	9 294	49	16	3	—
Fountain County	6 858	6 828	1	15	8	6	23	6 812	—	15	8	—
Hendricks County	26 109	25 957	37	46	58	11	89	25 884	37	43	56	—
Monroe County (pt.)	8 613	8 469	94	21	21	8	38	8 443	92	20	19	1
Montgomery County	13 235	13 102	65	23	33	12	36	13 081	65	23	29	1
Morgan County (pt.)	15 418	15 364	1	28	19	6	39	15 330	1	28	19	1
Owen County	6 394	6 359	13	15	5	2	16	6 345	13	15	5	—
Parke County	5 845	5 827	7	8	1	2	25	5 804	7	8	1	1
Putnam County	9 996	9 882	77	8	25	4	25	9 860	77	8	25	1
Tipton County	45 618	42 877	788	112	1 634	207	569	42 530	784	103	1 621	11
Vermillion County (pt.)	3 168	3 150	2	11	3	2	8	3 147	2	9	1	1
Vigo County	39 804	37 454	1 801	95	399	55	163	37 347	1 793	93	397	11
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bloomington city (pt.)	1 068	1 004	53	1	9	1	9	998	52	1	8	—
Crowfordsville city	5 500	5 397	61	14	23	5	23	5 383	61	14	19	—
Lafayette city	18 074	17 376	368	56	192	82	228	17 238	368	50	188	2
Lebanon city	4 729	4 689	6	12	8	14	42	4 661	6	12	8	—
Martinsville city	4 408	4 389	—	10	7	2	15	4 376	—	10	7	—
Plainfield town	4 160	4 123	16	8	12	1	17	4 108	16	7	12	—
Terre Haute city	21 488	19 513	1 619	70	255	31	104	19 440	1 613	68	254	9
West Lafayette city	9 153	8 208	182	14	689	60	160	8 114	180	12	681	6
District 8	211 519	203 567	6 060	377	1 298	217	1 027	202 820	6 016	367	1 273	16
COUNTY												
Daviess County	10 012	9 951	40	11	6	4	25	9 930	40	11	6	—
Gibson County	12 299	12 013	237	12	31	6	41	11 984	233	12	28	1
Greene County	11 910	11 861	3	18	20	8	32	11 839	3	18	18	—
Knox County	15 145	14 940	129	31	36	9	65	14 886	126	31	36	1
Lawrence County	16 235	16 137	40	35	19	4	36	16 107	39	34	19	—
Martin County	3 836	3 820	4	7	3	2	4	3 819	3	7	3	—
Monroe County (pt.)	30 738	28 917	776	71	870	104	395	28 645	760	66	859	13
Orange County	6 950	6 877	46	16	9	2	17	6 863	46	15	9	—
Pike County	4 925	4 915	1	6	3	—	10	4 906	—	6	3	—
Posey County	9 508	9 389	99	8	8	4	33	9 360	99	8	8	—

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.												
Sullivan County	7 364	7 345	6	9	1	3	14	7 334	6	9	1	—
Vanderburgh County	66 780	61 778	4 564	120	256	62	304	61 560	4 546	118	251	1
Warrick County	15 817	15 624	115	33	36	9	51	15 587	115	32	32	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bedford city	5 757	5 706	24	11	14	2	16	5 693	24	10	14	—
Bloomington city (pt.)	19 915	18 296	668	49	818	84	316	18 077	654	46	811	11
Evansville city	52 948	48 141	4 436	109	211	51	262	47 954	4 418	107	206	1
Vincennes city	7 522	7 349	120	16	30	7	32	7 325	118	16	30	1
Washington city	4 400	4 356	31	6	5	2	13	4 345	31	6	5	—
District 9	202 651	198 588	3 186	353	357	167	697	198 081	3 170	346	343	14
COUNTY												
Bortholomew County (pt.)	2 863	2 840	15	3	3	2	8	2 834	15	3	3	—
Brown County	5 370	5 337	5	12	5	11	30	5 314	5	12	5	4
Clark County	33 292	31 486	1 589	72	97	48	168	31 376	1 580	71	94	3
Crawford County	3 660	3 649	1	8	2	—	4	3 645	1	8	2	—
Dearborn County	13 642	13 519	88	14	18	3	35	13 490	87	13	17	—
Dubois County	13 023	12 981	12	12	11	7	48	12 940	12	12	11	—
Fayette County	9 945	9 725	182	16	18	4	30	9 700	182	15	17	1
Floyd County	24 085	23 085	901	34	48	17	82	23 025	899	34	45	—
Franklin County	6 636	6 614	4	13	5	—	9	6 606	4	12	5	—
Harrison County	10 618	10 539	43	22	9	5	37	10 507	43	22	8	1
Jackson County	14 032	13 879	57	29	53	14	33	13 862	56	28	53	—
Jefferson County	10 897	10 708	128	19	26	16	39	10 683	127	19	26	3
Jennings County	8 351	8 240	83	13	11	4	25	8 222	81	12	11	—
Ohio County	1 980	1 961	15	3	1	—	2	1 959	15	3	1	—
Perry County	6 845	6 822	2	13	6	2	14	6 810	2	13	6	—
Ripley County	8 778	8 741	2	19	14	2	15	8 729	2	19	13	—
Scott County	7 593	7 555	1	7	13	17	41	7 532	1	7	11	1
Spencer County	6 962	6 889	42	21	4	6	30	6 865	42	20	4	1
Switzerland County	2 839	2 822	6	6	4	1	9	2 814	6	6	4	—
Union County	2 576	2 559	8	6	2	1	8	2 552	8	6	2	—
Washington County	8 664	8 637	2	11	7	7	30	8 616	2	11	5	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Clarksville town	8 139	7 822	254	13	31	19	56	7 787	250	13	31	2
Columbus city (pt.)	55	54	1	—	—	—	—	54	1	—	—	—
Connersville city	6 270	6 082	166	11	11	—	23	6 061	166	10	10	—
Jasper city	3 937	3 923	7	2	4	1	15	3 909	7	2	4	—
Jeffersonville city	8 745	7 724	961	21	32	7	37	7 700	956	21	31	—
Madison city	4 822	4 702	86	6	18	10	22	4 687	86	6	18	3
New Albany city	14 691	13 847	777	22	33	12	63	13 800	776	22	30	—
Seymour city	6 071	5 946	53	19	47	6	20	5 934	52	18	47	—
District 10	221 675	159 130	59 679	555	1 592	719	2 065	158 016	59 450	533	1 551	60
COUNTY												
Marion County (pt.)	221 675	159 130	59 679	555	1 592	719	2 065	158 016	59 450	533	1 551	60
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Beech Grove city (pt.)	4 202	4 169	4	12	12	5	22	4 156	4	11	9	—
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	206 327	145 278	58 408	516	1 451	674	1 915	144 253	58 187	496	1 417	59
Lawrence city (pt.)	8 155	7 047	946	23	105	34	100	6 989	940	22	103	1
Speedway town (pt.)	2 458	2 164	262	4	22	6	24	2 149	261	4	20	—
Indianapolis city (pt.)	206 860	145 750	58 467	516	1 453	674	1 919	144 722	58 245	496	1 419	59

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE						
All persons	5 544 159	554 514	554 321	554 482	554 577	554 240
Urban	3 596 017	504 656	316 533	395 730	330 756	234 466
Inside urbanized area	2 690 908	473 778	161 951	313 574	248 686	73 946
Outside urbanized area	905 109	30 878	154 582	82 156	82 070	160 520
Rural	1 948 142	49 858	237 788	158 752	223 821	319 774
Farm	188 133	1 705	24 742	12 830	30 652	35 200
ANCESTRY						
All persons	5 544 159	554 514	554 321	554 482	554 577	554 240
Ancestry specified	4 754 038	515 369	446 890	494 147	491 060	469 392
Single ancestry	3 028 362	332 567	292 347	293 020	310 620	285 687
Multiple ancestry	1 725 676	182 802	154 543	201 127	180 440	183 705
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	790 121	39 145	107 431	60 335	63 517	84 848
Total ancestries reported	6 479 714	698 171	601 433	695 274	671 500	653 097
Arab	8 492	869	527	1 502	894	255
Austrian	8 358	1 314	378	1 715	765	738
Belgian	14 942	584	502	8 808	754	984
Canadian	6 501	729	625	1 047	755	468
Czech	15 061	2 865	628	2 810	1 211	2 168
Danish	14 918	1 884	1 073	2 156	1 365	1 625
Dutch	198 589	17 155	20 266	24 677	18 448	29 281
English	767 098	51 607	82 944	59 958	69 725	77 662
Finnish	4 470	623	418	505	605	364
French (except Basque)	209 467	14 873	17 293	20 973	30 145	21 080
French Canadian	21 954	2 630	1 494	3 099	2 464	2 630
German	2 085 487	134 807	193 333	223 876	283 908	224 293
Greek	18 978	6 587	944	2 173	1 561	1 737
Hungarian	40 828	11 598	1 323	14 457	1 917	3 241
Irish	965 602	82 320	98 685	93 157	82 739	100 091
Italian	125 297	22 227	8 933	17 513	10 769	11 515
Lithuanian	11 098	4 225	329	1 524	526	1 414
Norwegian	25 978	3 601	1 595	3 837	2 608	2 612
Polish	179 501	58 504	5 341	52 506	11 166	16 028
Portuguese	2 476	180	162	420	168	210
Romanian	7 725	3 014	385	500	875	823
Russian	18 286	4 614	845	2 331	990	1 321
Scotch-Irish	113 568	8 595	11 789	9 241	8 451	11 534
Scottish	111 535	7 378	10 972	9 390	10 935	10 261
Slovak	44 412	23 987	1 303	3 473	1 996	4 019
Subsaharan African	4 607	1 391	374	440	209	155
Swedish	69 619	13 603	3 891	12 174	6 175	9 469
Swiss	44 511	1 022	2 354	9 682	16 737	3 659
Ukrainian	6 379	2 228	429	1 174	486	603
United States or American	395 497	15 458	60 180	24 344	29 635	46 711
Welsh	42 004	3 043	4 588	3 605	3 730	3 814
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	2 959	421	221	248	279	100
Yugoslavian	14 105	7 674	345	1 187	444	1 098
Other ancestries	879 412	186 561	66 964	80 772	68 065	61 134
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP						
Persons under 18 years	1 457 525	153 820	138 076	146 884	158 152	151 244
Citizen	1 452 307	153 217	137 660	146 081	157 761	151 110
Native	1 451 205	153 062	137 612	145 911	157 598	151 078
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	1 102	155	48	170	163	32
Foreign born, not a citizen	5 218	603	416	803	391	134
Persons 18 years and over	4 086 634	400 694	416 245	407 598	396 425	402 996
Citizen	4 047 430	393 859	414 173	402 191	393 356	401 078
Native	3 998 691	380 373	412 206	395 184	389 234	397 299
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	48 739	13 486	1 967	7 007	4 122	3 779
Foreign born, not a citizen	39 204	6 835	2 072	5 407	3 069	1 918
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	1 490 130	147 677	152 259	145 764	148 784	154 049
With own children under 18 years	731 954	73 477	71 834	71 727	76 368	75 181
Number of own children under 18 years	1 348 957	138 226	128 212	136 189	148 760	141 559
Married-couple families	1 222 944	112 469	126 046	119 289	125 453	131 126
With own children under 18 years	578 439	53 843	56 267	56 166	62 787	61 713
Number of own children under 18 years	1 088 859	102 479	102 810	109 563	125 498	118 158
Female householder, no husband present	209 587	28 508	20 506	20 532	17 809	17 419
With own children under 18 years	125 022	16 879	12 677	12 465	10 877	10 628
Number of own children under 18 years	217 440	31 506	21 077	22 080	19 247	18 863
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	2 064 258	201 055	209 826	207 947	202 372	205 459
Never married	559 901	59 859	54 156	58 836	52 457	47 797
Now married, except separated	1 262 480	116 521	130 175	123 876	128 768	134 834
Separated	23 172	3 079	2 219	2 856	2 051	1 739
Widowed	49 105	5 547	4 987	5 022	4 317	5 130
Divorced	169 600	16 049	18 289	17 357	14 779	15 959
Females 15 years and over	2 264 942	226 123	231 507	223 034	219 179	223 762
Never married	475 834	54 455	45 789	47 855	43 906	38 799
Now married, except separated	1 253 504	116 547	128 365	123 219	128 135	133 987
Separated	32 360	4 501	3 118	3 459	2 664	2 340
Widowed	274 064	28 209	29 735	26 583	24 390	27 884
Divorced	229 180	22 411	24 500	21 918	20 084	20 752
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	311	303	300	327	331	345
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 477	1 495	1 564	1 543	1 628	1 628
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 051	2 110	2 089	2 087	2 116	2 186

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE					
All persons	553 865	554 500	554 347	554 516	554 797
Urban	422 306	288 177	322 687	225 909	554 797
Inside urbanized area	354 627	186 709	222 697	100 143	554 797
Outside urbanized area	67 679	101 468	99 990	125 766	—
Rural	131 559	266 323	231 660	328 607	—
Farm	11 156	20 317	19 362	32 169	—
ANCESTRY					
All persons	553 865	554 500	554 347	554 516	554 797
Ancestry specified	480 697	461 384	466 501	464 146	464 452
Single ancestry	282 034	281 013	304 285	308 697	338 092
Multiple ancestry	198 663	180 371	162 216	155 449	126 360
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	73 168	93 116	87 846	90 370	90 345
Total ancestries reported	679 360	641 755	628 717	619 595	590 812
Arob	1 138	1 064	864	272	1 107
Austrian	944	759	711	276	758
Belgian	750	764	602	599	595
Canadian	1 051	650	515	291	370
Czech	1 713	1 342	906	407	1 011
Danish	2 196	1 353	1 140	818	1 308
Dutch	20 563	26 808	15 099	14 199	12 093
English	106 375	94 664	90 079	76 383	57 701
Finnish	682	467	308	180	318
French (except Basque)	23 178	21 996	23 460	21 926	14 543
French Canadian	2 083	2 467	1 849	1 463	1 775
German	221 491	199 512	223 305	246 444	134 518
Greek	2 098	1 186	817	467	1 408
Hungarian	2 458	2 059	1 352	820	1 603
Irish	111 973	103 410	106 316	108 482	78 429
Italian	14 878	12 390	8 749	7 362	10 961
Lithuanian	929	918	409	293	531
Norwegian	3 709	2 640	2 125	1 220	2 031
Polish	10 025	8 696	6 733	3 906	6 596
Portuguese	482	170	264	258	162
Romanian	693	407	187	87	754
Russian	2 582	1 337	1 632	457	2 177
Scotch-Irish	15 582	15 039	12 479	11 337	9 521
Scottish	16 989	14 975	11 157	9 759	9 719
Slovak	2 718	2 872	1 394	669	1 981
Subsaharan African	115	304	379	134	1 106
Swedish	6 890	6 863	3 956	2 661	3 937
Swiss	2 881	1 943	1 994	2 528	1 711
Ukrainian	524	352	255	129	199
United States or American	41 176	46 225	43 481	50 196	38 091
Welsh	5 940	6 095	3 954	3 389	3 846
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	124	230	200	191	945
Yugoslavian	1 016	995	430	133	783
Other ancestries	53 414	60 803	61 616	51 859	188 224
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					
Persons under 18 years	146 383	136 225	132 681	150 140	143 920
Citizen	145 686	135 388	132 294	149 832	143 278
Native	145 590	135 278	132 220	149 784	143 072
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	96	110	74	48	206
Foreign born, not a citizen	697	837	387	308	642
Persons 18 years and over	407 482	418 275	421 666	404 376	410 877
Citizen	404 164	411 671	417 392	403 210	406 336
Native	398 760	408 151	414 747	401 292	401 445
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	5 404	3 520	2 645	1 918	4 891
Foreign born, not a citizen	3 318	6 604	4 274	1 166	4 541
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	155 999	144 635	146 712	154 303	139 948
With own children under 18 years	76 956	70 048	69 910	76 922	69 531
Number of own children under 18 years	138 963	127 203	124 356	139 961	125 528
Married-couple families	136 258	123 299	122 849	129 756	96 399
With own children under 18 years	65 996	58 205	56 299	63 277	43 886
Number of own children under 18 years	121 967	107 739	101 955	117 872	80 818
Female householder, no husband present	15 277	16 468	18 822	18 544	35 702
With own children under 18 years	8 768	9 336	11 124	10 650	21 618
Number of own children under 18 years	13 867	15 619	18 686	17 755	38 740
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	204 667	216 607	209 551	207 029	199 745
Never married	45 789	66 014	59 936	49 755	65 302
Now married, except separated	139 127	128 042	126 545	133 577	101 015
Separated	1 608	1 857	1 393	1 958	4 412
Widowed	4 267	4 483	5 175	4 935	5 242
Divorced	13 876	16 211	16 502	16 804	23 774
Females 15 years and over	226 728	224 630	233 852	223 877	232 250
Never married	40 778	49 182	53 059	38 931	63 080
Now married, except separated	138 706	126 047	125 617	133 511	99 370
Separated	2 271	2 642	2 267	2 604	6 494
Widowed	23 622	26 901	30 294	28 151	28 295
Divorced	21 351	19 858	22 615	20 680	35 011
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	225	243	229	342	471
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 245	1 468	1 414	1 549	1 331
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 916	2 007	1 938	2 116	1 954

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	5 544 159	554 514	554 321	554 482	554 577	554 240
Native	5 449 896	533 435	549 818	541 095	546 832	548 377
Born in State of residence	3 940 076	341 006	421 679	377 515	405 599	415 149
Born in a different State	1 481 057	186 606	126 310	160 420	139 024	130 558
Born abroad	28 763	5 823	1 829	3 160	2 209	2 670
Foreign born	94 263	21 079	4 503	13 387	7 745	5 863
Naturalized citizen	49 841	13 641	2 015	7 177	4 285	3 811
Not a citizen	44 422	7 438	2 488	6 210	3 460	2 052
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Persons 5 years and over	5 146 160	515 750	518 008	512 658	510 393	514 813
Speak a language other than English	245 826	54 986	13 482	35 316	30 835	18 227
Do not speak English "very well"	86 982	18 987	4 593	12 268	13 263	5 842
Linguistically isolated	34 908	7 359	1 268	6 074	7 441	1 693
Speak Spanish	90 146	30 548	5 388	9 830	7 369	6 618
Do not speak English "very well"	31 276	10 862	1 879	3 424	2 427	2 255
Linguistically isolated	8 734	3 787	420	1 210	710	521
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	22 894	1 546	1 630	2 452	1 644	1 229
Do not speak English "very well"	11 017	611	776	1 218	947	498
Linguistically isolated	5 810	290	364	824	432	153
Linguistically isolated households	17 179	4 182	777	2 790	2 212	936
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 436 188	154 105	140 842	141 902	142 863	137 375
Preprimary school	96 984	9 432	8 498	10 950	11 429	9 416
Public school	58 762	5 599	5 645	6 476	6 709	6 244
Elementary or high school	974 985	108 992	95 278	95 817	102 677	103 784
Public school	889 022	97 488	91 136	84 194	89 236	98 210
College	364 219	35 681	37 066	35 135	28 757	24 175
Public college	286 189	26 152	31 335	19 220	22 431	17 351
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	3 489 470	347 037	351 585	347 719	342 341	352 345
Less than 9th grade	297 423	30 257	33 157	28 851	26 660	29 214
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	552 591	56 625	61 333	58 917	47 814	58 473
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 333 093	132 391	144 540	130 045	130 944	155 198
Same college, no degree	578 705	61 060	52 933	56 381	61 418	53 803
Associate degree	184 717	17 393	16 281	17 574	24 241	17 278
Bachelor's degree	321 278	29 773	23 340	33 041	31 371	21 803
Graduate or professional degree	221 663	19 538	20 001	22 910	19 893	16 576
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.6	75.0	73.1	74.8	78.2	75.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.6	14.2	12.3	16.1	15.0	10.9
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	5 146 160	515 750	518 008	512 658	510 393	514 813
Same house	2 862 695	315 937	299 022	285 943	285 721	306 797
Different house in the United States	2 251 001	197 297	216 677	222 872	222 289	205 454
Same county	1 340 560	127 033	136 019	139 206	137 672	123 535
Different county	910 441	70 264	80 658	83 666	84 617	81 919
Same State	476 763	20 417	47 812	31 394	41 236	44 130
Different State	433 678	49 847	32 846	52 272	43 381	37 789
Northeast	34 982	2 554	2 339	5 654	2 999	2 259
Midwest	195 900	33 347	12 326	25 825	23 317	17 850
South	149 967	9 509	13 770	13 958	12 226	12 367
West	52 829	4 437	4 411	6 835	4 839	5 313
Puerto Rico	860	263	—	96	20	105
U.S. outlying area	448	26	31	30	27	101
Elsewhere	31 156	2 227	2 278	3 717	2 336	2 356
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	2 587 182	237 524	250 658	264 008	271 231	251 721
Car, truck, or van	2 372 618	217 601	229 138	241 222	249 826	230 763
Drive alone	2 040 232	188 966	197 573	208 893	215 990	198 168
Carpooled	332 386	28 635	31 565	32 329	33 836	32 595
Public transportation	34 117	8 106	1 526	3 166	2 351	850
Walked	84 324	6 603	9 956	9 383	7 431	8 361
Other means	22 920	1 631	2 370	3 213	2 430	2 411
Worked at home	73 203	3 583	7 662	7 024	9 193	9 336
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.4	23.4	19.1	17.8	19.2	19.4
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE						
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	623 098	63 278	63 323	62 015	57 834	65 327
May 1975 or later service only	75 874	7 031	7 940	7 536	6 668	7 450
September 1980 or later service only	45 106	4 303	4 951	4 146	4 040	4 627
Served 2 or more years	36 374	3 520	4 008	3 343	3 273	3 660
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	173 408	17 333	16 401	17 306	17 488	18 497
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	5 672	178	515	399	418	773
February 1955 to July 1964 only	73 324	8 354	7 608	7 260	6 338	7 697
Korean conflict, no World War II	91 928	9 727	9 822	8 330	8 971	10 029
Korean conflict and World War II	10 577	1 077	996	1 032	882	944
World War II, no Korean conflict	186 824	19 047	19 503	19 558	16 634	19 449
World War I	1 418	108	187	105	133	136
Other service	4 073	423	351	489	302	352
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 509 615	350 953	351 748	344 163	344 427	340 925
With a mobility or self-care limitation	146 281	18 921	14 827	13 157	13 582	13 441
With a mobility limitation	69 999	8 797	7 397	6 189	6 128	6 562
In labor force	16 053	1 808	1 402	1 927	1 665	1 412
With a self-care limitation	107 206	13 989	10 515	9 697	10 717	9 636
With a work disability	277 372	29 844	31 143	24 627	24 200	28 323
In labor force	114 407	10 655	12 294	11 812	11 314	11 671
Prevented from working	135 862	16 147	15 532	10 468	10 417	13 736
No work disability	3 232 243	321 109	320 605	319 536	320 227	312 602
In labor force	2 593 394	246 061	253 538	260 786	269 220	249 652
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	650 482	63 279	71 281	67 191	61 921	69 408
With a mobility or self-care limitation	128 232	13 133	13 886	12 247	11 488	12 526
With a mobility limitation	99 404	9 794	10 758	9 186	8 363	9 825
With a self-care limitation	72 795	7 768	7 745	7 227	6 741	7 189

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	553 865	554 500	554 347	554 516	554 797
Native	544 350	543 429	546 967	551 076	544 517
Born in State of residence	391 405	414 814	418 749	368 182	385 978
Born in a different State	150 165	125 939	125 804	181 162	155 069
Born abroad	2 780	2 676	2 414	1 732	3 470
Foreign born	9 515	11 071	7 380	3 440	10 280
Naturalized citizen	5 500	3 630	2 719	1 966	5 097
Not a citizen	4 015	7 441	4 661	1 474	5 183
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Persons 5 years and over	513 471	517 303	518 318	516 253	509 193
Speak a language other than English	18 243	19 951	18 853	12 850	23 083
Do not speak English "very well"	5 890	7 411	6 588	4 103	8 037
Linguistically isolated	1 864	2 671	2 477	886	3 175
Speak Spanish	5 914	6 320	4 763	4 154	9 242
Do not speak English "very well"	2 051	2 358	1 383	1 400	3 237
Linguistically isolated	503	411	175	182	815
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	2 935	4 546	3 122	975	2 815
Do not speak English "very well"	1 330	2 378	1 575	426	1 258
Linguistically isolated	729	1 372	801	131	714
Linguistically isolated households	971	1 539	1 259	624	1 889
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	137 189	162 220	154 678	133 598	131 416
Preprimary school	12 391	8 943	9 079	7 870	8 976
Public school	6 102	5 610	5 492	5 777	5 108
Elementary or high school	96 262	91 585	88 673	102 970	88 947
Public school	86 731	86 571	80 346	96 245	78 865
College	28 536	61 692	56 926	22 758	33 493
Public college	22 048	53 991	51 039	18 605	24 017
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	361 076	338 146	347 429	353 509	348 283
Less than 9th grade	15 809	22 444	34 719	46 374	29 938
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	37 302	49 236	53 872	60 046	68 973
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	120 305	134 807	130 879	144 105	109 879
Some college, no degree	69 801	56 125	53 403	50 159	63 622
Associate degree	21 414	16 784	19 987	16 856	16 909
Bachelor's degree	62 053	31 525	30 099	20 986	37 287
Graduate or professional degree	34 392	27 225	24 470	14 983	21 675
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.3	78.8	74.5	69.9	71.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.7	17.4	15.7	10.2	16.9
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	513 471	517 303	518 318	516 253	509 193
Same house	258 213	272 862	287 776	311 071	239 353
Different house in the United States	251 998	238 831	226 477	203 765	265 341
Same county	128 063	118 081	128 803	117 404	184 744
Different county	123 935	120 750	97 674	86 361	80 597
Same State	76 453	77 355	55 211	43 919	38 836
Different State	47 482	43 395	42 463	42 442	41 761
Northeast	4 480	4 850	5 068	1 448	3 331
Midwest	20 190	18 675	17 085	12 765	14 520
South	17 001	13 739	15 204	24 575	17 618
West	5 811	6 131	5 106	3 654	6 292
Puerto Rico	57	174	42	9	94
U.S. outlying area	44	51	31	3	104
Elsewhere	3 159	5 385	3 992	1 405	4 301
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	287 290	256 764	249 858	251 688	266 440
Car, truck, or van	271 691	231 737	226 991	233 954	239 695
Drove alone	241 288	199 330	194 663	195 775	199 586
Carpooled	30 403	32 407	32 328	38 179	40 109
Public transportation	1 235	1 604	2 375	1 296	11 608
Walked	4 213	13 231	10 732	6 259	8 155
Other means	1 750	2 339	2 535	1 893	2 342
Worked at home	8 401	7 853	7 225	8 286	4 640
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.4	20.6	19.0	22.3	20.6
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE					
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	62 013	62 215	62 051	64 396	60 646
May 1975 or later service only	6 038	7 876	6 473	7 233	11 629
September 1980 or later service only	3 450	4 537	4 044	4 250	6 758
Served 2 or more years	2 731	3 627	3 117	3 495	5 600
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	18 405	16 697	16 955	18 130	16 196
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	718	573	658	716	724
February 1955 to July 1964 only	7 859	7 281	7 311	7 559	6 057
Korean conflict, no World War II	9 293	9 325	8 897	9 702	7 832
Korean conflict and World War II	1 213	1 095	1 097	993	1 248
World War II, no Korean conflict	17 965	18 728	19 981	19 503	16 456
World War I	189	168	190	108	94
Other service	333	472	489	452	410
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	359 444	357 566	356 445	348 045	355 899
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9 503	11 548	13 520	14 977	22 805
With a mobility limitation	4 281	5 948	7 019	8 296	9 382
In labor force	1 139	1 273	1 416	1 665	2 346
With a self-care limitation	6 909	8 227	9 565	10 304	17 647
With a work disability	20 162	25 838	28 624	31 190	33 421
In labor force	9 658	10 658	11 160	11 729	13 456
Prevented from working	8 193	12 696	14 930	16 804	16 939
No work disability	339 282	331 728	327 821	316 855	322 478
In labor force	282 651	256 659	252 173	254 378	268 276
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	57 090	63 394	71 680	65 736	59 502
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9 857	12 246	15 343	13 801	13 705
With a mobility limitation	7 884	9 574	12 101	11 141	10 778
With a self-care limitation	5 239	6 767	8 448	7 702	7 969

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	4 248 923	418 354	432 984	423 252	413 196	420 322
In labor force	2 798 370	263 931	274 402	282 410	290 022	272 811
Civilian labor force	2 788 838	263 391	273 968	282 049	289 381	270 180
Employed	2 628 695	242 537	255 505	268 012	275 467	254 149
Unemployed	160 143	20 854	18 463	14 037	13 914	16 031
Females 16 years and over	2 225 681	221 703	227 437	219 341	215 084	219 561
In labor force	1 276 961	118 642	124 375	128 816	133 095	121 387
Civilian labor force	1 275 554	118 581	124 351	128 797	133 000	121 079
Employed	1 201 859	108 875	115 769	122 143	126 775	113 658
Unemployed	73 695	9 706	8 582	6 654	6 225	7 421
With own children under 6 years	332 840	32 916	30 462	33 391	36 491	32 852
In labor force	211 627	17 730	19 302	21 057	24 274	20 467
With own children 6 to 17 years only	402 576	43 289	40 995	38 501	39 520	42 099
In labor force	311 696	30 156	31 908	30 793	32 570	32 354
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	363 157	30 644	32 732	37 770	43 255	37 530
Bath parents in labor force	213 573	15 092	19 657	21 931	26 057	21 092
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	104 284	14 805	9 647	10 957	9 390	9 005
Parent in labor force	69 939	8 037	6 303	7 730	7 276	6 466
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	731 892	72 778	70 587	72 451	82 707	81 213
Bath parents in labor force	502 672	44 041	49 579	50 986	59 099	55 235
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	206 157	29 885	19 975	20 211	17 642	18 754
Parent in labor force	166 941	20 699	16 553	16 734	15 188	15 762
Persons 16 to 19 years	346 327	34 721	37 550	33 520	33 272	33 618
Not enrolled in school	79 044	7 007	8 198	8 175	8 611	7 600
Unemployed or not in labor force	33 154	3 562	3 651	3 093	3 132	3 113
Not high school graduate	39 439	3 077	3 880	4 523	4 517	3 570
Employed	16 257	946	1 439	2 318	2 172	1 504
Unemployed	8 137	664	838	823	769	720
Not in labor force	14 989	1 467	1 592	1 382	1 574	1 342
CLASS OF WORKER						
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 628 695	242 537	255 505	268 012	275 467	254 149
Private wage and salary workers	2 150 271	204 296	207 427	230 104	234 175	206 871
Local government workers	152 783	18 622	15 513	14 406	13 685	15 552
State government workers	98 663	5 955	11 123	5 396	6 204	6 435
Federal government workers	56 365	3 677	3 287	2 669	3 444	4 688
Self-employed workers	158 609	9 149	16 830	14 158	16 472	19 089
Unpaid family workers	12 004	838	1 325	1 279	1 487	1 514
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 628 695	242 537	255 505	268 012	275 467	254 149
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	586 305	54 232	50 390	60 150	59 976	45 062
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	269 596	23 505	22 249	29 598	28 428	20 167
Professional specialty occupations	316 709	30 727	28 141	30 552	31 548	24 895
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	778 109	75 691	70 830	78 082	78 137	62 973
Technicians and related support occupations	85 440	7 837	7 279	7 693	8 172	6 166
Sales occupations	290 847	27 893	26 869	29 674	29 705	24 588
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	401 822	39 961	36 682	40 715	40 260	32 219
Service occupations	348 349	32 821	37 025	32 845	33 372	34 235
Private household occupations	8 181	560	916	712	854	810
Protective service occupations	35 516	4 736	3 631	3 527	2 394	2 875
Service occupations, except protective and household	304 652	27 525	32 478	28 606	30 124	30 550
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	59 132	1 435	7 135	4 372	6 710	10 609
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	338 548	34 151	33 796	33 487	35 961	38 545
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	518 252	44 207	56 329	59 076	61 311	62 725
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	269 966	18 920	32 409	33 653	35 326	35 870
Transportation and material moving occupations	123 559	13 612	11 107	12 394	12 521	13 291
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	124 727	11 675	12 813	13 029	13 464	13 564
INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 628 695	242 537	255 505	268 012	275 467	254 149
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	75 904	1 774	8 041	5 134	7 763	12 447
Construction	146 232	13 474	12 335	13 316	14 311	13 537
Manufacturing	661 641	60 548	73 943	85 268	81 715	81 530
Nonurable goods	181 617	11 764	14 046	22 640	19 455	17 536
Durable goods	480 024	48 784	59 897	62 628	62 260	63 994
Transportation	110 714	11 835	8 074	10 070	12 635	9 528
Communications and other public utilities	63 573	5 809	4 587	5 153	6 191	4 863
Wholesale trade	106 742	9 702	8 313	11 892	12 167	8 838
Retail trade	455 299	44 082	47 064	44 350	47 131	41 094
Finance, insurance, and real estate	149 809	13 361	11 150	12 738	17 345	10 120
Business and repair services	104 370	10 177	9 374	10 551	10 507	8 121
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	95 257	7 937	9 554	9 116	8 699	8 221
Professional and related services	573 173	55 764	55 789	54 097	51 611	49 483
Health services	217 372	21 236	20 951	18 845	20 885	19 473
Educational services	221 946	22 086	22 930	22 580	17 906	19 837
Other professional and related services	133 855	12 442	11 908	12 672	12 820	10 173
Public administration	85 981	8 074	7 281	6 327	5 392	6 367
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 056 016	278 876	301 811	311 974	312 328	297 777
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 358 452	211 568	227 501	240 845	241 998	231 560
50 to 52 weeks	1 697 865	152 058	159 497	172 366	180 368	165 518
40 to 49 weeks	257 543	24 293	25 105	28 110	27 721	25 044
27 to 39 weeks	142 728	13 051	15 083	13 739	13 360	14 912
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	336 323	31 719	35 750	35 598	36 949	31 155
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989						
No workers	172 403	21 757	19 671	16 012	13 720	17 511
Mean family income (dollars)	19 268	16 795	19 247	19 732	21 543	18 679
1 worker	411 529	44 274	43 866	39 028	37 501	43 638
Mean family income (dollars)	32 279	32 968	29 993	34 037	33 579	29 967
2 or more workers	906 198	81 646	88 722	90 724	97 563	92 900
Mean family income (dollars)	47 608	52 561	44 683	47 904	47 659	43 978

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	423 181	433 951	436 262	422 263	425 158
In labor force	301 319	275 811	271 798	274 317	291 549
Civilian labor force	300 474	275 124	271 217	273 762	289 292
Employed	291 217	261 653	254 316	256 325	269 514
Unemployed	9 257	13 471	16 901	17 437	19 778
Females 16 years and over	222 663	221 084	230 405	219 535	228 868
In labor force	138 429	123 529	124 524	122 589	141 575
Civilian labor force	138 288	123 447	124 455	122 516	141 040
Employed	133 723	117 243	116 977	114 817	131 879
Unemployed	4 565	6 204	7 478	7 699	9 161
With own children under 6 years	35 628	31 542	30 349	32 939	36 270
In labor force	23 476	19 726	19 717	21 284	24 594
With own children 6 to 17 years only	41 224	38 528	38 879	44 528	35 013
In labor force	33 074	29 858	29 480	34 037	27 466
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	42 601	35 921	33 730	37 041	31 933
Both parents in labor force	26 014	20 533	20 623	22 365	20 209
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	5 771	7 691	8 535	8 059	20 424
Parent in labor force	4 453	5 346	5 298	5 516	13 514
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	79 940	72 421	68 684	81 471	49 640
Both parents in labor force	56 408	50 085	46 858	55 942	34 439
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	14 191	15 263	17 440	18 739	34 057
Parent in labor force	13 055	12 830	13 970	15 381	26 769
Persons 16 to 19 years	29 720	41 432	38 822	33 428	30 244
Not enrolled in school	6 555	7 064	7 278	8 359	10 197
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 219	2 899	3 212	3 494	4 779
Not high school graduate	2 983	3 203	3 711	3 891	6 084
Employed	1 415	1 233	1 411	1 439	2 380
Unemployed	397	684	940	886	1 416
Not in labor force	1 171	1 279	1 346	1 559	2 277
CLASS OF WORKER					
Employed persons 16 years and over	291 217	261 653	254 316	256 325	269 514
Private wage and salary workers	238 399	203 140	199 126	206 587	220 146
Local government workers	16 247	14 989	14 659	14 367	14 743
State government workers	8 871	19 929	14 561	8 450	11 739
Federal government workers	8 331	5 172	7 430	6 656	11 011
Self-employed workers	18 346	17 228	17 266	18 684	11 387
Unpaid family workers	1 023	1 195	1 274	1 581	488
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	291 217	261 653	254 316	256 325	269 514
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	89 538	60 675	58 182	45 261	62 839
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	45 180	25 716	24 403	21 466	28 884
Professional specialty occupations	44 358	34 959	33 779	23 795	33 955
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	103 186	77 653	73 181	67 365	91 011
Technicians and related support occupations	10 755	10 181	9 501	7 500	10 356
Sales occupations	43 613	26 794	28 401	24 042	29 268
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	48 818	40 678	35 279	35 823	51 387
Service occupations	28 644	37 030	36 476	33 788	42 113
Private household occupations	3 663	964	753	734	1 215
Protective service occupations	3 490	3 891	2 912	3 091	4 969
Service occupations, except protective and household	24 491	32 175	32 811	29 963	35 929
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 478	6 873	6 931	8 580	2 009
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	31 433	33 849	32 090	37 238	27 998
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	33 938	45 573	47 456	64 093	43 544
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15 911	21 697	22 489	34 829	18 862
Transportation and material moving occupations	9 511	12 122	12 791	14 336	11 874
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8 516	11 754	12 176	14 928	12 808
INDUSTRY					
Employed persons 16 years and over	291 217	261 653	254 316	256 325	269 514
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	7 517	8 754	11 608	10 362	2 504
Construction	17 238	15 322	14 428	17 020	15 251
Manufacturing	53 290	55 297	51 626	75 349	43 075
Nonurable goods	17 844	20 913	20 033	21 685	15 701
Durable goods	35 446	34 384	31 593	53 664	27 374
Transportation	11 554	11 699	9 764	10 981	14 574
Communications and other public utilities	8 866	7 026	6 922	6 666	7 490
Wholesale trade	16 407	8 531	9 259	9 111	12 522
Retail trade	48 407	46 062	46 737	40 781	49 591
Finance, insurance, and real estate	27 324	13 014	11 923	11 562	21 272
Business and repair services	13 414	9 734	9 069	8 358	15 065
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	10 547	9 677	9 824	8 771	12 911
Professional and related services	65 360	67 473	63 543	48 706	61 347
Health services	25 036	20 157	23 072	20 810	26 907
Educational services	20 323	35 319	27 352	17 068	16 545
Other professional and related services	20 001	11 997	13 119	10 828	17 895
Public administration	11 293	9 064	9 613	8 658	13 912
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	324 187	317 312	307 990	294 807	308 954
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	257 175	238 492	229 217	233 274	246 822
50 to 52 weeks	201 709	163 517	156 948	167 332	178 552
40 to 49 weeks	24 039	24 854	24 523	25 523	28 331
27 to 39 weeks	12 079	14 882	15 862	15 403	14 357
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	33 131	37 038	36 506	29 317	29 160
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989					
No workers	13 198	16 201	19 227	17 874	17 232
Mean family income (dollars)	26 705	20 072	18 715	17 441	16 833
1 worker	38 414	38 736	40 633	43 084	42 355
Mean family income (dollars)	47 153	31 413	30 515	28 303	26 577
2 or more workers	104 387	89 698	86 852	93 345	80 361
Mean family income (dollars)	59 477	46 384	44 238	43 044	44 499

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	2 064 246	198 566	209 957	202 798	202 715	204 378
Less than \$5,000	112 983	14 342	13 296	8 918	7 435	9 988
\$5,000 to \$9,999	186 940	16 708	22 397	16 841	15 301	19 142
\$10,000 to \$14,999	191 924	15 705	22 004	19 101	16 761	20 073
\$15,000 to \$24,999	397 682	32 867	42 456	39 464	39 076	40 886
\$25,000 to \$34,999	356 877	30 753	35 286	36 866	37 963	37 970
\$35,000 to \$49,999	398 924	40 051	37 474	40 761	43 258	39 530
\$50,000 to \$74,999	291 741	34 157	26 739	27 790	30 619	27 171
\$75,000 to \$99,999	75 857	9 079	6 457	7 510	7 341	6 347
\$100,000 or more	51 318	4 904	3 848	5 547	4 961	3 271
Median (dollars)	28 797	31 300	26 185	29 470	30 859	27 893
Mean (dollars)	34 864	36 479	32 063	35 846	36 459	32 831
Families	1 490 130	147 677	152 259	145 764	148 784	154 049
Less than \$5,000	50 441	8 084	5 997	4 324	3 162	4 680
\$5,000 to \$9,999	67 365	7 110	8 452	5 117	4 811	7 278
\$10,000 to \$14,999	103 711	8 841	12 342	9 849	8 597	11 300
\$15,000 to \$24,999	268 515	21 835	29 791	26 614	25 619	30 017
\$25,000 to \$34,999	277 922	23 731	28 307	29 667	31 591	31 591
\$35,000 to \$49,999	339 968	33 760	32 629	34 430	37 210	34 911
\$50,000 to \$74,999	265 606	31 503	24 761	25 124	28 266	25 332
\$75,000 to \$99,999	69 871	8 340	5 997	6 937	6 849	5 935
\$100,000 or more	46 731	4 473	3 586	5 062	4 603	3 005
Median (dollars)	34 082	36 640	31 533	34 458	35 821	32 210
Mean (dollars)	40 096	41 418	37 165	41 096	41 702	37 133
Nonfamily households	574 116	50 889	57 698	57 034	53 931	50 329
Median (dollars)	15 379	16 243	13 174	15 967	16 939	13 807
Mean (dollars)	20 225	20 968	17 720	21 122	20 951	18 530
Per capita income (dollars)	13 149	13 161	12 311	13 385	13 436	12 252
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	13 248	13 229	12 428	13 487	13 528	12 332
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	2 064 246	198 566	209 957	202 798	202 715	204 378
With earnings	1 673 614	155 311	165 742	165 424	169 832	165 123
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 514	38 516	32 668	36 385	36 461	33 321
With Social Security income	564 773	57 538	62 621	55 781	51 937	59 684
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 044	8 289	7 994	8 392	8 301	8 067
With public assistance income	111 217	15 352	12 879	10 135	8 232	10 089
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 613	3 801	3 506	3 628	3 628	3 501
With retirement income	332 279	37 850	37 925	30 096	29 458	33 422
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 265	7 371	7 510	6 307	6 726	6 862
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	40 096	41 418	37 165	41 096	41 702	37 133
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 263	39 887	35 698	39 874	40 786	36 616
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 900	42 934	38 475	42 280	42 669	37 627
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 913	47 177	40 642	45 044	44 941	39 795
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 969	48 463	41 091	45 727	45 389	40 868
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 966	45 995	40 280	44 437	44 493	38 841
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 230	19 969	18 352	21 230	21 564	19 206
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 635	13 860	14 222	16 981	17 204	14 728
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 025	28 836	25 039	27 797	28 405	26 215
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	1 490 130	147 677	152 259	145 764	148 784	154 049
With related children under 18 years	772 566	79 440	75 522	75 571	79 417	78 721
With related children under 5 years	307 295	30 223	28 063	31 287	33 277	30 222
Married-couple families	1 222 944	112 449	126 046	119 289	125 453	131 126
With related children under 18 years	599 761	56 676	58 330	58 203	64 297	63 823
With related children under 5 years	247 200	21 818	22 370	24 934	27 878	25 348
Female householder, no husband present	209 587	28 508	20 504	20 532	17 809	17 419
With related children under 18 years	140 655	17 467	14 001	13 937	12 065	11 721
With related children under 5 years	49 002	7 310	4 667	5 005	4 258	3 847
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	737 011	63 657	74 134	73 934	69 015	61 580
Nonfamily householder	574 116	50 889	57 698	57 034	53 931	50 329
Persons 65 years and over	223 761	19 748	25 042	22 384	20 757	23 440
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 372 388	545 418	534 289	531 114	544 766	541 000
Persons under 18 years	1 435 285	151 681	135 710	144 450	155 837	148 980
Persons under 5 years	392 592	38 247	35 779	41 179	43 628	38 885
Related children under 18 years	1 428 895	151 219	135 041	143 688	155 210	148 393
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 036 303	112 972	99 262	102 509	111 582	109 508
Persons 65 years and over	650 482	63 279	71 281	67 191	61 921	69 408
Persons 75 years and over	252 130	22 088	28 243	26 305	24 234	26 733
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	118 225	15 825	14 194	9 527	8 144	11 672
Percent below poverty level	7.9	10.7	9.3	6.5	5.5	7.6
With related children under 18 years	91 923	13 215	10 878	7 670	6 385	8 686
With related children under 5 years	47 124	6 332	5 490	4 064	3 693	4 413
Married-couple families	49 881	3 904	6 503	3 384	3 782	5 974
With related children under 18 years	31 284	2 481	3 995	2 082	2 492	3 646
With related children under 5 years	17 359	1 239	2 234	1 168	1 589	1 912
Female householder, no husband present	62 068	11 191	7 001	5 621	3 880	5 143
With related children under 18 years	55 810	10 174	6 345	5 178	3 517	4 621
With related children under 5 years	27 358	4 872	2 996	2 702	1 897	2 251
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	175 174	14 349	22 149	14 037	12 657	13 761
Nonfamily householder	106 411	9 362	12 958	8 310	7 310	9 033
Persons 65 years and over	50 064	3 841	5 994	4 139	4 015	5 046
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	573 632	69 628	67 783	46 546	42 593	52 779
Percent below poverty level	10.7	12.8	12.7	8.8	7.8	9.8
Persons under 18 years	203 791	29 639	22 367	17 804	16 365	19 250
Persons under 5 years	66 142	8 630	7 599	5 798	5 436	6 226
Related children under 18 years	198 545	29 276	21 845	17 165	15 851	18 761
Related children 5 to 17 years	132 403	20 646	14 246	11 367	10 415	12 535
Persons 65 years and over	69 944	5 937	8 168	5 564	5 562	6 984
Persons 75 years and over	35 245	2 592	4 226	2 841	2 873	3 681
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	258 580	38 384	29 479	21 351	18 088	21 993
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	793 145	87 899	91 524	66 215	63 019	76 603
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 557 927	151 167	173 859	143 829	138 897	162 534

Table 16. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	209 215	200 450	211 518	202 719	221 930
Less than \$5,000.....	4 887	10 900	15 427	11 798	15 992
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	10 763	19 447	24 000	19 912	22 429
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	13 129	18 999	22 648	20 143	23 361
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	30 900	39 643	42 665	41 971	47 754
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	32 691	34 660	35 339	36 335	39 014
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	44 645	37 929	36 792	39 559	38 925
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	44 896	27 376	24 392	24 445	24 156
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	14 844	6 919	5 826	5 423	6 111
\$100,000 or more.....	12 460	4 577	4 429	3 133	4 188
Median (dollars).....	38 644	28 080	25 242	26 900	25 304
Mean (dollars).....	47 276	33 786	31 337	31 777	31 038
Families	155 999	144 635	146 712	154 303	139 948
Less than \$5,000.....	1 895	4 017	5 715	5 035	7 532
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	2 881	6 510	8 133	8 061	9 012
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	6 139	10 184	11 727	12 697	12 035
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	18 992	26 861	29 106	31 556	28 124
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	23 617	27 587	28 120	30 450	26 148
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	36 948	33 530	32 236	35 748	28 566
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	40 428	25 214	22 278	22 860	19 840
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	13 657	6 522	5 396	5 003	5 235
\$100,000 or more.....	11 442	4 210	4 001	2 893	3 456
Median (dollars).....	44 668	33 877	31 375	31 425	29 818
Mean (dollars).....	53 670	39 427	37 093	35 962	35 668
Nonfamily households	53 216	55 815	64 806	48 416	81 982
Median (dollars).....	21 363	13 911	12 452	12 767	17 366
Mean (dollars).....	27 422	18 287	17 550	17 343	21 933
Per capita income (dollars).....	17 971	12 536	12 153	11 727	12 562
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars).....	18 077	12 638	12 249	11 824	12 667
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	209 215	200 450	211 518	202 719	221 930
With earnings.....	179 143	163 360	166 172	162 712	180 795
Mean earnings (dollars).....	46 982	34 227	31 927	32 345	31 811
With Social Security income.....	47 796	54 679	61 532	58 369	54 836
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 557	8 026	7 745	7 630	7 570
With public assistance income.....	5 381	9 543	11 436	11 580	16 590
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 145	3 720	3 468	3 430	3 443
With retirement income.....	31 513	31 847	33 359	32 849	33 960
Mean retirement income (dollars).....	9 128	7 290	6 989	6 837	7 519
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	53 670	39 427	37 093	35 962	35 668
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	54 564	38 798	36 967	35 715	32 609
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	52 800	40 018	37 206	36 208	38 689
Married-couple families (dollars)	57 067	42 423	40 221	38 703	42 279
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	59 402	43 101	41 943	39 728	42 062
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	54 873	41 816	38 764	37 727	42 461
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 821	19 962	18 913	19 361	19 228
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	22 672	15 651	14 244	14 848	14 971
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	32 410	25 605	25 660	25 449	25 762
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	155 999	144 635	146 712	154 303	139 948
With related children under 18 years.....	79 777	73 361	73 242	80 815	76 700
With related children under 5 years.....	32 115	29 053	27 981	29 870	35 204
Married-couple families	136 258	123 299	122 849	129 756	96 399
With related children under 18 years.....	67 670	60 075	58 234	65 597	46 856
With related children under 5 years.....	28 753	24 515	23 121	25 409	23 054
Female householder, no husband present	15 277	16 468	18 822	18 544	35 702
With related children under 18 years.....	9 645	10 503	12 259	11 918	25 139
With related children under 5 years.....	2 676	3 578	4 046	3 580	10 035
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	66 778	74 488	84 138	60 130	109 157
Nonfamily householder.....	53 216	55 815	64 806	48 416	81 982
Persons 65 years and over.....	18 739	21 801	26 115	22 690	23 045
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	545 986	517 916	527 661	543 360	540 878
Persons under 18 years.....	144 824	133 783	131 049	148 051	140 920
Persons under 5 years.....	40 071	36 811	35 546	37 714	44 732
Related children under 18 years.....	144 130	133 135	130 452	147 468	140 159
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	104 059	96 324	94 906	109 754	95 427
Persons 65 years and over.....	57 090	63 394	71 680	65 736	59 502
Persons 75 years and over.....	21 292	24 959	28 933	25 930	23 413
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	4 862	10 047	13 432	12 829	17 693
Percent below poverty level.....	3.1	6.9	9.2	8.3	12.6
With related children under 18 years.....	3 576	7 445	9 734	9 592	14 742
With related children under 5 years.....	1 859	4 020	4 893	4 553	7 807
Married-couple families	2 492	5 108	6 682	6 913	5 139
With related children under 18 years.....	1 478	3 212	3 966	4 419	3 513
With related children under 5 years.....	814	1 929	2 267	2 292	1 915
Female householder, no husband present	2 183	4 357	6 004	5 182	11 506
With related children under 18 years.....	1 951	3 800	5 251	4 594	10 379
With related children under 5 years.....	958	1 854	2 399	2 052	5 377
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	9 180	22 754	27 417	15 462	23 408
Nonfamily householder.....	5 331	12 873	16 526	10 617	14 091
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 962	5 224	6 435	6 411	5 997
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	24 776	55 435	70 601	58 256	85 235
Percent below poverty level.....	4.5	10.7	13.4	10.7	15.8
Persons under 18 years.....	7 974	15 641	20 518	20 557	33 676
Persons under 5 years.....	2 491	5 474	7 044	6 244	11 200
Related children under 18 years.....	7 362	15 096	20 067	20 089	33 033
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	4 871	9 622	13 023	13 845	21 833
Persons 65 years and over.....	3 817	7 151	9 221	9 209	8 331
Persons 75 years and over.....	1 998	3 655	4 740	4 926	3 713
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	9 842	24 851	32 168	23 195	39 229
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	36 166	77 379	96 012	85 026	113 302
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level.....	86 777	152 855	175 666	172 547	199 796

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Indiana					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	5 022 596	429 722	14 494	36 595	95 363	411 687	116 739	1 233	3 264	46 091
Male.....	2 440 433	201 646	7 149	17 633	48 890	200 180	53 044	596	1 444	23 269
Female.....	2 582 163	228 076	7 345	18 962	46 473	211 507	63 695	637	1 820	22 822
Under 5 years.....	350 761	39 017	917	2 932	10 118	26 758	9 710	111	238	4 466
5 to 9 years.....	361 902	38 980	1 198	2 692	9 900	29 532	10 595	143	277	4 674
10 to 14 years.....	359 116	40 830	1 149	2 476	9 880	30 872	12 297	85	277	5 012
15 to 19 years.....	377 339	40 252	1 192	3 371	9 957	29 725	11 108	97	302	4 632
20 to 24 years.....	371 158	32 356	1 285	4 145	9 105	27 487	7 107	89	134	3 499
25 to 34 years.....	827 184	74 006	2 867	8 123	17 058	65 755	17 305	208	449	7 981
35 to 44 years.....	748 189	57 284	2 328	6 494	12 891	62 738	16 284	235	679	6 275
45 to 54 years.....	526 540	38 199	1 381	3 587	7 027	45 553	11 428	128	506	3 830
55 to 64 years.....	445 572	30 867	1 153	1 828	5 248	39 333	9 847	75	251	3 327
65 to 74 years.....	381 250	23 136	557	644	2 647	33 816	7 231	18	118	1 633
75 to 84 years.....	207 600	11 475	372	276	1 193	15 996	2 979	44	25	619
85 years and over	65 985	3 320	95	27	339	4 122	848	-	8	143
3 and 4 years	142 293	15 074	361	1 096	4 255	10 730	3 851	32	90	1 991
16 years and over	3 880 269	302 880	11 027	27 941	63 551	318 700	81 764	887	2 403	30 888
18 years and over	3 737 258	286 747	10 591	26 819	59 694	306 883	76 908	817	2 307	29 015
21 years and over	3 491 473	263 752	9 782	24 070	53 604	289 026	71 478	787	2 134	26 691
60 years and over	880 238	53 132	1 463	1 805	6 761	73 754	16 083	84	291	4 029
62 years and over	791 570	46 790	1 316	1 403	5 550	65 936	13 949	70	220	3 276
Median age	33.4	28.2	30.6	28.2	24.3	34.4	29.5	30.4	34.3	26.0
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 367 135	102 640	3 654	7 365	20 738	112 366	28 781	304	773	11 076
With own children under 18 years.....	658 322	59 911	2 142	4 811	13 679	52 328	16 420	196	515	7 358
Married-couple families	1 156 485	50 719	2 585	6 408	15 608	94 032	13 822	267	667	8 228
With own children under 18 years.....	541 852	26 100	1 434	4 226	10 216	43 531	7 018	150	470	5 353
Female householder, no husband present	160 873	45 199	830	712	3 773	13 800	13 202	64	70	2 181
With own children under 18 years.....	92 050	30 402	554	451	2 723	6 987	8 704	44	31	1 617
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 265 505	135 955	3 982	15 738	34 575	106 542	38 565	343	1 086	16 145
Preprimary	86 658	8 483	221	814	1 911	6 827	2 169	23	85	810
Elementary or high school	855 850	99 111	2 759	6 560	24 485	73 024	29 245	267	733	12 177
College	322 997	28 361	1 002	8 364	8 179	26 691	7 151	53	268	3 158
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 202 320	238 287	8 753	20 979	46 403	267 313	65 922	708	2 036	23 808
Less than 9th grade	265 490	24 730	966	1 518	9 315	20 451	6 834	40	164	5 395
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	487 581	57 794	2 101	1 469	8 055	39 231	14 894	176	81	4 409
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 246 529	74 441	2 968	3 558	14 182	106 171	21 872	261	438	8 034
Some college, no degree	525 171	47 100	1 464	2 073	7 559	46 636	12 539	123	178	3 595
Associate degree	170 127	12 019	515	1 213	2 260	13 457	3 421	60	70	916
Bachelor's degree	301 685	13 525	430	4 688	3 021	25 337	3 613	38	466	995
Graduate or professional degree	205 737	8 678	309	6 460	2 011	16 030	2 749	10	639	464
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.5	65.4	65.0	85.8	62.6	77.7	67.0	69.5	88.0	58.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.8	9.3	8.4	53.1	10.8	15.5	9.7	6.8	54.3	6.1
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 880 269	302 880	11 027	27 941	63 551	318 700	81 764	887	2 403	30 888
In labor force	2 562 739	191 204	7 368	18 136	44 152	204 698	47 454	550	1 580	20 486
Civilian labor force	2 555 044	189 647	7 286	18 094	43 798	204 394	47 243	547	1 580	20 455
Employed	2 425 723	162 392	6 544	17 114	39 761	193 348	38 651	483	1 518	18 380
Unemployed	129 321	27 255	742	980	4 037	11 046	8 592	64	62	2 075
Not in labor force	1 317 530	111 676	3 659	9 805	19 399	114 002	34 310	337	823	10 402
Females 16 years and over	2 027 078	165 601	5 568	14 713	30 984	166 095	46 577	445	1 328	15 397
In labor force	1 157 496	100 171	3 407	8 312	18 683	88 904	24 927	215	748	8 506
Civilian labor force	1 156 534	99 781	3 374	8 312	18 630	88 877	24 896	212	748	8 506
Employed	1 097 870	86 424	3 028	7 767	16 761	84 139	20 417	182	705	7 650
Unemployed	58 664	13 357	346	545	1 869	4 738	4 479	30	43	856
Not in labor force	869 582	65 430	2 161	6 401	12 301	77 191	21 650	230	580	6 891
Persons 16 to 19 years	306 791	32 237	989	2 817	8 043	23 900	8 735	90	233	3 581
Not enrolled in school	69 451	8 105	335	233	1 822	4 940	1 592	17	15	773
Unemployed or not in labor force	27 368	5 120	161	110	912	2 114	1 206	10	9	443
Not high school graduate	34 150	4 365	214	110	1 120	2 016	738	17	-	481
Employed	14 810	1 050	109	44	443	733	110	7	-	121
Unemployed	6 890	1 073	23	19	197	397	199	-	-	94
Not in labor force	12 394	2 242	82	47	480	886	429	10	-	266
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	1 889 378	147 344	5 314	10 534	27 022	150 842	39 876	439	923	13 515
Less than \$5,000	87 116	23 030	489	1 147	2 398	6 008	7 388	64	35	1 388
\$5,000 to \$9,999	163 451	21 004	761	680	2 334	10 279	5 840	55	14	974
\$10,000 to \$14,999	172 362	16 892	546	998	2 311	11 038	4 069	62	49	903
\$15,000 to \$24,999	365 113	27 843	1 020	1 573	4 936	25 033	6 762	66	88	2 154
\$25,000 to \$34,999	332 269	19 987	995	1 347	5 110	24 458	4 792	72	126	2 573
\$35,000 to \$49,999	373 704	20 288	902	1 533	5 643	32 869	5 472	73	101	3 124
\$50,000 to \$74,999	275 002	13 482	469	1 639	3 203	29 207	4 039	31	156	1 889
\$75,000 to \$99,999	71 299	3 678	73	618	701	7 651	1 238	9	58	373
\$100,000 or more	49 062	1 140	59	999	386	4 299	276	7	296	137
Mean income (dollars)	35 614	24 832	26 850	51 937	31 327	39 430	25 042	24 595	104 517	32 303
Per capita income (dollars)	13 553	8 739	9 898	15 948	9 221	14 554	8 632	9 481	29 761	9 457

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Indiana					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 367 135	102 640	3 654	7 365	20 738	112 366	28 781	304	773	11 076
With related children under 18 years	689 062	69 095	2 311	4 927	14 511	55 194	19 203	221	536	7 877
With related children under 5 years	272 397	28 357	997	2 214	6 496	20 806	7 194	100	235	3 278
Married-couple families	1 156 485	50 719	2 585	6 408	15 608	94 032	13 822	224	667	8 228
With related children under 18 years	559 578	29 335	1 542	4 299	10 581	45 265	7 974	161	491	5 600
With related children under 5 years	230 470	11 641	752	2 033	4 716	17 599	2 701	91	218	2 239
Female householder, no husband present	160 873	45 199	830	712	3 773	13 800	13 202	64	70	2 181
With related children under 18 years	102 194	35 669	597	466	3 074	7 871	10 303	44	31	1 820
With related children under 5 years	32 846	15 026	193	127	1 361	2 581	4 145	—	17	853
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	4 873 167	412 000	13 741	34 067	91 989	404 461	115 233	1 206	3 206	45 699
Persons under 18 years	1 266 951	139 719	3 751	9 655	34 930	103 572	39 043	395	952	16 914
Persons under 5 years	346 157	38 373	900	2 879	9 999	26 447	9 533	109	233	4 439
Persons 65 years and over	611 961	35 510	993	940	3 945	51 761	10 566	62	151	2 287
Persons 75 years and over	238 137	12 974	441	296	1 387	18 427	3 402	44	33	696
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	87 982	26 775	778	881	3 118	5 886	8 574	92	71	1 829
With related children under 18 years	65 768	23 333	617	613	2 605	4 484	7 503	80	44	1 584
With related children under 5 years	33 737	11 727	282	471	1 456	2 201	3 462	32	24	887
Married-couple families	43 955	4 272	322	686	1 249	2 336	1 171	54	35	577
With related children under 18 years	27 285	2 813	225	469	891	1 371	792	48	28	426
With related children under 5 years	15 164	1 339	147	416	537	740	312	32	15	243
Female householder, no husband present	39 320	21 096	414	182	1 693	3 252	7 024	38	29	1 185
With related children under 18 years	34 913	19 396	356	131	1 575	2 890	6 427	32	9	1 091
With related children under 5 years	16 809	9 805	126	55	842	1 374	3 027	—	9	623
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	437 676	119 376	3 144	5 103	15 741	27 275	37 202	303	216	7 669
Persons under 18 years	141 319	55 984	1 132	1 124	7 627	9 362	17 753	132	51	3 889
Persons under 5 years	46 144	17 730	295	563	2 707	2 830	4 996	11	20	1 384
Persons 65 years and over	60 865	8 501	218	144	725	3 439	2 328	9	19	375
Persons 75 years and over	31 582	3 421	114	47	329	1 710	818	9	—	157

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	526 892	22 634	1 286	2 277	3 338	503 029	40 836	1 769	4 105	10 306
Male	253 733	11 354	674	1 148	1 694	246 262	20 028	857	1 918	5 650
Female	273 159	11 280	612	1 129	1 644	256 767	20 808	912	2 187	4 656
Under 5 years	33 976	1 874	63	197	411	36 616	4 303	118	336	1 241
5 to 9 years	34 606	1 957	56	168	289	36 453	3 871	109	341	1 090
10 to 14 years	37 251	2 112	100	195	287	35 396	3 981	129	342	1 077
15 to 19 years	43 206	2 230	122	209	400	36 164	3 766	178	538	1 203
20 to 24 years	41 355	1 971	106	236	465	37 832	2 972	176	400	1 288
25 to 34 years	78 490	3 914	297	364	506	81 463	7 630	457	739	1 935
35 to 44 years	75 542	3 037	213	439	430	75 591	5 507	244	780	1 306
45 to 54 years	58 902	1 950	114	300	241	50 624	3 236	168	377	670
55 to 64 years	50 067	1 451	105	113	72	44 595	2 552	83	141	276
65 to 74 years	42 381	1 257	64	32	143	39 682	1 864	46	59	133
75 to 84 years	23 948	749	46	24	66	21 768	896	56	48	79
85 years and over	7 168	132	—	—	28	6 845	258	5	4	8
3 and 4 years	13 934	823	22	79	169	14 953	1 590	30	129	491
16 years and over	413 395	16 091	1 034	1 673	2 289	387 812	27 929	1 384	3 001	6 729
18 years and over	397 475	15 461	990	1 589	2 156	373 864	26 641	1 343	2 801	6 363
21 years and over	368 248	14 071	945	1 458	1 855	350 160	24 273	1 190	2 471	5 334
60 years and over	98 936	2 770	135	111	281	91 730	4 339	132	198	336
62 years and over	88 811	2 579	135	88	269	82 818	3 728	130	166	283
Median age	34.3	28.3	31.9	28.7	22.9	33.5	27.0	29.6	26.3	21.6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	146 105	5 098	321	478	634	134 450	9 195	385	759	2 064
With own children under 18 years	68 202	2 904	175	382	380	64 473	5 751	225	530	1 445
Married-couple families	122 598	2 622	230	395	483	113 527	4 158	230	689	1 509
With own children under 18 years	54 440	1 257	127	316	284	52 656	2 365	125	492	1 042
Female householder, no husband present	18 142	2 172	75	69	129	15 777	4 417	103	34	337
With own children under 18 years	11 020	1 521	40	52	94	9 207	3 022	59	28	267
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	131 828	7 257	336	926	1 112	125 017	12 737	402	1 867	3 916
Preprimary	7 992	442	7	32	55	9 633	1 106	15	93	249
Elementary or high school	89 165	5 156	214	469	652	83 722	9 563	308	954	2 536
College	34 671	1 659	115	425	405	31 662	2 068	79	820	1 131
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	336 498	12 490	839	1 272	1 486	320 568	21 943	1 059	2 148	4 407
Less than 9th grade	31 406	1 470	123	59	227	24 914	2 863	116	267	1 088
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	57 977	3 002	203	81	283	51 944	6 109	261	234	711
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	139 946	3 944	247	444	444	121 982	6 873	449	312	1 128
Some college, no degree	50 110	2 439	173	135	217	52 025	3 756	118	175	673
Associate degree	15 543	588	35	78	134	16 210	1 084	54	144	174
Bachelor's degree	22 331	637	28	307	76	31 690	758	45	453	337
Graduate or professional degree	19 185	410	30	341	105	21 803	500	16	563	296
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.4	64.2	61.1	89.0	65.7	76.0	59.1	64.4	76.7	59.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.3	8.4	6.9	50.9	12.2	16.7	5.7	5.8	47.3	14.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	413 395	16 091	1 034	1 673	2 289	387 812	27 929	1 384	3 001	6 729
In labor force	262 869	9 334	681	989	1 461	259 563	17 491	914	1 936	5 097
Civilian labor force	262 447	9 328	681	989	1 455	259 242	17 453	914	1 936	5 095
Employed	245 683	7 781	617	949	1 323	248 174	14 822	828	1 865	4 723
Unemployed	16 764	1 547	64	40	132	11 068	2 631	86	71	372
Not in labor force	150 526	6 757	353	684	828	128 249	10 438	470	1 065	1 632
Females 16 years and over	217 689	8 050	496	867	1 157	201 230	14 348	700	1 599	3 062
In labor force	118 772	4 749	307	381	620	117 209	9 161	463	921	2 139
Civilian labor force	118 748	4 749	307	381	620	117 190	9 161	463	921	2 139
Employed	110 980	4 001	279	363	569	112 053	7 860	405	879	1 928
Unemployed	7 768	748	28	18	51	5 137	1 301	58	42	211
Not in labor force	98 917	3 301	189	486	537	84 021	5 187	237	678	923
Persons 16 to 19 years	35 542	1 630	89	165	338	29 412	3 014	149	453	1 034
Not enrolled in school	7 701	428	40	—	89	7 041	863	85	22	303
Unemployed or not in labor force	3 301	308	26	—	51	2 415	588	29	9	100
Not high school graduate	3 657	169	31	—	70	3 823	499	62	17	214
Employed	1 400	24	5	—	30	2 061	130	42	8	132
Unemployed	775	39	15	—	27	672	129	2	—	30
Not in labor force	1 471	106	11	—	13	1 090	240	18	9	52
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	200 861	7 666	481	590	912	187 225	12 732	585	1 025	2 676
Less than \$5,000	11 529	1 609	68	66	94	6 713	1 993	36	91	176
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20 885	1 344	70	50	133	14 690	1 885	130	43	204
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 994	808	71	60	139	17 110	1 686	43	80	312
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41 162	1 075	54	74	198	36 315	2 570	145	182	500
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34 191	874	113	42	138	34 512	1 799	94	195	629
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36 268	980	74	107	139	38 609	1 640	89	188	529
\$50,000 to \$74,999	25 887	708	24	106	60	26 593	882	46	167	237
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6 229	182	5	41	6	7 264	208	2	28	51
\$100,000 or more	3 716	86	2	44	5	5 419	69	—	51	38
Mean income (dollars)	32 378	23 683	26 539	44 945	24 919	36 809	22 771	23 660	39 727	29 802
Per capita income (dollars)	12 494	8 460	9 965	12 784	7 423	13 937	7 774	8 415	10 958	7 671

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	146 105	5 098	321	478	634	134 450	9 195	385	759	2 064
With related children under 18 years.....	71 523	3 263	179	382	388	67 333	6 617	256	560	1 523
With related children under 5 years.....	26 418	1 307	75	155	173	27 524	3 014	103	206	807
Married-couple families	122 598	2 622	230	395	483	113 527	4 158	230	689	1 509
With related children under 18 years.....	56 370	1 386	131	316	288	54 357	2 639	143	497	1 090
With related children under 5 years.....	21 553	555	54	131	137	23 228	1 133	73	188	560
Female householder, no husband present	18 142	2 172	75	69	129	15 777	4 417	103	34	337
With related children under 18 years.....	12 136	1 725	40	52	98	10 090	3 574	72	34	297
With related children under 5 years.....	3 888	703	21	24	36	3 180	1 725	21	14	140
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	509 454	20 400	1 148	2 135	3 048	483 803	37 506	1 646	3 742	9 553
Persons under 18 years	127 341	6 928	265	674	1 116	127 108	13 900	412	1 299	3 834
Persons under 5 years	33 482	1 846	58	190	402	36 098	4 208	118	336	1 204
Persons 65 years and over	69 079	1 998	110	56	223	64 026	2 852	107	111	214
Persons 75 years and over	27 390	777	46	24	80	25 106	1 053	61	52	87
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	12 448	1 544	64	71	130	6 463	2 695	121	35	341
With related children under 18 years.....	9 420	1 298	42	65	114	4 950	2 426	89	23	297
With related children under 5 years.....	4 724	654	11	59	71	2 547	1 353	36	17	194
Married-couple families	6 078	313	27	41	69	2 910	295	42	27	164
With related children under 18 years.....	3 762	159	9	35	53	1 741	208	35	15	135
With related children under 5 years.....	2 083	90	2	35	42	1 010	72	18	15	84
Female householder, no husband present	5 763	1 159	32	24	61	3 249	2 237	59	8	125
With related children under 18 years.....	5 181	1 089	28	24	61	2 973	2 093	36	8	125
With related children under 5 years.....	2 398	547	9	24	29	1 443	1 221	9	2	79
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	60 033	6 665	280	379	865	33 067	11 804	480	299	1 825
Persons under 18 years	18 940	3 011	67	129	383	11 085	6 051	147	30	984
Persons under 5 years	6 389	1 002	22	75	162	3 550	2 085	35	16	355
Persons 65 years and over	7 660	463	20	—	52	4 858	664	4	29	19
Persons 75 years and over	3 984	220	16	—	15	2 586	240	2	13	8

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5		
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race		
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	
SEX AND AGE								
All persons	515 262	30 357	1 680	3 160	8 460	536 384	11 635	
Male	251 652	14 317	851	1 670	4 347	261 047	5 812	
Female	263 610	16 040	829	1 490	4 113	275 337	5 823	
Under 5 years	39 961	3 227	102	347	899	37 836	1 092	
5 to 9 years	41 024	3 044	194	337	1 113	40 992	924	
10 to 14 years	39 262	3 464	171	221	1 100	41 448	1 069	
15 to 19 years	37 805	3 102	130	273	855	40 727	1 138	
20 to 24 years	34 398	2 350	147	324	719	32 916	960	
25 to 34 years	86 504	5 145	284	652	1 464	82 696	2 040	
35 to 44 years	78 336	4 059	288	554	1 289	77 609	1 610	
45 to 54 years	50 650	2 411	161	243	433	59 370	1 183	
55 to 64 years	42 985	1 775	115	142	353	49 902	806	
65 to 74 years	37 149	1 134	39	45	155	42 927	436	
75 to 84 years	20 255	550	38	22	70	22 863	293	
85 years and over	6 933	96	11	—	10	7 098	84	
3 and 4 years	16 085	1 171	35	121	367	15 606	456	
16 years and over	387 402	20 035	1 183	2 192	5 176	407 569	8 339	
18 years and over	372 305	18 615	1 150	2 111	4 774	390 997	7 835	
21 years and over	350 072	17 132	1 067	1 878	4 333	368 083	7 190	
60 years and over	86 386	2 538	126	155	446	97 559	1 216	
62 years and over	77 555	2 230	125	124	334	87 918	1 058	
Median age	32.6	25.0	29.0	26.1	21.9	34.0	28.1	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	139 762	7 155	343	622	1 764	149 757	2 798	
With own children under 18 years	70 502	4 682	175	444	1 144	72 533	1 640	
Married-couple families	120 390	3 531	253	571	1 347	128 329	1 638	
With own children under 18 years	59 744	2 061	126	415	859	60 089	866	
Female householder, no husband present	14 451	3 149	59	24	276	16 166	990	
With own children under 18 years	8 414	2 327	47	6	197	9 726	706	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	129 389	10 365	506	1 124	3 288	131 788	3 535	
Preprimary	10 424	783	16	67	244	9 002	260	
Elementary or high school	92 459	7 957	382	672	2 646	99 702	2 637	
College	26 506	1 625	108	385	398	23 084	638	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	322 812	15 170	936	1 658	3 774	342 465	6 452	
Less than 9th grade	24 277	1 562	121	271	799	27 932	727	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	43 453	3 661	172	153	633	56 374	1 374	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	125 079	4 661	357	339	1 107	151 861	2 340	
Some college, no degree	57 539	3 211	185	220	695	52 286	1 107	
Associate degree	23 106	855	43	132	240	16 778	329	
Bachelor's degree	30 214	770	16	304	197	21 185	362	
Graduate or professional degree	19 144	450	42	239	103	16 049	213	
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.0	65.6	68.7	74.4	62.1	75.4	67.4	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.3	8.0	6.2	32.8	7.9	10.9	8.9	
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	387 402	20 035	1 183	2 192	5 176	407 569	8 339	
In labor force	271 480	14 109	920	1 679	4 055	264 389	5 359	
Civilian labor force	270 952	14 008	920	1 667	4 047	262 106	5 073	
Employed	259 221	12 184	825	1 550	3 693	247 199	4 274	
Unemployed	11 731	1 824	95	117	354	14 907	799	
Not in labor force	115 922	5 926	263	513	1 121	143 180	2 980	
Females 16 years and over	201 449	10 900	571	1 054	2 455	212 966	4 266	
In labor force	123 761	7 415	420	721	1 770	117 316	2 636	
Civilian labor force	123 699	7 382	420	721	1 770	117 050	2 594	
Employed	118 352	6 638	366	686	1 610	110 151	2 215	
Unemployed	5 347	744	54	35	160	6 899	379	
Not in labor force	77 688	3 485	151	333	685	95 650	1 630	
Persons 16 to 19 years	30 192	2 515	100	210	683	32 188	927	
Not enrolled in school	7 749	692	43	55	147	7 227	257	
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 625	463	20	23	26	2 886	141	
Not high school graduate	4 021	433	20	25	65	3 401	92	
Employed	2 057	67	20	11	52	1 483	9	
Unemployed	656	113	—	—	6	648	50	
Not in labor force	1 306	253	—	14	7	1 266	33	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
Households	190 393	9 864	537	789	2 300	198 531	3 855	
Less than \$5,000	6 224	1 071	44	63	93	9 284	554	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13 815	1 281	55	22	222	18 511	421	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 511	1 054	42	38	223	19 631	331	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	36 408	2 161	85	158	502	39 718	667	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	36 020	1 479	116	131	409	37 019	618	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41 201	1 547	112	153	525	38 496	643	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29 364	998	75	83	249	26 481	495	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7 011	216	8	83	55	6 188	105	
\$100,000 or more	4 839	57	—	58	22	3 203	21	
Mean income (dollars)	36 971	26 200	30 125	55 151	30 981	32 942	27 985	
Per capita income (dollars)	13 771	8 645	9 920	13 866	8 697	12 330	9 478	

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5		
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race		
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	139 762	7 155	343	622	1 764	149 757	2 798	
With related children under 18 years.....	72 997	5 167	197	457	1 224	75 904	1 792	
With related children under 5 years.....	30 613	2 075	82	264	537	29 121	696	
Married-couple families	120 390	3 531	253	571	1 347	128 329	1 638	
With related children under 18 years.....	61 021	2 252	148	425	895	62 158	905	
With related children under 5 years.....	26 574	826	75	243	362	24 670	346	
Female householder, no husband present	14 451	3 149	59	24	276	16 166	990	
With related children under 18 years.....	9 314	2 590	47	9	226	10 696	819	
With related children under 5 years.....	3 105	1 091	7	3	108	3 453	336	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	506 376	29 639	1 659	3 080	8 298	524 118	10 828	
Persons under 18 years	140 995	11 475	521	1 034	3 610	143 273	3 694	
Persons under 5 years	39 487	3 165	102	340	899	37 316	1 082	
Persons 65 years and over	59 966	1 707	88	67	195	68 396	766	
Persons 75 years and over	23 528	605	49	22	45	26 298	339	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	6 450	1 479	42	75	183	10 836	595	
With related children under 18 years.....	4 890	1 340	37	62	133	7 994	489	
With related children under 5 years.....	2 860	741	7	62	66	4 085	256	
Married-couple families	3 448	219	12	68	71	5 773	106	
With related children under 18 years.....	2 264	148	7	62	43	3 519	61	
With related children under 5 years.....	1 441	86	—	62	14	1 831	41	
Female householder, no husband present	2 614	1 186	30	7	82	4 558	448	
With related children under 18 years.....	2 321	1 130	30	—	71	4 087	406	
With related children under 5 years.....	1 266	610	7	—	33	2 013	206	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	33 824	7 380	277	511	976	49 056	2 598	
Persons under 18 years	11 993	3 791	100	125	462	17 570	1 162	
Persons under 5 years	3 891	1 323	31	74	103	5 665	439	
Persons 65 years and over	5 134	354	34	14	45	6 777	167	
Persons 75 years and over	2 686	148	25	—	20	3 571	99	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5—Can.			District 6				District 7		
	Race—Can.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	2 322	1 663	6 807	541 395	5 576	806	4 755	4 370	534 266	10 768
Male	1 115	711	3 263	261 789	2 970	325	2 145	2 106	263 483	6 116
Female	1 207	952	3 544	279 606	2 606	481	2 610	2 264	270 783	4 652
Under 5 years	101	137	723	39 361	475	44	372	526	35 684	818
5 to 9 years	216	154	785	41 225	371	57	429	489	36 632	680
10 to 14 years	238	129	803	38 795	416	35	470	428	37 092	662
15 to 19 years	184	183	836	36 604	710	69	410	326	46 474	1 381
20 to 24 years	159	104	624	31 468	557	46	210	260	50 828	1 791
25 to 34 years	421	254	1 126	95 625	1 290	175	839	825	83 766	2 207
35 to 44 years	379	370	809	91 344	818	147	1 108	734	76 019	1 290
45 to 54 years	243	126	586	60 213	416	76	489	316	55 207	625
55 to 64 years	249	144	309	45 428	291	72	291	291	45 059	494
65 to 74 years	73	50	102	36 210	104	27	67	103	38 876	445
75 to 84 years	51	12	91	18 608	84	45	66	39	21 470	278
85 years and over	8	—	13	6 514	44	13	4	33	7 159	97
3 and 4 years	48	45	277	15 592	167	14	116	133	14 489	366
16 years and over	1 726	1 197	4 339	414 007	4 223	644	3 427	2 842	417 819	8 441
18 years and over	1 669	1 131	3 994	398 884	3 928	619	3 227	2 694	402 688	8 115
21 years and over	1 538	1 025	3 569	379 335	3 501	593	3 020	2 564	365 233	6 797
60 years and over	229	116	352	83 635	332	122	242	292	89 852	1 038
62 years and over	186	96	278	74 756	282	118	201	235	81 101	924
Median age	31.9	29.9	22.1	33.8	27.2	33.9	31.3	26.9	32.3	25.2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	680	306	1 299	153 066	1 300	221	1 105	963	141 157	1 706
With own children under 18 years	446	196	823	75 118	813	117	709	672	68 018	948
Married-couple families	486	229	1 055	133 867	963	181	986	800	120 667	1 045
With own children under 18 years	287	144	688	64 513	591	89	628	584	56 694	528
Female householder, no husband present	140	66	183	14 839	256	40	112	93	15 769	572
With own children under 18 years	111	46	115	8 479	161	28	81	55	8 908	362
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	694	587	2 536	133 107	1 803	181	1 655	1 369	152 728	4 328
Preprimary	51	54	109	12 122	97	14	125	143	8 499	206
Elementary or high school	506	378	2 037	93 547	1 154	113	1 092	1 019	88 519	1 803
College	137	155	390	27 438	552	54	438	207	55 710	2 319
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 424	956	3 036	353 942	3 047	555	2 864	2 341	327 556	5 436
Less than 9th grade	163	111	537	15 335	113	55	165	271	21 649	542
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	363	128	641	36 643	319	112	161	221	47 446	1 373
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	531	249	864	118 963	586	119	468	641	132 461	1 474
Some college, no degree	175	78	530	68 479	740	129	325	513	54 554	1 103
Associate degree	74	50	140	20 889	261	53	190	110	16 330	241
Bachelor's degree	75	122	176	60 391	670	60	817	394	29 970	454
Graduate or professional degree	43	218	148	33 242	358	27	738	191	25 146	249
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.1	75.0	61.2	85.3	85.8	69.9	88.6	79.0	78.9	64.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.3	35.6	10.7	26.5	33.7	15.7	54.3	25.0	16.8	12.9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 726	1 197	4 339	414 007	4 223	644	3 427	2 842	417 819	8 441
In labor force	1 234	798	3 050	294 564	3 008	440	2 546	2 199	267 295	4 031
Civilian labor force	1 216	792	2 960	293 780	2 976	419	2 544	2 176	266 620	4 025
Employed	1 064	740	2 583	284 987	2 682	389	2 434	2 091	253 796	3 694
Unemployed	152	52	377	8 793	294	30	110	85	12 824	331
Not in labor force	492	399	1 289	119 443	1 215	204	881	643	150 524	4 410
Females 16 years and over	890	732	2 239	217 836	2 084	397	1 939	1 489	214 271	3 433
In labor force	572	469	1 367	135 103	1 464	269	1 264	995	119 826	2 015
Civilian labor force	572	469	1 367	134 986	1 458	251	1 264	986	119 750	2 009
Employed	506	436	1 180	130 629	1 365	227	1 186	938	113 859	1 856
Unemployed	66	33	187	4 357	93	24	78	48	5 891	153
Not in labor force	318	263	872	82 733	620	128	675	494	94 445	1 418
Persons 16 to 19 years	143	137	679	28 597	619	43	353	241	39 435	1 214
Not enrolled in school	32	20	185	6 231	232	21	27	42	6 794	203
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	15	132	1 987	208	14	6	15	2 706	151
Not high school graduate	23	3	121	2 732	214	14	6	28	3 041	130
Employed	12	—	32	1 381	21	—	—	13	1 203	25
Unemployed	6	—	24	363	24	—	6	4	661	10
Not in labor force	5	3	65	988	169	14	—	11	1 170	95
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	914	443	1 655	205 420	1 846	284	1 316	1 268	194 755	2 879
Less than \$5,000	76	37	108	4 802	61	13	11	28	10 049	513
\$5,000 to \$9,999	130	21	177	10 581	129	16	8	82	18 639	425
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	46	78	12 905	108	18	74	115	18 269	363
\$15,000 to \$24,999	196	80	403	30 412	215	66	146	160	38 607	555
\$25,000 to \$34,999	169	60	339	32 221	249	25	145	199	33 887	445
\$35,000 to \$49,999	207	74	255	43 748	416	94	282	298	37 292	339
\$50,000 to \$74,999	82	53	229	44 025	410	46	361	234	26 854	172
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	34	55	14 579	114	6	133	89	6 722	48
\$100,000 or more	9	38	11	12 147	144	—	156	63	4 436	19
Mean income (dollars)	28 116	44 108	31 038	47 250	46 435	34 727	57 600	41 913	33 872	21 998
Per capita income (dollars)	10 457	14 807	8 330	18 029	15 602	13 023	16 942	12 712	12 616	7 128

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5—Con.				District 6					District 7		
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race			
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.												
All Income Levels in 1989												
Families	680	306	1 299	153 066	1 300	221	1 105	963	141 157	1 706		
With related children under 18 years.....	448	201	867	77 828	882	127	727	686	71 181	1 064		
With related children under 5 years.....	181	70	335	31 285	414	47	287	322	27 833	573		
Married-couple families	486	229	1 055	133 867	963	181	986	800	120 667	1 045		
With related children under 18 years.....	287	144	695	66 136	614	89	646	594	58 525	551		
With related children under 5 years.....	120	61	293	28 052	319	38	271	299	23 646	287		
Female householder, no husband present	140	66	183	14 839	256	40	112	93	15 769	572		
With related children under 18 years.....	113	46	130	9 310	193	38	81	59	9 968	455		
With related children under 5 years.....	52	3	35	2 562	84	9	16	9	3 287	249		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 270	1 603	6 631	533 764	5 390	766	4 743	4 328	502 534	7 379		
Persons under 18 years	633	526	2 758	141 018	1 608	175	1 524	1 650	129 447	2 395		
Persons under 5 years	101	137	711	39 047	474	44	368	519	35 319	814		
Persons 65 years and over	132	62	200	56 692	188	61	137	165	62 485	711		
Persons 75 years and over	59	12	98	21 083	100	39	70	66	24 574	308		
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level												
Families	134	26	187	4 664	125	24	19	48	9 271	406		
With related children under 18 years.....	116	26	142	3 407	102	24	19	37	6 850	332		
With related children under 5 years.....	46	7	51	1 790	50	6	—	13	3 607	212		
Married-couple families	39	7	102	2 422	25	11	9	25	4 687	120		
With related children under 18 years.....	27	7	65	1 422	17	11	9	19	2 936	80		
With related children under 5 years.....	14	7	36	798	8	—	—	8	1 690	70		
Female householder, no husband present	86	19	77	2 055	100	13	10	23	4 036	258		
With related children under 18 years.....	80	19	69	1 838	85	13	10	18	3 513	224		
With related children under 5 years.....	32	—	15	905	42	6	—	5	1 701	121		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	542	139	1 191	23 374	1 075	90	137	306	51 095	2 324		
Persons under 18 years	229	59	636	7 403	420	32	61	148	14 299	873		
Persons under 5 years	54	31	176	2 376	94	—	—	42	4 899	386		
Persons 65 years and over	40	—	21	3 766	51	—	—	14	6 889	202		
Persons 75 years and over	11	—	21	1 952	46	—	—	14	3 507	109		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 7—Con.			District 8				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE								
All persons	1 307	6 775	4 285	530 902	17 098	1 353	4 227	2 945
Male	802	3 687	2 397	255 605	7 967	671	2 041	1 463
Female	505	3 088	1 888	275 297	9 131	682	2 186	1 482
Under 5 years	56	499	389	34 145	1 427	114	265	333
5 to 9 years	121	289	362	35 711	1 537	94	213	195
10 to 14 years	87	286	233	35 567	1 410	130	165	178
15 to 19 years	93	577	586	43 350	1 909	126	430	366
20 to 24 years	170	1 283	733	46 932	1 814	121	965	409
25 to 34 years	281	2 153	858	83 881	2 989	199	1 085	607
35 to 44 years	210	896	550	74 941	1 981	213	595	384
45 to 54 years	102	501	255	53 612	1 401	93	219	176
55 to 64 years	102	186	167	47 410	986	138	206	134
65 to 74 years	51	62	59	42 445	968	88	71	94
75 to 84 years	34	43	70	24 576	477	37	6	46
85 years and over	—	—	23	8 332	199	—	7	23
3 and 4 years	41	180	192	14 164	563	56	130	114
16 years and over	1 034	5 648	3 248	418 655	12 465	1 005	3 553	2 216
18 years and over	1 003	5 501	3 123	404 808	11 885	962	3 481	2 108
21 years and over	902	4 793	2 510	370 214	10 271	862	2 852	1 767
60 years and over	116	201	211	99 766	2 084	183	177	228
62 years and over	107	163	180	90 202	1 882	159	116	206
Median age	29.6	26.8	23.7	33.3	26.7	29.8	25.6	24.9
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	332	1 250	694	141 669	3 871	331	744	527
With own children under 18 years	180	763	395	66 925	2 320	183	393	334
Married-couple families	256	1 173	578	120 026	1 892	262	603	385
With own children under 18 years	137	724	350	54 798	998	143	302	239
Female householder, no husband present	46	54	100	16 963	1 657	69	102	129
With own children under 18 years	19	30	39	9 849	1 145	40	59	84
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	395	4 012	2 072	144 852	6 210	474	2 634	1 299
Preprimary	18	179	113	8 544	360	42	98	65
Elementary or high school	264	711	855	84 207	3 600	226	488	452
College	113	3 122	1 104	52 101	2 250	206	2 048	782
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	780	3 841	1 982	335 197	9 001	768	2 189	1 464
Less than 9th grade	50	68	370	33 365	1 113	84	138	139
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	238	153	257	51 730	1 926	141	55	178
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	273	518	481	127 648	2 748	216	230	301
Some college, no degree	105	273	263	51 315	1 713	156	191	262
Associate degree	56	114	127	19 271	443	59	172	175
Bachelor's degree	41	948	287	29 034	570	51	392	220
Graduate or professional degree	17	1 767	197	22 834	488	61	1 011	189
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.1	94.2	68.4	74.6	66.2	70.7	91.2	78.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.4	70.7	24.4	15.5	11.8	14.6	64.1	27.9
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 034	5 648	3 248	418 655	12 465	1 005	3 553	2 216
In labor force	603	3 204	1 930	261 213	7 831	624	1 770	1 350
Civilian labor force	597	3 204	1 922	260 694	7 769	624	1 770	1 350
Employed	534	2 967	1 809	245 328	6 481	534	1 675	1 217
Unemployed	63	237	113	15 366	1 288	90	95	133
Not in labor force	431	2 444	1 318	157 442	4 634	381	1 783	866
Females 16 years and over	390	2 559	1 356	220 891	6 845	506	1 854	1 125
In labor force	223	1 189	835	119 177	4 074	270	778	617
Civilian labor force	223	1 189	835	119 130	4 052	270	778	617
Employed	199	1 057	782	112 388	3 438	252	727	521
Unemployed	24	132	53	6 742	614	18	51	96
Not in labor force	167	1 370	521	101 714	2 771	236	1 076	508
Persons 16 to 19 years	84	524	533	36 526	1 650	116	399	343
Not enrolled in school	13	29	98	7 001	235	27	8	41
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	29	30	3 058	146	8	—	27
Not high school graduate	6	21	39	3 563	128	13	—	6
Employed	—	—	22	1 370	29	5	—	6
Unemployed	—	13	—	904	36	—	—	—
Not in labor force	6	8	17	1 275	63	8	—	—
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
Households	425	2 067	1 060	203 239	6 170	536	1 392	928
Less than \$5,000	34	269	76	13 670	1 231	37	442	146
\$5,000 to \$9,999	63	251	145	22 598	1 146	84	134	193
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	313	116	21 646	727	113	130	79
\$15,000 to \$24,999	72	342	251	41 182	1 173	109	186	133
\$25,000 to \$34,999	100	167	154	34 431	666	84	142	156
\$35,000 to \$49,999	48	212	174	35 939	652	61	126	111
\$50,000 to \$74,999	56	266	93	23 818	448	30	85	61
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	140	8	5 686	80	11	41	22
\$100,000 or more	15	107	43	4 269	47	7	106	27
Mean income (dollars)	30 052	44 596	28 967	31 618	20 628	23 630	42 399	29 768
Per capita income (dollars)	10 530	14 759	10 312	12 286	7 923	8 635	14 772	9 920

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 7—Con.			District 8				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.								
All income levels in 1989								
Families -----	332	1 250	694	141 669	3 871	331	744	527
With related children under 18 years -----	205	769	422	69 944	2 624	192	393	336
With related children under 5 years -----	95	453	251	26 633	1 014	87	187	191
Married-couple families -----	256	1 173	578	120 026	1 892	262	603	385
With related children under 18 years -----	147	730	350	56 621	1 101	152	302	239
With related children under 5 years -----	66	437	214	22 417	446	69	155	142
Female householder, no husband present -----	46	54	100	16 963	1 657	69	102	129
With related children under 18 years -----	30	30	66	10 810	1 319	40	59	84
With related children under 5 years -----	15	7	31	3 483	504	18	15	47
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 130	5 695	3 429	506 520	15 692	1 259	3 579	2 594
Persons under 18 years -----	296	1 239	1 117	124 552	5 148	379	735	835
Persons under 5 years -----	56	482	383	33 673	1 427	114	254	333
Persons 65 years and over -----	85	105	152	69 995	1 483	125	77	134
Persons 75 years and over -----	34	43	93	28 342	548	37	6	59
Income in 1989 below poverty level								
Families -----	65	267	92	11 885	1 270	70	190	107
With related children under 18 years -----	48	177	80	8 501	1 067	48	101	72
With related children under 5 years -----	29	141	54	4 257	502	35	82	48
Married-couple families -----	29	251	60	6 227	266	31	153	71
With related children under 18 years -----	14	161	53	3 693	167	17	84	36
With related children under 5 years -----	14	141	37	2 084	84	17	77	36
Female householder, no husband present -----	30	16	21	5 003	913	39	37	34
With related children under 18 years -----	30	16	21	4 367	824	31	17	34
With related children under 5 years -----	15	—	11	1 973	391	18	5	12
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	209	1 438	788	63 290	5 544	287	1 279	711
Persons under 18 years -----	76	270	302	17 806	2 373	93	199	236
Persons under 5 years -----	19	124	132	6 146	741	20	109	149
Persons 65 years and over -----	25	35	34	8 705	457	40	19	41
Persons 75 years and over -----	18	21	12	4 578	147	9	6	22

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 9					District 10				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	541 729	9 283	1 161	1 528	2 307	381 050	164 796	1 577	4 841	6 454
Male	264 326	4 508	581	654	1 089	182 356	75 530	677	2 215	3 612
Female	277 403	4 775	580	874	1 218	198 694	89 266	900	2 626	2 842
Under 5 years	37 163	690	86	160	309	29 261	15 401	122	381	821
5 to 9 years	40 492	857	96	121	238	25 235	15 144	112	363	665
10 to 14 years	42 486	874	87	139	289	20 947	14 545	87	252	473
15 to 19 years	40 954	781	99	120	312	22 330	14 127	94	329	441
20 to 24 years	34 378	622	130	84	260	33 564	12 212	141	405	848
25 to 34 years	87 022	1 622	171	246	325	81 982	29 864	374	1 342	1 431
35 to 44 years	82 320	1 193	188	249	221	53 749	21 505	211	824	893
45 to 54 years	58 526	819	163	284	129	33 883	14 730	133	542	391
55 to 64 years	48 675	725	87	79	79	32 118	11 940	127	275	240
65 to 74 years	40 117	604	43	42	81	27 647	9 093	108	98	144
75 to 84 years	22 499	377	—	4	34	15 617	4 792	21	26	79
85 years and over	7 097	119	11	—	30	4 717	1 443	47	4	28
3 and 4 years	15 040	254	27	84	130	11 700	5 833	56	122	391
16 years and over	413 185	6 697	874	1 080	1 423	301 725	116 896	1 256	3 767	4 401
18 years and over	395 818	6 339	824	1 025	1 228	293 536	111 020	1 214	3 646	4 239
21 years and over	373 516	5 976	746	978	1 116	277 586	103 063	1 152	3 461	3 865
60 years and over	94 125	1 486	79	89	189	64 495	21 246	257	225	397
62 years and over	84 536	1 303	61	57	165	57 937	18 855	225	172	324
Median age	33.7	30.0	29.5	30.5	20.1	32.0	28.6	30.3	30.1	24.9
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	151 150	2 335	360	290	453	97 653	40 401	377	1 038	1 264
With own children under 18 years	75 019	1 355	218	208	322	45 204	23 078	227	671	806
Married-couple families	127 969	1 168	224	257	358	75 080	19 880	239	838	865
With own children under 18 years	62 241	622	122	181	274	33 146	9 794	128	554	543
Female householder, no husband present	17 426	961	107	33	70	17 540	17 823	127	148	275
With own children under 18 years	9 910	633	69	27	48	9 550	11 821	97	91	207
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	129 728	2 868	282	439	845	80 526	48 287	369	1 408	1 993
Preprimary	7 694	132	9	30	11	5 921	2 928	26	51	112
Elementary or high school	99 876	2 272	244	323	750	51 629	35 724	235	740	1 361
College	22 158	464	29	86	84	22 976	9 635	108	617	520
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	346 256	5 459	663	904	899	249 713	93 367	1 021	3 111	3 206
Less than 9th grade	45 520	636	104	67	174	20 641	8 870	110	208	315
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	58 425	1 323	169	104	160	44 358	23 813	266	319	562
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	141 995	1 569	190	253	337	80 423	28 374	325	480	845
Some college, no degree	48 760	1 144	117	94	132	43 467	19 348	183	404	679
Associate degree	16 492	302	23	39	34	12 051	4 495	58	224	210
Bachelor's degree	20 460	310	29	181	25	31 073	5 381	47	698	314
Graduate or professional degree	14 604	175	31	166	37	17 700	3 086	32	778	281
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.0	64.1	58.8	81.1	62.8	74.0	65.0	63.2	83.1	72.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.1	8.9	9.0	38.4	6.9	19.5	9.1	7.7	47.4	18.6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	413 185	6 697	874	1 080	1 423	301 725	116 896	1 256	3 767	4 401
In labor force	268 538	4 134	604	744	940	208 130	78 453	798	2 890	3 584
Civilian labor force	268 025	4 122	582	736	918	206 784	77 650	786	2 876	3 420
Employed	251 198	3 613	525	714	818	196 789	68 210	745	2 702	3 124
Unemployed	16 827	509	57	22	100	9 995	9 440	41	174	296
Not in labor force	144 647	2 563	270	336	483	93 595	38 443	458	877	817
Females 16 years and over	214 606	3 606	453	676	777	160 045	65 492	720	2 105	1 927
In labor force	119 727	2 080	247	395	445	97 701	41 650	421	1 446	1 389
Civilian labor force	119 672	2 074	235	395	445	97 432	41 406	421	1 446	1 345
Employed	112 230	1 853	210	384	394	93 089	36 781	402	1 344	1 189
Unemployed	7 442	221	25	11	51	4 343	4 625	19	102	156
Not in labor force	94 879	1 526	206	281	332	62 344	23 842	299	659	538
Persons 16 to 19 years	32 551	616	81	92	264	18 448	11 317	94	251	347
Not enrolled in school	8 173	127	20	8	51	6 594	3 476	37	49	93
Unemployed or not in labor force	3 382	82	9	—	38	2 894	1 827	17	19	50
Not high school graduate	3 809	53	4	—	33	4 087	1 909	24	30	63
Employed	1 422	5	4	8	3	1 700	630	14	17	32
Unemployed	868	18	—	—	2	946	455	—	—	10
Not in labor force	1 512	30	—	—	28	1 430	824	10	13	21
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	198 484	3 216	448	365	584	159 628	59 240	665	1 624	2 124
Less than \$5,000	11 304	428	22	23	81	7 533	8 182	95	110	208
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19 457	360	50	16	61	13 996	8 173	108	121	143
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19 506	522	55	22	80	15 752	7 224	81	186	266
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41 225	589	93	49	85	35 051	12 076	134	268	550
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35 546	560	136	44	117	29 984	8 505	86	295	396
\$35,000 to \$49,999	39 009	422	51	43	91	30 273	8 177	93	247	397
\$50,000 to \$74,999	24 053	259	30	90	63	18 720	5 071	49	272	88
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5 323	7	11	13	1	4 646	1 418	—	47	41
\$100,000 or more	3 061	6	—	65	5	3 673	414	19	78	35
Mean income (dollars)	31 830	24 261	26 177	80 477	25 777	33 330	24 783	24 627	39 392	27 448
Per capita income (dollars)	11 764	8 862	9 651	20 580	7 120	14 117	9 007	10 131	14 359	9 907

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 9					District 10				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	151 150	2 335	360	290	453	97 653	40 401	377	1 038	1 264
With related children under 18 years	78 698	1 560	221	214	331	48 460	26 923	265	688	857
With related children under 5 years	29 166	493	72	76	184	22 998	11 577	155	281	418
Married-couple families	127 969	1 168	224	257	358	75 080	19 880	239	838	865
With related children under 18 years	64 488	692	125	181	274	34 637	11 221	159	567	556
With related children under 5 years	25 030	215	52	60	152	17 701	4 813	114	269	318
Female householder, no husband present	17 426	961	107	33	70	17 540	17 823	127	148	275
With related children under 18 years	11 049	756	69	33	57	10 950	13 935	104	91	237
With related children under 5 years	3 282	260	11	16	32	4 025	5 929	39	12	70
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	531 350	8 641	1 130	1 482	2 091	370 787	161 292	1 527	4 802	6 318
Persons under 18 years	143 988	2 853	322	477	925	85 657	52 675	353	1 195	2 171
Persons under 5 years	36 635	671	86	158	302	28 653	15 153	112	381	807
Persons 65 years and over	64 743	873	54	46	138	44 818	14 366	169	128	237
Persons 75 years and over	25 587	322	11	4	64	17 802	5 520	61	30	99
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	12 232	500	61	15	83	7 847	9 587	105	112	118
With related children under 18 years	9 060	454	47	10	63	6 212	8 322	86	86	83
With related children under 5 years	4 326	178	32	10	35	3 340	4 319	48	69	37
Married-couple families	6 792	66	29	5	53	3 282	1 691	48	90	57
With related children under 18 years	4 318	57	23	—	33	2 259	1 124	34	68	28
With related children under 5 years	2 237	25	23	—	14	1 250	551	27	64	23
Female householder, no husband present	4 729	413	30	10	30	4 061	7 358	57	22	55
With related children under 18 years	4 184	376	24	10	30	3 559	6 742	52	18	55
With related children under 5 years	1 880	153	9	10	21	1 856	3 487	21	5	14
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	55 581	2 119	241	118	478	41 081	42 665	435	587	932
Persons under 18 years	19 250	1 021	111	49	237	13 611	19 529	145	151	350
Persons under 5 years	5 816	306	53	23	67	4 582	6 358	50	91	137
Persons 65 years and over	8 960	229	5	9	52	4 677	3 586	41	19	72
Persons 75 years and over	4 831	84	5	—	24	2 177	1 510	19	7	36

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present	Percent with own children under 18 years				
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family						
					Persons 5 to 17 years	Persons 18 years and over								
The State -----	5 544 159	1.7	5 449 896	44.4	51 651	36.9	194 175	35.0	1 490 130	49.1	1 222 944	47.3	209 587	59.7
District 1 -----	554 514	3.8	533 435	38.7	9 819	25.6	45 167	36.5	147 677	49.8	112 469	47.9	28 508	59.2
COUNTY	430 435	4.2	412 267	37.4	8 752	25.0	40 125	37.4	114 227	49.1	83 684	46.7	25 055	59.3
Lake County (pt.) -----	124 079	2.3	121 168	43.3	1 067	31.0	5 042	29.2	33 450	51.9	28 785	51.2	3 453	58.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	6 773	4.1	6 498	35.2	72	44.4	387	43.7	1 867	43.0	1 675	44.8	180	28.9
Dyer town -----	10 923	4.3	10 452	39.9	200	8.0	582	34.0	2 932	55.6	2 610	55.5	245	53.9
East Chicago city -----	33 892	11.6	29 975	33.8	3 080	27.1	10 408	41.9	8 633	54.0	4 869	47.6	3 258	66.4
Gary city -----	116 646	1.4	114 986	35.5	1 499	21.8	5 876	35.2	29 229	52.4	15 864	46.4	11 593	63.1
Griffin town -----	17 916	3.4	17 299	41.8	1 076	14.9	1 034	31.0	4 823	47.6	4 138	46.4	525	56.2
Hammond city -----	84 236	4.4	80 542	37.5	1 712	26.6	8 349	36.9	22 308	48.5	16 482	46.7	4 490	57.4
Highland town -----	23 696	4.5	22 621	29.6	327	21.4	1 718	31.8	6 786	41.5	5 959	40.3	667	52.2
Libart city -----	21 822	2.9	21 504	36.6	188	33.5	1 394	33.3	3 604	45.9	5 192	46.0	691	46.0
Lake Station city -----	13 806	2.7	13 428	40.2	255	43.5	1 219	33.4	3 604	52.1	2 811	51.3	536	57.6
Merrillville town -----	27 257	7.0	25 357	38.3	300	12.8	3 224	36.6	7 697	44.2	6 522	45.0	934	38.2
Munster town -----	19 949	6.3	18 687	34.2	368	21.3	1 726	34.1	5 828	41.6	5 189	42.4	503	36.0
Portage city -----	29 060	2.4	28 355	42.7	342	42.1	1 740	30.7	8 032	52.3	6 518	51.3	1 160	64.6
Schererville town -----	19 926	5.5	18 833	57.8	163	27.0	1 699	41.8	5 396	52.8	4 649	52.2	550	60.5
Valparaiso city -----	24 414	3.0	23 690	56.3	160	23.8	781	19.3	5 748	50.5	4 812	48.2	768	62.8
District 2 -----	554 321	.8	549 818	42.3	3 060	36.0	10 422	33.5	152 259	47.2	126 046	44.6	20 506	61.8
COUNTY	55 390	1.7	54 433	45.8	382	40.6	1 187	40.1	15 913	48.0	13 454	45.5	1 902	61.0
Bartolomew County (pt.) -----	23 645	.9	23 433	36.4	120	24.2	432	33.8	6 490	52.2	5 633	51.4	631	61.2
Decatur County -----	119 659	1.1	118 304	47.2	509	23.4	2 580	32.5	30 286	45.3	24 992	42.5	4 277	63.4
Henry County (pt.) -----	44 167	.3	44 013	37.2	181	33.0	695	35.7	12 961	45.9	10 889	43.7	1 509	57.3
Joy City (pt.) -----	18 016	.2	17 975	34.9	114	34.2	396	37.1	5 122	47.0	4 413	44.7	547	61.8
Johnson County (pt.) -----	5 240	.7	5 240	46.0	29	—	39	15.4	1 428	54.9	1 101	54.9	234	58.5
Madison County -----	130 669	.7	129 755	41.1	793	39.1	2 568	30.7	36 087	46.8	28 739	43.6	5 861	61.4
Randolph County -----	27 148	.5	27 022	35.9	136	33.8	422	30.6	7 888	47.5	6 723	44.5	875	67.2
Rush County -----	18 129	.2	18 087	37.6	168	48.8	320	44.1	4 969	48.3	4 288	47.9	1 214	53.4
Shelby County -----	40 307	.6	40 055	41.4	216	25.9	521	28.8	11 330	48.5	9 707	47.1	1 481	57.6
Wayne County -----	71 951	.6	71 501	44.1	412	41.0	1 262	35.9	19 785	47.6	16 107	44.3	2 975	65.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anderson city -----	59 449	.9	58 932	45.2	247	34.0	1 177	25.4	16 030	46.6	11 686	42.0	3 563	61.6
Clanburg city (pt.) -----	31 633	2.5	30 840	52.4	281	47.0	896	42.3	8 754	48.0	7 184	44.3	1 291	65.6
Columbus city (pt.) -----	71 955	1.4	70 012	34.2	230	23.9	1 911	43.2	16 072	43.9	12 880	40.1	3 175	61.0
Muncie city -----	17 035	.4	16 783	50.9	54	51.9	276	44.6	5 090	46.4	3 922	42.7	875	59.5
New Castle city -----	38 849	.8	38 353	51.1	240	45.8	867	37.1	10 268	48.4	7 724	43.3	2 114	67.6
Richmond city -----	15 356	1.0	15 182	52.2	105	30.5	134	53.7	4 116	46.7	3 245	44.1	655	53.9
Shelbyville city -----														
District 3 -----	554 482	2.4	541 095	44.2	6 534	38.2	28 782	34.0	145 764	49.2	119 289	47.1	20 532	60.7
COUNTY	156 198	2.1	152 884	46.7	2 823	50.4	8 886	37.2	41 939	51.6	35 220	49.7	5 111	63.3
Elkhart County -----	37 611	1.6	37 009	46.9	589	47.0	1 745	43.2	10 045	51.6	8 815	49.7	956	63.7
Kaskaskia County (pt.) -----	107 066	1.8	105 149	39.9	484	29.5	1 745	26.8	27 915	48.1	22 681	45.6	4 015	57.4
La Porte County -----	247 052	3.0	239 628	44.5	2 351	24.4	13 813	32.8	63 998	47.8	51 005	45.0	10 263	60.5
St. Joseph County -----	6 555	2.0	6 425	34.2	87	24.1	234	38.9	1 847	47.2	1 568	46.2	187	57.2
Starke County (pt.) -----														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Elkhart city -----	43 627	2.7	42 468	51.1	427	34.4	1 745	29.6	11 322	52.5	8 248	46.8	2 491	70.7
Goshen city -----	23 797	3.1	23 065	55.8	269	11.9	1 554	40.3	6 067	50.0	5 194	49.6	597	52.8
Granger CDP -----	20 232	3.5	19 526	50.5	224	30.4	739	27.5	5 725	59.9	5 425	59.5	218	59.1
La Porte city -----	21 507	1.9	21 094	45.4	214	24.4	788	24.2	5 773	47.9	4 574	45.1	949	60.8
Michigan City -----	33 831	2.0	33 157	69.0	241	40.7	1 593	31.3	8 275	49.4	5 779	46.0	1 984	59.8
Mishawaka city -----	42 608	2.6	41 513	73.5	355	23.9	1 747	33.8	11 087	50.0	8 485	45.4	2 061	59.8
Warsaw city -----	105 536	3.4	101 990	47.1	1 245	26.1	7 650	34.6	26 904	47.0	19 404	42.8	6 073	61.2
Warsaw city (pt.) -----	9 340	2.2	9 137	48.7	53	28.3	356	44.7	2 496	50.9	2 122	48.6	304	66.4
District 4 -----	554 577	1.4	546 832	44.0	9 157	52.5	21 678	39.0	148 784	51.3	125 453	50.0	17 809	61.1

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Persons 5 years and over											Persons 18 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no husband present
	All persons		Native		Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Percent with own children under 18 years					
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence		Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"									
											Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years			
District 4—Con.																		
COUNTY																		
Adams County -----																		
Allen County -----																		
De Kalb County -----																		
Huntington County -----																		
Jay County (pt.) -----																		
Lagrange County -----																		
Noble County -----																		
Steuben County -----																		
Wells County -----																		
Whitley County -----																		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Fort Wayne city -----																		
Huntington city -----																		
District 5-----																		
COUNTY																		
Benton County -----																		
Blackford County -----																		
Carroll County -----																		
Cass County -----																		
Fulton County -----																		
Grant County -----																		
Howard County -----																		
Jasper County -----																		
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----																		
Lake County (pt.) -----																		
Marshall County -----																		
Miami County -----																		
Newton County -----																		
Porter County (pt.) -----																		
Pulaski County -----																		
Starke County (pt.) -----																		
Tipton County -----																		
Vermillion County (pt.) -----																		
Wabash County -----																		
Warren County -----																		
White County -----																		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Crown Point city (pt.) -----																		
Kokomo city -----																		
Lagansport city -----																		
Marion city -----																		
Peru city -----																		
Warsaw city -----																		
Warsaw city (pt.) -----																		
District 6-----																		
COUNTY																		
Baume County (pt.) -----																		
Clinton County -----																		
Hamilton County -----																		
Hancock County -----																		
Henry County (pt.) -----																		
Johnson County (pt.) -----																		
Marion County (pt.) -----																		
Morgan County (pt.) -----																		
Tipton County -----																		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Beech Grove city (pt.) -----																		
Carmel city -----																		
Frankfort city -----																		

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present		
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family			
						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total		Percent with own children under 18 years	
													Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.													
Franklin city.....	12 907	.6	12 830	74.6	56.5	66	36.4	275	22.9	3 178	49.8	598	64.9
Greenfield city.....	11 637	1.4	11 491	77.3	48.7	79	—	254	35.8	3 120	50.9	2 567	47.9
Indianapolis city.....	26 265	2.5	25 620	71.7	54.7	220	44.5	254	35.8	7 353	49.0	6 076	53.2
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.).....	213 220	2.1	208 717	70.4	51.9	1 491	32.1	6 362	28.1	59 563	47.4	51 851	63.2
Lawrence city (pt.).....	6 706	2.0	6 574	68.0	60.5	8	—	233	29.6	1 945	48.4	1 712	41.7
Noblesville city.....	17 635	1.4	17 415	67.1	58.2	75	38.7	239	37.8	4 876	53.4	4 053	56.2
Speedway town (pt.).....	8 266	1.1	8 174	76.3	43.9	37	43.2	192	22.9	2 491	32.7	2 093	43.3
Indianapolis city (pt.).....	222 552	2.1	217 846	70.6	51.6	1 555	31.6	6 650	28.1	62 136	47.4	53 898	57.7
District 7.....	554 500	2.0	543 429	76.3	47.3	3 315	35.9	16 636	37.4	144 635	48.4	123 299	56.7
COUNTY													
Boone County (pt.).....	27 472	.4	27 364	82.7	39.1	117	20.5	391	35.8	7 850	49.3	6 938	61.5
Clay County.....	24 705	.5	24 578	88.8	34.5	62	61.3	281	25.3	7 016	47.0	6 019	48.2
Fountain County.....	17 808	.4	17 741	58.2	38.4	96	39.6	198	42.4	5 168	44.5	4 490	54.3
Hendricks County.....	75 717	.6	75 256	75.6	45.3	587	31.0	1 264	27.7	21 333	50.5	18 959	54.5
Monroe County (pt.).....	23 433	1.0	23 202	79.6	43.5	88	26.1	399	21.8	6 521	53.8	5 419	64.0
Montgomery County.....	34 436	.6	34 213	81.2	40.8	136	30.2	399	28.9	9 649	46.7	8 342	61.7
Morgan County (pt.).....	43 489	.7	43 199	81.8	43.7	100	39.0	633	36.2	12 226	50.3	10 529	58.4
Owen County.....	17 281	.5	17 192	83.3	43.7	100	39.0	275	15.6	4 967	46.7	4 257	59.0
Parke County.....	15 410	.7	15 307	80.3	39.6	55	74.5	232	37.5	4 394	45.2	3 827	57.6
Pulaski County.....	30 315	.8	30 072	77.3	47.0	131	42.7	818	36.4	7 554	46.5	6 625	51.2
Tippecanoe County.....	130 578	5.1	123 918	69.0	59.8	1 140	44.2	7 871	40.1	28 975	49.1	24 592	57.1
Vermillion County (pt.).....	7 729	1.5	7 613	90.0	34.9	55	—	256	41.4	2 128	43.9	1 731	58.5
Vigo County.....	106 107	2.2	103 774	77.1	45.8	549	27.7	3 548	40.3	26 854	47.2	21 571	55.7
District 8.....	554 347	1.3	546 967	76.6	44.5	3 899	43.2	14 954	32.8	146 712	47.7	122 849	59.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Bloomington city (pt.).....	2 522	2.5	2 460	76.2	72.3	6	100.0	79	32.9	650	60.2	385	81.1
Crawfordsville city.....	13 584	1.2	13 427	79.1	51.2	42	11.9	267	25.5	3 497	46.6	2 811	69.9
Lafayette city.....	43 764	2.5	43 481	75.8	50.3	375	53.9	1 416	40.9	9 915	46.5	8 915	49.2
Lebanon city.....	12 063	.5	12 004	85.4	49.1	93	24.0	196	50.7	2 735	48.0	2 355	71.3
Martinsville city.....	11 677	.4	11 631	85.4	47.3	33	54.5	148	50.7	2 602	48.1	2 302	44.6
Plainfield town.....	10 433	.8	10 350	71.3	51.2	29	79.3	173	24.6	2 535	44.3	2 336	58.0
Terre Haute city.....	57 483	2.5	56 044	76.1	51.6	237	35.0	2 314	44.8	13 230	46.9	9 800	56.1
West Lafayette city.....	25 907	11.5	22 934	52.1	77.3	363	34.4	3 293	38.2	3 549	43.7	3 088	51.4
District 9.....	554 347	1.3	546 967	76.6	44.5	3 899	43.2	14 954	32.8	146 712	47.7	122 849	59.1
COUNTY													
Daviess County.....	27 533	.2	27 467	89.0	35.6	1 095	58.4	1 723	35.0	7 459	49.1	6 337	57.5
Gibson County.....	31 913	.3	31 825	82.5	35.2	131	19.1	414	30.4	8 935	48.1	7 868	62.4
Green County.....	30 410	.7	30 298	86.6	36.8	153	42.5	309	23.9	7 459	47.8	6 337	56.1
Knox County.....	42 836	.4	42 665	82.2	42.9	156	18.6	842	23.5	10 458	46.9	8 691	60.1
Lawrence County.....	10 349	.5	10 322	88.9	36.3	239	54.4	480	19.0	12 315	46.4	10 867	55.3
Marion County.....	85 545	.5	85 445	88.6	37.0	54	70.4	480	40.2	2 849	47.8	2 427	52.7
Monroe County (pt.).....	18 409	.3	18 322	82.7	37.0	487	44.8	5 560	35.3	16 600	45.5	13 488	62.8
Montgomery County (pt.).....	12 509	.3	12 449	87.4	39.1	153	12.0	171	18.9	3 711	46.5	3 202	54.2
Orange County.....	25 948	.3	25 899	80.2	34.7	73	12.0	143	36.6	5 389	45.4	4 719	54.4
Pike County.....	23 948	.3	23 899	87.2	34.6	73	29.3	173	22.0	5 389	45.4	4 719	56.3
Putnam County.....	18 993	.1	18 971	87.2	34.6	98	61.2	373	35.1	44 856	46.7	35 345	60.0
Sullivan County.....	165 058	.9	163 526	71.7	41.6	980	30.7	3 745	33.1	44 856	46.7	35 345	60.0
Vanderburgh County.....	44 920	.8	44 559	73.3	41.6	253	26.9	782	24.4	11 290	52.6	1 205	53.0
Warren County.....	13 817	.6	13 730	81.8	44.3	44	68.2	259	16.6	3 925	41.1	3 330	53.9
District 9.....	554 516	.6	551 076	66.8	39.7	2 953	31.4	9 897	32.1	154 303	49.9	129 756	57.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Bedford city.....	13 817	.6	13 730	81.8	44.3	44	68.2	259	16.6	3 925	41.1	3 330	53.9
Bloomington city (pt.).....	58 111	7.0	54 058	55.8	76.6	325	49.2	4 845	37.2	33 614	44.8	25 388	61.0
Evansville city.....	126 272	.9	125 099	69.8	46.0	694	31.1	3 012	23.3	33 614	44.8	25 388	61.0
Vincennes city.....	19 859	1.0	19 665	79.1	51.0	597	16.7	1 300	23.8	2 950	45.7	2 332	65.1
Washington city.....	10 838	.4	10 794	87.4	43.2	42	33.3	130	23.8	2 950	45.7	2 332	65.1

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households				Female householder, no hus- band present					
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family						
					Total	Percent born in State of residence	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total		Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years			
														Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	
District 9—Con.																
COUNTY																
Bartholomew County (pt.)	8 267	.4	8 237	83.2	7 660	32.7	30	50.0	184	17.4	2 380	46.4	2 213	46.6	136	44.9
Brown County	14 080	.7	13 982	77.0	13 214	41.8	51	3.9	204	34.3	4 122	43.4	3 800	43.0	268	45.1
Clark County	87 777	.8	87 035	51.2	82 088	44.0	450	33.1	1 497	31.5	24 402	48.7	19 268	46.7	3 971	56.8
Crawford County	9 914	.2	9 897	74.7	9 229	37.4	46	43.5	94	25.5	2 817	51.3	2 382	51.6	292	47.3
Deoborn County	38 835	.6	38 595	48.5	35 964	41.9	272	26.5	510	32.5	10 700	51.9	9 072	52.0	1 176	54.3
Deoborn County	36 616	.6	36 409	90.5	33 666	32.7	303	39.6	1 674	32.3	9 871	52.1	8 690	52.2	779	57.6
Dubois County	26 015	.6	25 863	75.7	24 412	40.1	93	33.3	348	33.9	7 390	50.2	6 061	48.4	939	61.9
Fayette County	64 404	.9	63 808	59.6	59 898	43.4	360	26.1	1 254	25.0	18 083	49.7	14 402	47.6	2 961	61.7
Floyd County	19 580	.4	19 310	56.3	18 130	31.3	165	16.4	205	32.7	5 339	53.2	4 729	53.4	422	53.3
Franklin County	29 890	.7	29 689	65.8	27 843	35.3	194	6.7	387	35.1	8 598	50.0	7 483	49.5	842	52.9
Jackson County	37 730	.8	37 445	83.4	35 143	38.5	191	33.0	651	30.6	10 672	48.9	9 007	47.8	1 242	57.2
Jefferson County	29 797	1.0	29 500	68.5	27 874	42.7	157	40.1	550	35.5	8 082	49.5	6 772	46.4	1 050	66.8
Jefferson County	23 641	.3	23 580	78.9	22 003	37.3	76	25.1	251	26.3	6 354	48.9	5 515	48.5	620	50.3
Jefferson County	5 315	.2	5 307	61.7	4 950	40.7	26	76.9	79	53.2	1 479	47.9	1 309	49.9	128	22.7
Perry County	19 107	.3	19 046	80.7	17 903	36.6	114	36.0	341	44.0	5 146	49.4	4 381	48.0	598	61.9
Perry County	24 616	.2	24 555	70.7	22 805	38.6	119	37.8	261	34.5	6 771	51.9	5 921	52.0	609	51.4
Ripley County	20 991	.2	20 951	63.2	19 490	44.2	38	39.5	231	26.0	5 881	51.2	4 793	49.3	823	58.9
Scott County	19 490	.6	19 376	69.5	18 137	34.9	67	26.9	607	38.9	5 378	49.9	4 736	49.6	470	56.0
Switzerland County	7 738	.4	7 709	63.2	7 225	38.1	55	—	122	36.1	2 113	47.9	1 792	46.7	235	58.7
Union County	6 976	.3	6 956	55.7	6 511	41.6	28	50.0	72	13.9	1 964	48.6	1 676	47.2	208	60.1
Washington County	23 717	.4	23 626	72.9	22 108	40.0	118	51.7	375	38.7	6 761	50.6	5 754	49.1	775	60.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Clarksville town	19 833	1.0	19 643	48.4	18 698	47.2	67	73.1	413	32.7	5 374	46.3	4 204	43.0	929	58.8
Columbus city (pt.)	169	—	169	65.7	159	48.4	—	—	—	—	41	70.7	41	70.7	—	—
Connersville city	15 550	.8	15 419	75.8	14 606	44.0	57	40.4	229	33.2	4 297	48.0	3 291	45.6	701	57.2
Jasper city	10 030	.4	9 994	85.4	9 282	38.7	40	37.5	319	26.0	2 662	47.5	2 257	47.4	304	52.6
Jeffersonville city	21 841	.7	21 684	48.6	20 355	47.2	83	33.7	428	26.6	5 829	47.0	4 154	43.4	1 319	56.8
Madison city	12 006	1.2	11 857	69.9	11 255	49.0	67	29.9	255	37.3	3 213	48.0	2 587	42.4	534	71.5
New Albany city	36 322	1.0	35 971	62.0	33 700	46.3	162	29.6	832	22.5	9 985	46.6	7 134	42.4	2 346	60.6
Seymour city	15 576	1.2	15 386	82.5	14 461	49.1	114	28.1	327	32.7	4 278	49.9	3 325	47.2	733	60.2
District 10	554 797	1.9	544 517	70.9	509 193	53.0	4 658	34.7	18 425	34.8	139 948	49.7	96 399	45.5	35 702	60.6
District 11																
COUNTY																
Marion County (pt.)	554 797	1.9	544 517	70.9	509 193	53.0	4 658	34.7	18 425	34.8	139 948	49.7	96 399	45.5	35 702	60.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Beech Grove city (pt.)	10 514	1.1	10 403	76.0	9 852	45.0	40	17.5	223	14.3	2 930	43.0	2 369	41.3	488	52.0
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	518 101	1.8	508 641	71.0	475 245	52.8	4 379	34.5	17 355	35.1	130 188	49.7	89 048	45.4	33 762	60.6
Lawrence city (pt.)	20 057	3.0	19 464	64.0	18 403	58.7	174	44.3	672	35.4	5 351	54.4	3 898	50.7	1 132	64.0
Speedway town (pt.)	4 826	1.9	4 732	72.6	4 465	72.6	55	29.1	127	31.5	1 114	48.1	768	44.7	283	61.1
Indianapolis city (pt.)	519 400	1.8	509 918	71.0	476 473	52.8	4 389	34.6	17 403	35.1	130 553	49.7	89 364	45.4	33 799	60.1

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bochelar's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- played	Not in labor force					
The State -----	96 984	974 985	8.8	364 219	346 327	39 439	16 257	8 137	14 989	3 489 470	75.6	15.6	623 098	151 169
District 1 -----	9 432	108 992	10.6	35 681	34 721	3 077	946	664	1 467	347 037	75.0	14.2	63 278	15 108
COUNTY														
Lake County (pt.) -----	7 081	85 174	11.3	26 066	26 548	2 482	709	564	1 209	270 423	72.8	12.9	48 911	12 361
Porter County (pt.) -----	2 351	23 818	7.8	9 615	8 173	595	237	100	258	76 614	82.5	18.9	14 367	2 747
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	174	1 116	20.8	392	403	7	—	7	—	4 653	86.6	28.5	858	249
Oyer town -----	244	2 261	13.5	640	539	60	17	—	43	6 851	85.2	15.3	1 315	243
East Chicago city -----	444	7 820	10.5	2 125	2 216	331	67	58	206	20 031	57.7	6.6	2 708	760
Gary city -----	1 956	27 015	6.3	6 645	8 129	664	110	181	373	68 729	64.8	8.8	11 922	2 891
Griffith town -----	218	3 099	14.0	1 273	1 034	83	36	6	41	11 596	82.4	13.2	2 192	496
Hammond city -----	1 287	15 141	13.4	4 296	4 563	771	254	204	313	53 796	69.3	9.2	10 173	2 715
Highland town -----	411	4 131	18.5	1 535	1 326	74	44	—	30	15 903	84.7	18.9	3 110	842
Hobart city -----	404	3 997	9.0	1 291	1 291	85	47	7	31	14 401	78.7	11.7	2 807	689
Lake Station city -----	168	2 642	9.7	591	861	103	8	46	49	8 380	62.9	3.9	1 597	336
Merrillville town -----	449	4 566	12.3	1 690	1 621	97	34	16	47	18 502	80.2	15.1	3 314	957
Munster town -----	452	3 378	19.4	1 437	1 089	31	9	—	22	13 936	87.7	33.2	2 804	844
Portage city -----	356	5 642	7.4	1 579	1 796	151	38	37	76	18 228	74.5	9.3	3 572	692
Schererville town -----	463	3 565	17.3	1 482	1 021	44	17	18	9	12 790	87.2	25.3	2 016	379
Volporoisio city -----	473	3 698	5.2	4 107	2 059	71	39	9	23	14 375	85.2	27.9	2 405	553
District 2 -----	8 498	95 278	4.3	37 066	37 550	3 880	1 439	838	1 592	351 585	73.1	12.3	63 323	15 734
COUNTY														
Bortholomew County (pt.) -----	1 042	9 522	7.0	2 499	3 264	401	171	94	136	35 841	76.8	17.6	6 456	1 489
Oecatur County -----	385	4 732	6.0	699	1 456	207	105	47	50	14 625	72.3	9.7	2 514	650
Oelaware County -----	1 735	17 826	3.7	18 309	10 617	658	231	157	270	70 609	74.5	16.5	12 843	3 187
Henry County (pt.) -----	495	7 902	1.9	1 556	2 635	251	69	55	127	29 381	70.9	9.0	5 340	1 366
Joy County (pt.) -----	214	3 214	2.2	511	1 034	185	76	24	85	11 738	68.4	8.0	1 882	556
Johnson County (pt.) -----	86	1 023	1.4	222	333	45	22	13	10	3 219	60.0	3.4	532	143
Modison County -----	2 121	22 436	5.3	6 514	8 217	833	284	199	344	84 886	73.5	11.7	15 600	3 697
Rondolph County -----	420	4 882	2.2	925	1 750	196	46	36	114	17 694	71.9	8.6	3 092	780
Rush County -----	319	3 618	7.4	480	1 199	117	49	20	48	11 404	73.6	8.7	1 954	525
Shelby County -----	625	7 465	4.0	1 536	2 443	378	171	50	157	25 585	74.1	9.9	4 468	983
Wayne County -----	1 056	12 658	3.4	3 815	4 602	609	215	143	251	46 603	71.2	11.3	8 642	2 358
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anderson city -----	793	9 523	6.6	3 687	3 813	439	131	138	164	38 079	71.3	12.0	7 005	1 838
Columbus city (pt.) -----	618	5 235	6.5	1 561	1 709	238	92	69	77	20 707	76.1	20.4	3 626	903
Muncie city -----	959	9 013	4.4	15 799	7 720	446	131	137	178	38 722	70.1	16.0	7 129	1 889
New Costle city -----	182	3 121	1.4	565	990	121	35	24	62	11 633	63.5	7.9	2 092	584
Richmond city -----	600	6 277	4.4	2 644	2 505	437	158	90	189	24 998	68.0	13.0	4 387	1 368
Shelbyville city -----	235	2 479	3.1	555	896	248	109	35	104	9 900	68.3	9.0	1 759	425
District 3 -----	10 950	95 817	12.1	35 135	33 520	4 523	2 318	823	1 382	347 719	74.8	16.1	62 015	15 600
COUNTY														
Elkhort County -----	2 993	28 185	9.7	5 737	8 996	1 713	1 063	209	441	96 003	72.8	14.2	15 174	3 283
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----	734	6 973	6.7	1 903	2 096	277	142	31	104	22 980	78.7	17.8	3 806	814
Lo Porte County -----	2 057	18 772	8.7	5 157	5 984	684	262	169	253	70 102	73.9	11.7	14 136	3 374
St. Joseph County -----	5 073	40 737	16.6	22 053	16 094	1 794	828	402	564	154 443	76.1	19.2	27 984	7 904
Storke County (pt.) -----	93	1 150	1.4	285	350	55	23	12	20	4 191	64.1	6.9	915	225
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Elkhort city -----	828	6 866	6.7	1 674	2 258	589	321	125	143	27 227	71.7	13.7	4 729	1 191
Goshen city -----	415	3 717	7.9	1 475	1 487	250	94	10	146	14 585	72.2	17.7	2 101	547
Granger CDP -----	750	4 575	21.6	1 313	1 317	69	44	11	14	12 220	93.3	40.9	1 982	355
La Porte city -----	389	3 409	3.9	1 143	1 143	184	51	41	92	14 015	72.4	12.5	2 608	703
Michigan City city -----	660	5 859	10.7	1 617	825	235	108	61	66	22 005	69.1	9.4	4 399	1 132
Mishowako city -----	835	6 900	10.0	2 592	2 291	384	175	102	107	27 221	74.2	14.8	4 650	1 201
South Bend city -----	2 190	17 317	18.1	6 034	5 123	958	446	214	298	67 916	72.0	18.5	12 207	3 903
Warsaw city (pt.) -----	178	1 698	5.7	407	463	86	34	7	45	5 896	76.5	18.0	965	199
District 4 -----	11 429	102 677	13.1	28 757	33 272	4 517	2 172	769	1 574	342 341	78.2	15.0	57 834	13 450
COUNTY														
Adoms County -----	576	6 247	16.5	1 156	1 992	444	153	77	214	18 119	74.4	10.7	2 462	700
Allen County -----	6 866	54 532	17.9	18 827	17 622	1 799	716	392	691	187 856	81.2	19.0	32 513	7 466
Oe Kolb County -----	779	6 594	3.4	1 257	2 018	286	165	48	73	21 801	77.5	9.9	3 851	855
Huntington County -----	692	6 271	5.9	1 828	2 089	259	93	47	119	22 188	78.6	11.8	3 673	844
Joy County (pt.) -----	18	688	—	89	219	26	8	7	11	2 105	71.4	9.2	357	74
Logronge County -----	448	6 180	22.9	523	2 098	884	631	32	221	16 100	56.7	7.3	2 052	477
Noble County -----	616	7 396	4.0	1 294	2 360	376	150	119	105	23 151	72.1	8.0	4 026	925
Steuben County -----	417	4 815	2.3	1 667	1 803	111	70	8	33	17 256	79.0	12.5	3 176	764
Wells County -----	539	4 725	1.7	1 017	1 416	131	52	23	56	16 396	79.0	12.1	2 569	671
Whitley County -----	478	5 229	3.2	1 099	1 655	201	134	16	51	17 369	78.9	8.8	3 155	674
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Wayne city -----	3 532	29 302	16.3	11 117	9 863	1 344	482	297	565	108 586	77.1	15.7	18 816	4 901
Huntington city -----	384	2 789	4.6	1 008	1 015	173	48	28	97	9 940	74.4	12.4	1 615	427
District 5 -----	9 416	103 784	5.4	24 175	33 618	3 570	1 504	720	1 342	352 345	75.1	10.9	65 327	15 533
COUNTY														
Benton County -----	147	1 822	5.7	310	472	38	15	9	12	6 053	77.1	9.2	1 056	307
Blackford County -----	174	2 498	3.0	431	870	96	12	18	66	9 259	73.0	8.9	1 688	526
Carroll County -----	248	3 488	3.8	757	1 039	70	35	1	32	12 241	76.2	10.0	2 001	524
Coss County -----	505	7 044	4.4	1 385	2 205	319	138	88	93	25 123	75.9	9.0	4 738	1 164
Fulton County -----	285	3 429	2.7	494	1 063	112	69	10	33	12 405	75.3	9.4	2 441	689
Grant County -----	1 166	13 065	5.5	4 451	5 320	550	195	107	248	47 541	71.8	11.2	9 571	2 352

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Howard County -----	1 595	14 843	5.5	4 220	4 627	473	147	110	216	52 042	78.5	14.3	10 330	2 198
Jasper County -----	458	5 081	10.1	1 473	1 737	82	23	29	30	14 984	75.5	10.8	2 582	628
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----	434	5 205	5.6	902	1 613	183	114	19	50	17 341	75.9	9.8	3 065	821
Lake County (pt.) -----	940	9 052	10.2	2 131	2 479	251	93	60	98	28 129	79.7	11.9	5 351	1 038
Marshall County -----	912	7 953	5.3	1 652	2 413	359	275	24	60	26 511	74.0	12.3	4 666	1 054
Miami County -----	591	6 900	3.9	1 648	2 262	220	87	67	66	22 509	76.4	9.7	4 375	782
Newton County -----	240	2 680	6.8	479	879	110	68	15	27	8 567	72.4	8.1	1 541	408
Porter County (pt.) -----	118	949	9.6	129	246	15	6	5	4	3 011	80.5	10.4	535	106
Pulaski County -----	206	2 523	1.4	395	703	103	24	32	47	7 974	71.9	8.9	1 421	383
Storke County (pt.) -----	215	3 145	4.3	422	1 039	181	45	48	88	10 069	58.2	5.6	1 586	444
Vermillion County (pt.) -----	109	1 831	2.2	356	567	19	9	2	8	5 883	76.4	7.8	1 109	240
Wabash County -----	557	6 331	5.1	1 755	2 325	240	77	46	117	22 008	74.4	11.7	3 565	808
Warren County -----	128	1 490	1.3	169	478	35	6	11	18	5 403	71.6	9.4	963	282
White County -----	388	4 455	1.8	616	1 281	114	66	19	29	15 292	77.9	10.7	2 743	779
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	234	1 872	9.1	612	503	67	9	17	41	7 264	80.7	16.1	1 288	283
Kokomo city -----	877	7 767	6.5	2 179	2 327	291	76	90	125	28 994	74.0	13.0	5 612	1 354
Logansport city -----	207	3 016	3.8	564	991	216	73	75	68	10 972	70.2	6.8	2 021	552
Marion city -----	486	5 520	6.4	1 631	2 119	349	96	76	177	21 243	66.5	10.8	4 319	1 201
Peru city -----	142	2 292	4.7	469	682	97	31	31	35	8 231	69.4	7.2	1 765	392
Wabash city -----	228	2 089	4.8	309	644	119	33	16	70	7 793	68.1	10.1	1 316	302
Warsaw city (pt.) -----	24	235	3.0	60	106	—	—	—	—	999	75.0	17.2	212	84
District 6 -----	12 391	96 262	9.9	28 536	29 720	2 983	1 415	397	1 171	361 076	85.3	26.7	62 013	14 426
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.) -----	305	2 035	7.8	546	569	26	5	21	—	7 057	93.7	44.5	1 069	269
Clinton County -----	601	5 610	3.0	1 012	1 743	246	92	51	103	19 875	76.2	11.0	3 300	903
Hamilton County -----	3 122	20 445	8.7	5 616	5 813	382	208	65	109	69 127	88.7	36.2	11 304	2 287
Hancock County -----	952	8 942	4.8	1 828	2 852	266	125	16	125	29 024	80.1	14.9	5 276	1 110
Henry County (pt.) -----	45	631	3	104	177	16	4	7	5	2 608	77.1	10.9	508	130
Johnson County (pt.) -----	1 561	15 084	5.0	4 455	5 499	727	292	58	377	51 918	81.7	17.5	9 026	1 857
Marian County (pt.) -----	5 323	38 043	15.7	13 784	11 362	1 097	559	144	394	163 026	87.9	31.1	28 079	7 069
Morgan County (pt.) -----	178	2 463	5.2	477	837	135	84	26	25	7 930	73.2	9.0	1 622	258
Tipton County -----	304	3 009	5.5	714	868	88	46	9	33	10 511	77.0	9.8	1 829	543
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.) -----	42	403	12.7	192	150	32	21	—	11	1 753	82.8	12.2	248	27
Carmel city -----	860	4 921	9.4	1 445	1 439	63	24	17	22	16 296	95.0	51.3	2 810	624
Frankfort city -----	229	2 598	4.6	325	816	154	51	40	63	9 512	71.6	10.6	1 658	480
Franklin city -----	252	1 893	1.6	1 017	901	79	39	15	25	8 104	72.5	14.7	1 259	350
Greenfield city -----	253	2 036	3.1	326	671	113	60	5	48	7 453	75.6	13.0	1 265	341
Greenwood city -----	473	4 199	7.8	1 249	1 393	177	122	12	43	16 996	82.7	18.7	2 970	649
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.) -----	4 745	33 576	16.1	12 193	10 100	971	502	126	343	143 081	88.2	31.9	24 507	6 075
Lawrence city (pt.) -----	158	1 035	10.0	354	261	40	—	10	30	4 487	86.1	30.2	678	132
Noblesville city -----	494	3 142	1.6	855	987	101	47	28	26	11 141	81.1	29.1	1 741	319
Speedway town (pt.) -----	94	1 015	14.1	483	268	16	16	—	—	6 224	88.2	19.6	1 283	510
Indianapolis city (pt.) -----	4 986	35 261	15.9	12 662	10 586	993	514	128	351	149 251	88.1	31.9	25 621	6 354
District 7 -----	8 943	91 585	5.5	61 692	41 432	3 203	1 233	684	1 279	338 146	78.8	17.4	62 215	15 290
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.) -----	513	5 027	3.7	899	1 498	128	83	19	26	17 858	78.0	13.4	3 214	765
Clay County -----	265	4 506	4.1	1 083	1 477	140	27	38	75	16 197	75.9	9.8	2 874	843
Fountain County -----	245	3 191	2.7	455	949	81	25	22	34	11 700	73.0	7.6	2 139	661
Hendricks County -----	1 432	14 643	8.3	3 608	4 966	511	181	65	265	48 047	84.1	18.2	8 782	1 673
Monroe County (pt.) -----	360	4 372	3.3	1 282	1 288	173	85	71	17	14 638	79.2	14.0	2 575	604
Montgomery County -----	413	5 901	2.5	1 767	2 051	190	64	69	57	22 174	80.0	12.8	3 967	1 051
Morgan County (pt.) -----	687	8 240	3.1	1 615	2 738	334	118	69	147	27 159	73.7	10.3	4 902	999
Owen County -----	161	3 229	3.2	493	1 018	114	53	12	49	11 151	66.3	7.1	2 120	526
Porke County -----	278	2 512	3.3	601	983	75	17	5	53	10 217	76.7	10.1	2 088	626
Putnam County -----	441	4 932	2.9	3 056	2 536	153	53	20	73	18 437	76.1	11.3	3 748	886
Tipton County -----	2 423	17 395	9.5	34 107	13 749	484	245	120	119	69 148	85.2	30.7	12 009	2 949
Vermillion County (pt.) -----	104	1 204	3.5	343	423	71	20	14	37	5 280	67.2	7.7	985	310
Vigo County -----	1 621	16 433	4.7	12 383	7 756	749	262	160	327	66 140	76.0	18.1	12 812	3 397
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington city (pt.) -----	49	498	—	224	89	12	6	6	—	1 389	76.2	11.3	266	74
Crowfordsville city -----	167	2 078	1.7	1 131	851	67	13	27	27	8 609	76.5	13.7	1 556	466
Lafayette city -----	856	6 478	12.4	3 579	2 239	268	154	65	49	28 232	80.5	21.4	5 173	1 239
Lebanon city -----	213	2 164	2.7	418	645	88	58	9	21	7 759	75.2	13.4	1 254	342
Martinsville city -----	159	2 026	2.1	368	770	139	45	14	80	7 370	69.4	9.2	1 233	317
Plainfield town -----	123	1 718	4.1	592	543	48	30	14	4	6 967	84.5	18.8	1 276	294
Terre Haute city -----	779	7 755	5.1	8 955	4 863	444	162	93	189	34 873	72.3	15.8	6 557	1 863
West Lafayette city -----	362	1 747	7.2	14 586	1 752	5	—	5	—	10 211	95.7	68.4	1 478	510
District 8 -----	9 079	88 673	9.4	56 926	38 822	3 711	1 411	940	1 346	347 429	74.5	15.7	62 051	16 363
COUNTY														
Daviess County -----	384	5 008	15.5	794	1 621	417	202	69	146	17 267	66.2	7.6	2 833	825
Gibson County -----	515	5 676	8.7	1 475	1 740	104	47	24	32	20 949	72.8	9.1	3 888	1 041
Greene County -----	477	5 603	1.4	1 017	1 651	231	83	64	84	20 124	71.6	9.9	4 196	1 197
Knox County -----	683	6 153	6.0	4 879	3 690	238	44	81	113	24 740	74.5	11.1	4 670	1 199
Lawrence County -----	568	7 365	3.5	1 315	2 647	425	189	86	143	28 005	69.7	9.4	5 238	1 442
Martin County -----	162	1 923	4.8	381	620	74	25	36	13	6 625	64.4	8.6	1 359	336
Monroe County (pt.) -----	1 073	8 783	6.1	31 516	10 897	381	143	104	134	42 730	83.1	39.4	6 604	1 520
Orange County -----	194	3 392	1.9	537	1 090	171	63	43	65	11 902	64.9	6.0	2 155	597
Pike County -----	172	2 055	4	557	720	122	26	11	85	8 987	65.5	8.5	1 465	380
Posey County -----	580	4 910	11.2</											

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school	College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total			Percent in private school	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed						Not in labor force
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con. Warrick County -----	929	8 854	8.5	2 173	2 814	253	111	60	82	28 368	80.1	16.2	4 848	1 012
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bedford city -----	148	1 957	4.3	438	739	165	78	12	75	9 633	69.6	11.3	1 793	602
Bloomington city (pt.) -----	697	4 337	7.6	29 662	9 682	247	74	95	78	24 333	87.1	50.0	3 210	776
Evansville city -----	2 127	18 624	14.1	7 601	6 621	917	331	246	340	84 200	72.4	14.6	14 950	4 280
Vincennes city -----	329	2 655	5.8	3 911	2 547	162	42	50	70	11 431	71.9	13.3	2 214	604
Washington city -----	185	1 615	16.7	361	565	129	57	38	34	7 270	67.2	8.9	1 334	457
District 9 -----	7 870	102 970	6.5	22 758	33 428	3 891	1 439	886	1 559	353 509	69.9	10.2	64 396	15 925
COUNTY														
Bortholamew County (pt.) -----	163	1 569	8.5	283	440	58	27	26	5	5 377	77.6	12.1	1 023	227
Brown County -----	185	2 153	6.6	442	794	85	56	—	29	9 510	76.4	15.2	1 874	515
Clark County -----	1 150	15 779	7.6	4 524	5 323	715	281	200	234	56 970	72.8	11.2	11 222	2 443
Crawford County -----	146	1 837	5.0	241	678	159	56	21	82	6 297	59.6	5.7	1 205	370
Dearborn County -----	505	7 763	7.1	1 409	2 277	242	95	50	90	24 335	73.5	10.7	4 887	1 128
Dubois County -----	888	6 681	7.7	1 154	1 979	104	71	3	30	22 921	72.2	10.9	3 510	868
Foyette County -----	283	5 027	5.7	968	1 689	283	88	73	122	16 744	63.9	8.1	2 967	845
Floyd County -----	930	11 771	7.9	3 674	3 736	349	110	92	147	41 499	73.2	15.1	7 372	1 749
Franklin County -----	330	4 002	11.5	600	1 240	141	67	30	44	12 029	65.3	8.2	2 006	484
Harrison County -----	436	5 983	6.5	970	1 730	204	94	64	46	18 829	71.1	8.4	3 518	704
Jackson County -----	591	6 821	7.9	1 218	2 293	241	39	45	157	24 151	69.3	8.7	4 248	1 179
Jefferson County -----	443	5 119	6.8	2 242	1 982	163	20	90	53	18 876	70.3	13.3	3 552	1 026
Jennings County -----	235	4 419	5.7	629	1 632	192	91	21	80	14 942	64.1	6.5	2 560	641
Ohio County -----	77	1 000	1.8	208	295	24	7	—	17	3 457	67.7	6.0	635	157
Perry County -----	220	3 324	2.1	608	1 125	153	54	15	84	12 271	65.4	6.8	2 392	667
Ripley County -----	358	4 773	9.4	871	1 550	141	43	21	77	15 331	68.8	9.8	2 753	715
Scott County -----	224	4 047	1.8	624	1 268	215	56	66	93	13 060	60.0	6.6	2 032	570
Spencer County -----	263	3 547	3.1	752	1 170	115	44	32	39	12 509	71.9	9.2	2 291	520
Switzerland County -----	60	1 505	4.2	176	393	53	30	4	19	5 015	65.8	5.6	920	224
Union County -----	110	1 407	4.9	293	444	29	15	2	12	4 397	71.3	8.4	684	124
Washington County -----	273	4 443	.9	872	1 390	225	95	31	99	14 989	66.2	6.8	2 745	769
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksville town -----	211	3 056	10.4	1 245	1 108	143	44	29	70	13 348	74.6	9.8	2 696	648
Columbus city (pt.) -----	—	43	—	7	16	6	—	6	—	102	74.5	—	15	—
Connersville city -----	179	2 761	5.9	544	990	197	77	68	52	10 221	61.6	8.1	1 789	561
Jasper city -----	290	1 575	8.4	401	486	29	18	—	11	6 624	75.0	16.1	1 052	302
Jeffersonville city -----	317	3 698	7.1	1 082	1 250	194	76	57	61	14 365	69.1	12.3	2 813	595
Madison city -----	188	1 918	6.3	642	590	69	7	42	20	8 097	72.6	16.3	1 569	510
New Albany city -----	492	5 861	8.1	1 967	1 954	282	76	86	120	23 856	68.3	12.9	4 297	1 245
Seymour city -----	244	2 679	5.5	581	883	100	16	20	64	9 915	68.8	9.3	1 712	497
District 10 -----	8 976	88 947	11.3	33 493	30 244	6 084	2 380	1 416	2 277	348 283	71.6	16.9	60 646	13 740
COUNTY														
Marion County (pt.) -----	8 976	88 947	11.3	33 493	30 244	6 084	2 380	1 416	2 277	348 283	71.6	16.9	60 646	13 740
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.) -----	126	1 656	14.8	389	515	48	21	16	11	7 204	75.6	10.0	1 444	450
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.) -----	8 368	83 297	11.5	31 516	28 533	5 829	2 289	1 324	2 216	324 477	71.2	17.2	55 884	12 653
Lawrence city (pt.) -----	363	3 210	5.5	1 130	903	176	70	62	33	12 577	76.4	12.7	2 697	502
Speedway town (pt.) -----	90	580	11.9	379	228	27	—	12	15	3 101	79.8	13.9	437	94
Indianapolis city (pt.) -----	8 397	83 501	11.5	31 595	28 598	5 833	2 289	1 326	2 218	325 401	71.2	17.3	56 068	12 694

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over															Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all household in labor force			
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpois		Percent using public trans- portation	Total		Total		Percent in labor force
	Total	Female	Total	Percent employed		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpois		Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks				Total	Total	
The State -----	4 248 923	2 225 681	65.9	57.4	2 788 838	5.7	2 587 182	91.7	12.8	1.3	3 056 016	2 291 731	1 697 865	332 840	63.6	283 512	23 129		
District 1 -----	418 354	221 703	63.1	53.5	263 391	7.9	237 524	91.6	12.1	3.4	278 876	208 070	152 058	32 916	53.9	23 129			
COUNTY																			
Lake County (pt.) -----	324 551	173 233	62.0	52.8	200 788	8.9	179 200	91.3	12.5	4.0	210 186	157 277	114 690	25 298	53.0	17 868			
Porter County (pt.) -----	93 803	48 470	66.9	55.9	62 603	4.9	58 324	92.7	10.6	1.7	68 690	50 793	37 368	7 618	56.7	5 261			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	5 410	3 015	63.3	52.2	3 422	4.6	3 219	94.4	10.0	1.1	3 549	2 795	1 970	316	55.1	270			
Dyer town -----	7 961	4 178	72.0	62.7	5 731	3.3	5 421	93.4	11.1	3.7	5 939	4 797	3 590	516	58.7	570			
East Chicago city -----	24 563	13 281	54.6	47.0	13 401	14.3	11 223	86.3	19.6	4.2	13 725	9 468	6 718	2 082	44.3	1 279			
Gary city -----	84 090	47 114	56.8	50.8	47 546	16.7	38 570	89.3	16.5	6.1	47 703	33 256	23 807	7 190	53.8	5 275			
Griffith town -----	13 971	7 142	59.3	59.3	9 706	4.1	9 112	92.7	7.0	2.1	10 351	8 124	5 981	883	57.2	772			
Hammond city -----	64 043	33 682	61.4	51.1	39 274	8.9	35 045	89.6	13.8	4.6	41 253	30 906	22 628	5 124	48.5	3 391			
Highland town -----	18 772	9 928	66.0	56.7	12 369	3.6	11 780	92.2	9.8	3.8	13 410	10 603	7 879	1 188	59.2	892			
Hobart city -----	16 952	8 860	64.7	55.0	10 971	4.9	10 201	94.3	10.3	2.1	11 825	9 185	6 792	1 237	59.8	849			
Lake Station city -----	10 252	5 276	63.4	52.6	6 480	7.6	5 918	95.9	12.5	.8	6 735	4 998	3 702	900	50.6	530			
Merrillville town -----	21 774	11 502	64.1	54.5	13 939	4.2	13 079	95.1	9.0	4.3	15 013	11 578	8 480	1 449	52.0	968			
Munster town -----	15 951	8 410	63.3	52.6	10 103	2.8	9 651	91.6	9.0	7.8	10 739	8 432	6 167	1 045	62.8	759			
Portage city -----	21 924	11 395	64.0	53.2	14 027	6.2	12 869	95.2	10.4	2.0	15 144	11 246	8 190	1 779	55.3	1 212			
Scherville town -----	15 092	7 592	73.3	62.8	10 553	3.3	10 562	95.1	9.4	2.2	11 699	9 431	7 316	1 431	54.4	972			
Valparaiso city -----	19 679	10 591	63.4	55.8	12 438	3.8	11 769	87.4	10.1	1.4	14 791	9 858	6 897	1 319	61.6	965			
District 2 -----	432 984	227 437	63.4	54.7	273 968	6.7	250 658	91.4	12.6	.6	301 811	220 352	159 497	30 462	63.4	25 960			
COUNTY																			
Bethlehem County (pt.) -----	42 882	22 416	67.4	58.0	28 870	5.3	26 727	94.0	10.8	.6	30 987	23 873	17 853	3 240	62.7	2 871			
Decatur County -----	17 588	9 055	67.3	57.3	11 816	5.1	10 983	91.3	12.2	1.2	12 750	9 770	7 624	1 469	65.1	1 249			
Delaware County -----	96 244	51 238	61.8	53.9	59 388	7.2	54 007	88.4	10.1	1.2	69 012	46 713	30 814	5 979	62.6	5 081			
Henry County (pt.) -----	34 748	18 290	61.3	52.1	21 246	8.7	19 147	92.8	13.7	3.3	22 812	16 979	12 116	2 270	59.3	1 798			
Joy County (pt.) -----	13 898	7 363	64.0	55.6	8 888	6.4	8 124	92.8	16.2	.1	9 441	7 121	5 343	1 001	69.3	930			
Johnson County (pt.) -----	3 992	2 055	64.0	53.2	2 543	10.6	2 279	90.6	17.6	.5	2 815	2 026	1 624	394	56.9	258			
Madison County -----	102 265	52 815	61.9	54.3	63 162	6.5	58 036	93.1	13.2	.5	68 935	51 055	37 391	7 244	64.5	1 166			
Randolph County -----	21 040	11 064	62.5	51.5	13 129	8.4	11 766	90.6	12.9	.1	14 378	10 269	7 311	1 434	60.5	1 233			
Rush County -----	13 716	7 228	64.7	54.1	8 856	6.1	8 196	88.5	16.1	.2	9 531	7 151	5 425	1 057	62.8	863			
Shelby County -----	30 596	15 897	68.3	58.6	20 866	5.0	19 447	93.4	16.1	.2	22 532	17 629	13 798	2 404	67.8	2 229			
Wayne County -----	56 015	30 016	62.9	54.1	35 204	7.3	31 946	89.7	12.3	.9	38 618	27 766	20 198	3 970	61.9	3 262			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Anderson city -----	46 740	25 357	61.6	52.9	28 767	8.2	25 951	91.7	14.3	1.0	30 822	22 517	16 074	3 459	63.1	2 936			
Columbus city (pt.) -----	24 624	13 221	66.1	57.1	16 269	5.7	14 914	92.8	10.7	.9	17 442	13 455	10 074	1 852	62.6	1 693			
Muncie city -----	58 646	31 678	58.6	52.5	34 306	9.1	30 526	93.6	10.4	2.0	41 702	25 825	15 723	3 479	61.5	2 879			
New Castle city -----	13 847	7 583	60.4	53.2	8 337	11.3	7 331	94.0	15.4	.4	8 678	6 271	4 321	937	65.4	884			
Richmond city -----	30 148	16 647	55.2	52.2	18 367	8.5	16 414	87.8	11.8	1.8	20 335	14 030	9 985	2 354	59.6	1 791			
Shelbyville city -----	11 910	6 411	65.6	56.0	7 803	6.1	7 153	94.2	17.7	.1	8 367	6 435	4 987	882	64.6	874			
District 3 -----	423 252	219 341	66.7	58.7	282 049	5.0	264 008	91.4	12.2	1.2	311 974	236 074	172 366	33 391	63.1	29 661			
COUNTY																			
Elkhart County -----	116 257	60 369	72.0	62.8	83 716	3.7	79 496	92.1	13.9	.5	90 228	71 085	52 380	10 231	63.7	9 243			
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----	27 795	14 537	71.1	61.0	19 751	3.2	18 765	92.2	11.7	.5	21 343	16 894	12 846	2 448	61.2	2 097			
La Porte County -----	83 007	40 924	61.9	54.1	51 249	5.7	47 328	92.6	12.3	1.9	58 383	43 880	32 846	5 846	63.7	5 320			
St. Joseph County -----	191 188	100 953	65.1	57.0	124 240	5.7	115 613	90.1	16.3	1.9	138 624	101 713	73 085	14 538	62.7	12 722			
Stark County (pt.) -----	5 005	2 558	61.8	54.3	3 093	7.5	2 806	94.0	19.0	-	3 394	2 502	1 712	328	59.8	279			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Elkhart city -----	32 929	17 586	70.0	60.8	23 048	5.0	21 526	93.8	18.0	1.3	24 638	19 075	14 120	3 037	65.2	2 889			
Goshen city -----	18 502	9 640	68.7	61.7	12 712	3.4	12 140	89.7	13.6	.2	14 213	10 758	7 821	1 500	69.9	1 398			
Granger CDP -----	14 293	7 230	73.1	60.2	10 438	2.2	10 102	95.0	5.7	.4	11 390	8 886	6 734	1 440	50.6	976			
La Porte city -----	7 746	4 934	63.9	56.2	10 681	5.1	9 918	91.5	13.8	.7	11 645	8 943	6 663	1 230	70.5	1 244			
Michigan City city -----	26 124	13 258	60.7	57.1	15 832	7.9	14 254	91.8	14.3	1.7	17 099	12 978	9 477	1 989	67.5	1 891			
Mishawaka city -----	33 044	17 970	68.7	60.0	22 640	5.5	21 138	92.4	10.5	1.4	24 106	18 701	13 568	2 629	66.6	2 322			
South Bend city -----	80 644	43 607	64.1	57.1	51 545	7.8	46 767	90.6	13.2	1.4	55 113	41 870	29 929	6 634	67.2	6 421			
Warsaw city (pt.) -----	6 985	3 785	67.1	56.1	4 689	3.7	4 458	93.5	13.2	.6	5 063	3 894	2 988	552	60.0	497			

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989		Families with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work		Total	Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Total	Female			Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools						Percent using public trans- portation																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Persons 16 years and over															
State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Labor force					Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years						
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Percent un- employed	Total	Workers			Total	Total	Percent in labor force				
	Total	Female	Percent using car, truck, or van			Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation								
Total	Female	Total	Female	Percent in labor force	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks					
District 6—Con.															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Beech Grove city (pt.)	2 249	1 144	78.1	68.3	1 749	5.1	1 635	12.1	1.2	1 852	1 561	1 236	186	54.8	143
Carmel city	18 947	9 966	72.9	60.7	13 791	2.3	13 302	96.3	.3	14 783	11 721	8 968	1 599	54.2	1 169
Frankfort city	11 221	6 123	62.9	54.0	7 056	7.9	6 392	93.1	.1	7 512	5 860	4 489	903	66.7	808
Franklin city	10 196	5 651	62.9	55.3	6 395	4.5	5 921	93.1	.1	7 310	4 985	3 754	907	74.7	619
Greenfield city	8 943	4 841	65.5	57.4	5 747	4.4	5 425	94.2	.6	6 350	4 865	3 616	729	72.6	824
Greenwood city	20 402	11 019	73.3	64.4	14 927	2.7	14 369	94.1	.6	15 784	12 757	10 103	1 624	64.0	1 324
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	166 017	88 491	72.3	63.9	119 645	2.7	115 252	95.3	.6	128 497	104 431	81 639	13 495	68.3	11 979
Lawrence city (pt.)	5 081	2 605	73.6	64.6	3 733	2.4	3 065	96.2	.2	4 068	3 399	2 676	552	60.1	428
Noblesville city	13 223	6 992	72.1	53.2	9 492	2.8	9 065	10.2	.1	10 221	8 079	6 387	1 264	68.8	1 149
Noblesville city (pt.)	7 008	3 769	73.6	58.4	4 476	1.7	4 249	12.9	.4	4 870	3 968	3 104	327	68.5	275
Speedway town (pt.)	173 150	92 549	72.0	63.4	124 185	2.7	119 617	95.2	.6	133 430	108 359	84 562	14 106	68.0	12 443
Indianapolis city (pt.)	433 951	221 084	63.6	55.9	275 124	4.9	256 764	90.3	.6	317 312	225 409	163 517	31 542	62.5	25 879
District 7															
COUNTY															
Boone County (pt.)	20 898	10 939	69.4	60.2	14 477	3.0	13 777	92.2	.1	15 645	12 228	9 337	1 759	67.6	1 543
Clay County	19 040	10 108	58.7	47.9	11 162	6.0	10 244	92.8	.2	12 091	8 892	6 443	1 353	57.9	983
Fountain County	13 670	7 176	61.5	49.9	8 397	6.1	7 769	90.1	.4	9 246	6 899	5 160	890	57.8	788
Hendricks County	57 427	28 717	69.5	62.4	39 845	2.9	38 035	94.6	.2	44 035	34 397	26 788	4 587	68.2	4 152
Marion County (pt.)	17 509	9 132	72.8	65.6	12 728	4.7	11 859	94.6	.2	13 581	10 671	7 811	1 573	63.5	1 265
Marietta County	26 705	13 646	65.7	55.8	17 485	4.6	16 513	90.3	.3	19 591	14 484	10 992	2 158	65.2	1 784
Morgan County (pt.)	32 838	17 066	68.0	57.7	22 225	4.5	20 811	94.2	.3	24 148	18 749	14 331	2 778	54.1	1 954
Owen County	13 203	6 748	62.1	50.6	8 186	7.3	7 399	91.7	.5	9 938	6 441	4 869	1 017	58.8	708
Putnam County	12 109	6 324	58.5	47.4	7 068	6.7	6 422	88.6	.7	7 994	5 642	4 175	870	57.1	667
Shelby County	24 186	11 678	56.2	51.7	13 570	4.3	12 637	87.4	.8	16 833	11 066	8 147	1 487	61.1	1 249
Tipton County	105 941	52 550	63.4	58.2	67 054	4.4	63 081	84.5	1.2	85 112	53 926	35 833	6 903	64.5	5 990
Vermillion County (pt.)	6 166	3 485	54.3	44.1	3 331	8.3	2 995	94.1	—	3 542	2 690	2 119	439	65.1	333
Way County	84 257	43 515	59.1	51.8	49 596	6.9	45 222	91.1	.9	56 556	39 324	27 512	5 728	60.4	4 463
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bloomington city (pt.)	1 747	1 017	74.9	68.3	1 302	5.4	1 199	97.5	.8	1 421	1 111	713	257	53.7	157
Crawfordsville city	10 798	5 498	61.2	52.7	6 579	5.9	6 125	87.2	.3	7 539	5 289	3 820	819	69.0	738
Lafayette city	34 271	17 900	69.6	62.3	23 798	4.3	22 447	92.3	1.8	25 676	20 436	14 867	2 518	68.5	2 457
Lebanon city	8 995	5 034	63.6	59.8	6 245	3.2	5 933	93.0	.2	6 676	5 164	3 910	780	71.5	748
Martinsville city	8 164	4 427	69.5	60.6	5 645	2.4	5 438	96.2	.1	6 110	4 932	3 762	784	60.2	595
Plainfield town	46 543	24 023	54.6	50.0	25 339	8.4	22 654	88.4	1.4	30 115	19 596	13 112	3 027	66.3	555
Terre Haute city	32 353	10 726	54.2	51.5	12 629	5.7	11 754	68.6	.8	19 627	9 003	4 520	847	61.9	2 448
West Lafayette city	436 262	230 405	62.3	54.0	271 217	6.2	249 858	90.8	1.0	307 990	217 977	156 948	30 349	46.9	25 921
District 8															
COUNTY															
Daviess County	20 417	10 747	60.9	50.3	12 406	5.4	11 639	89.0	.1	13 355	9 816	7 227	1 643	58.2	1 430
Gibson County	24 594	12 996	63.3	53.7	15 543	5.7	14 402	91.8	.2	16 405	12 693	9 756	1 885	73.1	1 760
Greene County	23 578	12 331	59.7	48.7	14 023	7.9	12 645	92.1	.4	15 344	11 112	8 109	1 628	59.0	1 297
Knox County	31 694	16 488	58.3	51.5	18 401	6.7	17 011	91.6	.4	21 883	14 800	10 175	2 102	68.6	1 816
Lawrence County	33 341	17 516	62.2	52.5	20 714	7.3	18 842	95.0	.4	22 143	16 522	12 157	2 245	61.7	1 853
Martin County	7 898	4 071	62.1	52.8	4 841	5.6	4 562	90.9	.4	5 197	3 947	3 111	547	58.3	487
Monroe County (pt.)	73 402	38 562	58.7	53.8	42 964	5.9	39 678	80.2	2.8	59 411	32 742	19 948	3 544	66.0	2 797
Pike County	14 067	7 324	61.1	51.5	8 590	9.4	7 638	92.1	.5	9 305	6 749	4 949	1 060	57.2	804
Putnam County	9 828	5 082	59.3	48.1	5 828	6.0	5 377	93.7	.5	6 344	4 624	3 211	652	56.9	459
Shelby County	19 392	10 033	65.5	54.0	12 696	5.0	11 879	93.1	.2	13 977	10 654	8 177	1 725	61.6	1 411
Sullivan County	14 704	7 866	57.0	46.4	8 358	6.6	7 695	92.6	.1	9 371	6 602	4 791	924	57.1	719
Vanderburgh County	129 641	69 956	64.7	57.2	83 754	6.3	76 919	93.0	1.3	90 131	68 556	50 692	9 658	68.6	8 608
Warren County	33 706	17 433	68.5	58.6	23 079	4.7	21 566	95.0	.2	24 904	19 160	14 625	2 736	63.7	2 337
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bedford city	11 174	6 270	55.6	45.6	6 210	5.9	5 729	93.8	.3	6 758	5 136	3 704	679	66.0	565
Bloomington city (pt.)	51 994	27 626	53.9	50.5	27 933	6.9	25 546	72.6	3.8	43 307	20 189	10 707	1 998	60.5	1 288
Evansville city	100 083	54 802	63.0	55.8	62 965	7.1	57 239	92.0	1.7	67 668	50 776	37 413	7 330	67.0	6 485
Vincennes city	16 285	8 450	55.7	51.3	9 001	8.8	8 174	90.1	.8	11 639	6 969	4 569	959	70.8	867
Washington city	8 447	4 628	56.3	47.5	4 756	8.2	4 298	93.2	.2	5 082	3 673	2 707	592	63.7	565
District 9	422 263	219 535	65.0	55.8	273 762	6.4	251 688	93.0	.5	294 807	222 172	167 332	32 939	64.6	27 881

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over													
	Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years			Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all household in labor force	
	Percent in labor force		Total	Means of transportation to work		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force			
	Total	Female		Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van							Percent in carpools		Percent using public trans- portation
COUNTY														
District 9—Con.														
Berthelme County (pt.)	6 185	3 124	70.2	58.7	4 336	4 038	95.1	10.6	4 659	3 624	2 752	465	411	
Brown County	11 061	5 436	65.8	57.3	6 677	6 677	92.7	17.6	7 924	5 734	4 145	848	623	
Clark County	67 926	36 224	67.0	59.4	45 348	41 646	95.4	14.1	48 200	36 819	27 421	4 866	4 132	
Crawford County	7 582	3 874	57.8	46.2	4 348	3 854	92.5	25.3	4 639	3 231	2 335	678	355	
Dearborn County	28 907	14 955	64.8	55.5	18 712	17 308	94.9	15.0	20 244	15 447	11 568	2 317	1 826	
Dearborn County	27 359	14 007	72.9	63.8	19 920	18 083	92.3	12.2	20 953	17 340	13 129	2 600	2 842	
Dearborn County	20 060	10 556	62.1	51.7	12 467	11 056	93.3	14.0	13 108	9 581	7 083	1 254	1 095	
Floyd County	49 270	26 346	65.5	56.2	32 178	29 742	94.9	13.1	34 488	26 510	19 952	3 947	3 173	
Franklin County	14 446	7 384	64.9	53.5	9 382	8 677	90.1	16.1	10 081	7 400	5 410	1 147	835	
Harrison County	22 326	11 431	66.0	56.3	14 702	13 628	92.4	16.1	15 842	11 976	9 135	1 789	1 575	
Jackson County	28 867	15 120	64.4	56.4	18 564	17 074	91.8	13.5	19 899	15 090	11 706	2 156	2 162	
Jefferson County	23 204	12 098	63.3	55.7	14 645	13 507	88.8	15.0	16 477	11 501	8 825	1 858	1 397	
Jennings County	18 165	9 255	63.1	54.1	11 454	10 448	92.5	18.0	12 239	9 041	6 846	1 415	1 136	
Ohio County	4 068	2 107	61.7	48.6	2 503	2 332	91.0	13.5	2 792	2 124	1 646	300	251	
Perry County	14 734	7 256	57.9	50.7	8 515	7 681	92.3	21.1	9 709	6 961	5 096	1 168	1 007	
Ripley County	18 475	9 564	63.2	53.5	11 660	10 859	91.0	15.1	12 708	9 667	7 442	1 600	1 395	
Scott County	8 265	4 265	61.2	50.0	5 666	5 200	94.2	19.2	10 471	7 529	5 730	1 056	1 020	
Spencer County	15 812	7 413	64.6	53.1	9 562	8 667	88.5	14.7	10 380	7 798	5 944	1 056	1 010	
Switzerland County	14 806	7 413	64.6	53.1	9 562	8 667	88.5	14.7	10 380	7 798	5 944	1 056	1 010	
Union County	5 829	2 962	61.0	50.8	3 544	3 286	89.6	15.3	3 909	2 930	2 264	313	245	
Union County	5 268	2 757	65.8	56.0	3 457	3 144	89.1	12.6	3 762	2 769	1 974	407	352	
Washington County	17 913	9 201	64.5	55.4	11 529	10 473	92.8	20.9	12 303	9 100	6 935	1 409	1 039	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksville town	15 978	8 842	65.4	57.5	10 398	9 672	96.4	11.7	11 042	8 583	6 440	1 066	898	
Columbus city (pt.)	122	63	69.7	41.3	85	79	100.0	—	86	57	46	13	6	
Connersville city	12 246	6 631	59.2	49.1	7 248	6 320	92.3	14.6	7 529	5 426	3 905	783	661	
Jasper city	17 822	9 100	51.4	43.8	5 561	5 414	93.2	7.5	5 903	4 952	3 719	629	722	
Jeffersville city	17 031	9 346	65.2	59.0	11 084	10 038	93.2	14.2	11 769	8 902	6 350	1 152	1 091	
Madison city	9 517	5 179	61.4	56.0	5 854	5 422	90.2	14.7	6 397	4 656	3 742	785	609	
New Albany city	28 377	15 401	62.6	54.1	17 111	16 132	93.9	13.4	18 901	14 278	10 367	2 176	1 868	
Seymour city	11 940	6 476	65.0	56.5	7 755	7 047	93.2	13.5	8 139	6 246	4 842	924	991	
District 10	425 158	228 868	68.6	61.9	289 292	266 440	90.0	15.1	308 954	236 043	178 552	36 270	33 723	
COUNTY														
Marian County (pt.)	425 158	228 868	68.6	61.9	289 292	266 440	90.0	15.1	308 954	236 043	178 552	36 270	33 723	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beeth Grove city (pt.)	8 348	4 679	60.8	50.8	5 066	4 800	94.1	14.1	5 433	4 429	3 341	593	490	
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	396 670	213 434	68.4	61.8	269 873	247 535	89.6	15.2	287 683	218 929	165 191	33 936	31 411	
Louisville city (pt.)	15 142	7 998	75.9	69.0	10 689	9 742	95.3	12.8	11 986	9 632	7 442	1 431	1 445	
Speedway town (pt.)	3 956	2 226	75.1	64.5	2 970	2 774	91.0	12.9	3 107	2 448	1 911	244	318	
Indianapolis city (pt.)	397 712	213 955	68.4	61.8	270 567	248 193	89.6	15.2	288 428	219 534	165 658	34 002	31 470	

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State -----	3 509 615	7.9	3.9	4.2	2.0	3.1	650 482	19.7	15.3	11.2	41.2	80.2	22.9	78.3
District 1 -----	350 953	8.5	4.6	5.4	2.5	4.0	63 279	20.8	15.5	12.3	35.7	76.6	20.6	74.5
COUNTY														
Lake County (pt.) -----	269 764	9.0	5.1	6.1	2.8	4.6	51 831	21.5	15.8	12.8	33.6	76.3	20.1	74.0
Porter County (pt.) -----	81 189	6.9	3.0	3.1	1.6	2.1	11 448	17.2	14.0	9.7	44.9	77.6	23.1	76.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	4 101	4.9	1.4	4.2	2.3	2.8	912	20.6	14.7	15.0	48.5	82.7	56.4	81.6
Dyer town -----	6 891	6.2	2.9	2.6	1.6	2.0	734	15.5	12.8	7.2	51.3	83.6	19.4	82.6
East Chicago city -----	20 124	10.7	7.2	7.7	3.3	5.9	4 289	25.2	19.1	13.2	24.1	69.6	20.3	66.2
Gary city -----	70 407	12.8	8.4	10.2	4.4	8.0	12 887	25.3	18.6	15.7	24.5	71.7	16.2	68.0
Griffith town -----	12 127	5.7	2.7	3.2	1.4	2.4	1 780	15.3	11.1	8.4	44.4	80.8	29.7	79.5
Hammond city -----	51 897	9.3	5.1	5.3	3.0	3.5	11 931	21.4	15.9	12.9	36.8	77.3	18.0	75.3
Highland town -----	15 669	6.1	2.6	3.5	1.5	2.6	3 043	16.3	12.4	8.0	47.2	79.4	28.0	78.2
Hobart city -----	13 889	7.3	3.9	3.0	1.7	2.0	2 875	16.2	11.3	7.9	36.3	79.5	19.6	77.3
Lake Station city -----	8 749	9.6	5.6	11.5	2.5	9.8	1 387	18.4	14.0	12.0	35.2	77.1	14.4	74.6
Merrillville town -----	17 358	6.6	2.8	4.1	1.9	3.0	4 053	20.9	15.0	12.9	49.4	79.8	39.5	78.5
Munster town -----	12 648	4.8	1.8	2.7	1.3	2.0	3 051	19.0	13.6	11.5	41.6	78.5	32.1	77.3
Portage city -----	18 954	10.1	5.5	4.9	2.5	3.1	2 757	16.4	12.2	11.2	34.6	77.2	19.5	74.3
Schererville town -----	13 655	4.8	1.9	2.7	1.4	1.9	1 418	19.3	13.7	10.3	55.8	80.7	40.9	80.1
Valparaiso city -----	16 422	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.4	2 597	19.5	16.4	9.8	49.3	75.3	33.5	74.2
District 2 -----	351 748	8.9	4.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	71 281	19.5	15.1	10.9	39.5	79.1	19.0	76.8
COUNTY														
Bethelhomew County (pt.) -----	36 021	8.8	4.2	3.6	1.7	2.4	6 154	18.0	12.7	10.1	42.3	81.9	21.8	79.4
Decatur County -----	14 356	7.6	3.8	3.7	1.8	3.1	2 900	17.1	13.7	8.5	42.8	83.0	28.6	80.9
Delaware County -----	80 711	8.6	4.4	4.3	2.2	3.0	14 333	19.4	14.9	10.9	37.8	74.8	17.0	72.8
Henry County (pt.) -----	27 864	9.0	4.5	4.7	2.4	3.2	6 151	21.4	17.2	12.3	38.3	77.5	16.0	75.4
Jay County (pt.) -----	10 966	8.7	4.6	6.1	2.9	4.3	2 707	25.5	20.2	14.4	39.1	81.8	11.7	80.0
Johnson County (pt.) -----	3 287	10.0	6.7	3.7	2.7	1.6	552	21.9	17.6	11.4	27.4	81.1	4.5	77.7
Madison County -----	80 811	9.3	4.6	4.3	2.1	3.1	17 420	20.0	15.1	11.7	39.2	79.8	18.7	77.2
Randolph County -----	16 813	9.3	4.7	3.8	1.8	2.9	3 957	18.2	14.5	9.6	40.1	78.9	13.5	76.4
Rush County -----	10 897	8.3	3.3	3.9	1.9	2.6	2 469	15.6	12.4	8.8	44.9	80.5	22.6	78.6
Shelby County -----	25 577	7.9	3.7	3.6	2.0	2.6	4 607	18.7	16.8	8.8	43.4	82.2	19.8	80.3
Wayne County -----	44 445	9.2	4.8	4.4	2.2	3.3	10 031	19.0	14.5	10.6	38.2	80.2	24.7	77.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anderson city -----	36 855	10.9	5.2	4.8	2.4	3.3	9 060	21.1	16.1	12.0	42.0	79.7	19.0	77.0
Columbus city (pt.) -----	20 046	9.2	4.1	3.3	1.2	2.4	3 986	18.1	13.2	10.0	45.6	82.7	16.8	80.1
Muncie city -----	48 857	9.7	5.1	4.5	2.4	3.1	9 112	19.6	15.8	10.6	37.0	71.5	12.8	69.5
New Castle city -----	10 873	10.8	6.0	5.8	2.9	3.8	2 840	24.5	19.8	12.9	32.7	78.4	8.3	75.4
Richmond city -----	23 553	10.9	5.9	5.4	2.5	4.0	5 963	20.2	15.0	12.4	37.5	79.6	29.1	76.2
Shelbyville city -----	9 504	9.0	5.3	4.3	2.8	3.3	2 154	20.0	18.9	8.2	36.7	83.6	19.0	81.1
District 3 -----	344 163	7.2	3.0	3.8	1.8	2.8	67 191	18.2	13.7	10.8	48.0	81.6	31.1	80.1
COUNTY														
Elkhart County -----	98 090	7.7	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.3	16 326	16.7	12.4	9.4	52.9	84.8	31.8	83.3
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----	23 301	6.4	2.8	3.3	1.6	2.3	3 927	16.2	10.7	10.7	45.2	84.5	35.8	82.8
La Porte County -----	63 550	7.9	3.9	4.8	2.0	3.8	13 276	17.3	13.6	10.4	41.4	81.3	24.6	79.2
St. Joseph County -----	155 173	6.6	2.7	3.8	1.7	2.8	32 726	19.4	14.6	11.4	48.3	79.4	34.3	78.1
Starke County (pt.) -----	4 049	9.6	5.3	5.3	3.0	3.5	936	25.0	16.0	15.7	36.9	79.0	7.3	77.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Elkhart city -----	27 081	10.1	4.5	4.6	2.8	3.3	5 281	16.8	13.0	9.0	48.2	85.3	40.9	82.8
Goshen city -----	14 744	7.2	2.5	3.0	1.4	2.2	3 140	20.4	15.2	11.1	57.7	85.4	18.5	84.3
Granger CDP -----	13 145	3.5	.6	1.7	.7	1.2	993	8.9	7.2	5.5	69.1	78.7	48.8	78.6
La Porte city -----	12 943	8.0	4.2	5.1	1.9	3.9	3 304	16.9	12.4	10.7	40.8	82.8	32.1	80.3
Michigan City city -----	19 493	9.5	4.9	6.6	2.5	5.4	4 329	18.7	15.0	11.4	41.3	82.6	22.6	80.1
Mishawaka city -----	26 629	6.6	2.6	3.4	1.4	2.6	6 104	20.8	16.5	10.9	51.3	84.5	44.6	82.9
South Bend city -----	62 174	8.2	3.9	5.3	2.4	4.0	16 681	20.9	15.9	12.3	42.8	82.7	29.7	80.7
Warsaw city (pt.) -----	5 532	7.4	3.4	3.7	2.1	2.5	1 263	20.0	14.0	11.9	43.0	84.6	30.5	82.6
District 4 -----	344 427	7.0	3.0	3.9	1.8	3.1	61 921	18.6	13.5	10.9	46.8	84.1	27.2	82.4
COUNTY														
Adams County -----	17 968	7.2	2.6	4.1	2.1	2.9	3 773	18.6	10.4	12.6	49.9	81.2	32.7	79.9
Allen County -----	190 769	7.0	3.1	4.2	1.9	3.4	32 137	18.8	13.9	10.5	44.8	84.4	24.0	82.8
De Kalb County -----	21 767	6.9	2.4	3.1	1.2	2.4	3 950	16.5	13.5	10.4	53.3	84.9	40.2	83.2
Huntington County -----	21 416	6.6	2.7	3.3	1.4	2.6	4 550	17.1	13.6	9.9	52.7	85.5	37.3	84.0
Jay County (pt.) -----	2 112	6.3	2.8	6.2	1.7	5.3	412	19.9	16.5	11.4	43.3	83.9	—	82.7
Lagrange County -----	17 058	6.9	2.8	4.6	1.8	3.5	2 853	21.0	15.2	14.2	50.8	80.2	33.1	79.0
Noble County -----	23 251	7.5	3.5	3.6	1.8	2.6	4 220	18.1	12.4	11.3	43.7	84.1	19.7	82.3
Steuben County -----	17 439	7.1	3.5	3.8	1.9	2.9	3 457	18.9	13.0	11.5	43.6	82.5	41.2	80.4
Wells County -----	15 665	6.3	2.6	3.5	1.4	2.7	3 189	16.3	10.4	9.5	51.4	84.8	35.4	83.4
Whitley County -----	16 982	7.5	3.1	3.1	1.6	2.3	3 380	20.5	16.3	11.9	49.6	85.1	23.4	83.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Wayne city -----	107 959	8.9	4.4	5.5	2.6	4.5	21 682	20.6	15.4	10.9	40.7	85.5	21.0	83.1
Huntington city -----	9 747	7.3	3.0	3.6	1.3	3.1	2 286	21.6	16.3	12.4	50.1	85.3	33.1	83.4
District 5 -----	340 925	8.3	4.0	3.9	1.9	2.8	69 408	18.0	14.2	10.4	41.2	79.9	21.5	77.7
COUNTY														
Benton County -----	5 436	5.8	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.9	1 481	18.4	15.0	9.2	40.4	82.7	21.1	81.2
Blackford County -----	8 816	8.3	3.6	5.6	1.9	4.8	2 025	21.9	17.2	14.5	46.5	80.5	25.7	78.7
Carroll County -----	11 499	6.5	3.4	4.0	1.4	3.1	2 609	15.5	13.0	8.9	38.1	81.5	23.7	79.4
Cass County -----	22 850	8.3	3.9	3.8	2.0	2.8	5 553	16.9	13.1	9.1	42.9	81.6	20.3	79.5
Fulton County -----	11 341	8.2	4.0	3.0	1.8	2.0	2 865	15.5	11.8	9.6	40.8	81.8	22.1	79.5
Grant County -----	47 473	9.8	5.3	5.1	2.5	3.7	9 238	19.8	15.7	11.7	38.1	78.5	20.7	75.9
Howard County -----	51 624	8.8	4.5	3.5	1.9	2.2	8 932	21.8	16.8	12.6	38.3	78.9	22.2	76.4

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation				
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Jasper County	15 291	6.3	2.4	3.1	1.5	2.2	2 912	20.6	16.1	14.0	40.1	76.8	22.8	75.3
Kosciusko County (pt.)	17 153	6.8	3.1	4.8	1.6	3.9	3 352	17.8	13.7	10.7	45.7	82.0	20.0	80.5
Lake County (pt.)	28 350	8.0	2.9	3.0	1.6	2.1	4 554	18.1	15.4	9.6	54.0	78.9	32.6	77.6
Marshall County	25 705	7.1	3.3	3.4	1.7	2.3	5 217	17.1	13.8	8.9	44.7	84.3	18.3	82.5
Miami County	21 203	8.0	3.7	3.6	1.7	2.6	4 073	17.8	13.4	11.1	43.6	76.3	34.3	74.3
Newton County	8 249	8.9	4.7	4.2	2.0	3.0	1 689	16.0	11.4	9.5	37.3	78.8	10.8	76.5
Porter County (pt.)	3 015	6.7	3.5	4.1	2.1	3.1	529	18.7	8.9	15.7	37.8	77.6	—	76.5
Pulaski County	7 373	9.3	4.5	4.6	2.1	3.3	1 901	15.2	10.4	9.1	37.9	78.9	19.1	76.3
Storke County (pt.)	9 628	11.6	7.8	6.0	3.7	4.1	2 105	18.8	15.5	9.7	26.1	77.2	19.2	73.3
Vermillion County (pt.)	5 657	9.6	4.5	5.7	2.4	4.2	1 223	19.5	17.3	7.2	37.8	75.3	20.7	73.0
Wabosh County	21 311	8.0	3.9	3.5	1.9	2.6	4 504	14.8	11.4	8.4	42.5	83.3	18.8	81.2
Warren County	5 045	10.1	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.2	1 147	11.3	9.0	6.6	37.8	75.9	18.4	73.5
White County	13 906	7.6	3.4	3.1	1.2	2.4	3 499	14.8	11.5	7.5	45.5	82.2	8.8	80.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	6 628	8.1	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	1 453	19.9	15.6	10.5	59.3	82.6	51.5	81.3
Kokomo city	27 879	10.8	5.9	4.2	2.4	2.6	5 741	23.8	18.1	14.0	36.1	79.9	22.5	76.5
Logansport city	9 678	10.5	5.2	5.0	2.6	3.8	2 782	17.2	13.6	8.9	41.4	83.7	17.8	80.9
Morion city	19 765	12.8	7.6	7.1	3.5	5.1	4 560	22.3	17.5	13.9	34.5	79.8	15.5	76.1
Peru city	7 469	11.4	5.5	4.1	2.1	2.7	1 867	20.0	14.3	12.4	44.4	80.5	28.6	77.4
Wabosh city	7 258	10.7	6.0	5.4	3.2	3.8	1 722	14.9	10.7	7.1	39.8	85.9	15.5	83.1
Warsow city (pt.)	1 042	7.6	5.2	3.7	1.6	2.7	191	20.9	18.3	7.9	22.8	83.5	35.3	79.6
District 6	359 444	5.6	2.3	2.6	1.2	1.9	57 090	17.3	13.8	9.2	47.9	83.3	26.6	82.0
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	6 689	3.6	1.2	1.2	.8	.8	1 025	11.1	7.3	4.4	61.3	82.2	41.1	81.8
Clinton County	18 499	8.0	4.0	3.6	1.5	2.6	4 226	17.8	13.7	10.0	35.3	80.9	26.5	78.0
Hamilton County	71 232	4.7	1.8	2.2	.9	1.7	8 377	16.9	13.8	9.2	53.0	83.1	32.7	82.1
Hancock County	29 560	7.0	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.9	4 401	20.4	16.6	10.4	44.5	82.1	22.6	80.3
Henry County	2 443	8.8	3.4	3.2	1.7	1.6	591	16.8	14.6	8.3	42.1	79.2	19.0	76.9
Johnson County (pt.)	54 044	6.1	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.1	7 429	18.6	15.6	11.2	43.0	83.4	26.3	81.7
Morion County (pt.)	158 803	5.1	1.9	2.5	1.1	1.8	27 740	16.2	12.9	8.3	52.1	84.2	28.2	83.2
Morgan County (pt.)	8 292	7.3	3.8	4.0	2.3	2.6	1 029	22.4	13.1	12.0	34.3	79.3	5.7	77.7
Tipton County	9 882	7.8	3.8	3.7	1.4	3.1	2 272	21.6	17.1	11.0	44.1	82.8	18.4	80.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	2 083	7.8	4.1	4.6	2.1	3.0	158	7.6	7.6	7.6	33.3	88.2	—	85.7
Cornel city	16 652	3.5	.9	1.0	.5	.7	1 982	16.5	14.6	6.7	62.9	81.0	46.0	80.5
Frankfort city	8 616	9.9	5.1	4.5	1.7	3.6	2 201	20.3	16.3	11.5	35.2	83.5	30.1	79.5
Franklin city	7 728	10.2	5.5	4.5	2.4	2.9	1 494	19.4	15.7	11.3	39.0	84.3	10.3	81.4
Greenfield city	7 176	10.2	5.7	4.0	2.3	2.6	1 368	24.5	22.5	13.2	37.9	83.4	18.5	80.2
Greenwood city	17 225	5.4	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.5	2 690	18.3	15.4	11.3	43.1	87.1	39.6	85.3
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	140 311	5.0	1.8	2.5	1.1	1.8	23 472	16.4	13.1	8.4	52.5	84.3	28.3	83.3
Lawrence city (pt.)	4 414	3.5	1.7	1.5	.5	1.1	539	16.5	12.6	8.5	48.1	84.9	40.0	83.8
Noblesville city	11 429	6.4	2.7	3.7	1.0	2.9	1 563	16.6	15.0	11.5	52.1	83.5	29.8	82.0
Speedway town (pt.)	5 199	5.9	1.5	2.3	.8	1.6	1 809	10.9	8.6	5.6	59.4	84.0	68.2	82.6
Indianapolis city (pt.)	145 789	5.1	1.8	2.5	1.1	1.8	25 045	16.6	13.2	8.4	52.6	84.2	28.1	83.2
District 7	357 566	7.2	3.6	3.2	1.7	2.3	63 394	19.3	15.1	10.7	41.2	77.4	21.4	75.7
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	17 077	6.8	2.9	3.9	1.7	3.2	3 405	18.6	14.7	8.8	46.6	84.4	28.4	82.8
Cloy County	14 796	10.4	5.6	4.9	2.1	3.8	3 912	22.1	14.9	14.6	34.4	77.1	27.1	73.7
Fountain County	10 642	8.6	3.9	3.6	1.8	2.6	2 819	18.5	12.8	11.7	38.9	79.6	37.1	76.8
Hendricks County	48 229	5.9	2.3	2.8	1.3	1.9	6 898	19.4	15.1	10.8	50.2	82.7	31.2	81.4
Monroe County (pt.)	15 255	6.8	3.3	3.3	1.5	2.7	2 008	18.2	14.8	10.0	42.2	84.6	37.4	82.4
Montgomery County	21 604	7.4	3.7	3.0	1.3	2.2	4 543	18.4	13.8	10.2	39.8	81.2	11.6	79.0
Morgan County (pt.)	27 939	8.2	4.0	3.5	1.9	2.4	4 386	18.7	16.2	10.9	44.8	80.7	23.3	78.8
Owen County	10 846	10.4	5.2	3.6	2.5	2.2	2 187	23.6	20.1	12.7	38.3	77.6	21.8	74.8
Parke County	9 266	8.1	4.3	3.2	1.8	2.4	2 290	21.1	17.5	10.8	36.6	76.4	20.1	74.1
Putnam County	18 566	7.9	3.3	3.1	1.8	2.0	3 618	17.2	15.2	8.5	48.5	73.3	26.2	72.1
Tippecanoe County	93 153	5.1	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.5	11 021	17.0	13.4	9.0	45.1	71.5	15.7	70.8
Vermillion County (pt.)	4 476	10.9	6.6	6.0	3.7	3.1	1 455	22.3	17.7	11.9	25.2	77.3	19.4	73.6
Vigo County	65 717	8.9	5.3	4.3	2.3	3.0	14 852	20.5	15.7	11.3	34.3	76.6	14.9	74.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington city (pt.)	1 563	7.4	3.1	5.5	1.0	5.5	177	15.3	7.9	11.9	31.0	84.5	—	81.4
Crowfordsville city	8 373	8.7	4.8	4.0	1.7	2.9	2 079	21.0	15.3	12.5	34.8	79.5	14.9	76.7
Lafayette city	28 235	7.9	3.9	3.3	2.1	2.3	5 304	18.4	14.1	10.3	41.0	85.1	17.3	83.0
Lebanon city	7 150	7.0	3.2	3.4	1.6	3.0	1 721	20.7	16.6	9.5	49.6	86.4	34.5	84.6
Martinsville city	7 062	9.4	5.0	4.5	2.5	3.2	1 583	20.3	16.7	13.5	41.3	81.8	30.3	79.2
Plainfield town	6 543	6.1	2.2	4.0	1.5	3.1	1 435	17.2	11.8	10.9	52.5	85.1	47.5	83.7
Terre Haute city	34 530	10.2	6.4	4.9	2.8	3.4	8 892	22.7	16.8	12.3	30.3	74.8	10.7	72.0
West Lafayette city	21 162	2.1	.6	.5	.3	.3	1 986	12.9	9.7	8.1	53.0	58.0	28.3	58.0
District 8	356 445	8.0	4.2	3.8	2.0	2.7	71 680	21.4	16.9	11.8	39.0	76.9	20.2	75.0
COUNTY														
Daviess County	15 847	9.9	5.1	4.4	2.4	3.0	3 998	16.3	11.6	9.8	38.7	79.2	19.6	76.6
Gibson County	19 500	8.6	3.9	3.5	1.8	2.5	4 718	20.4	16.5	11.6	47.6	80.1	27.4	78.2
Greene County	18 482	10.6	5.1	4.4	2.7	3.0	4 661	22.2	17.9	12.6	42.0	76.9	15.4	74.8
Knox County	25 150	9.6	5.0	4.6	1.8	3.5	5 815	23.5	18.8	14.1	36.7	74.1	10.1	71.6
Lawrence County	26 964	9.0	4.9	3.6	2.1	2.4	5 729	24.9	19.9	13.1	35.9	78.5	21.8	75.9
Martin County	6 395	12.0	6.2	4.4	2.3	3.4	1 361	25.6	20.1	13.5	40.0	77.9	14.9	74.7
Monroe County (pt.)	66 102	5.1	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.6	6 673	19.3	15.1	12.5	42.6	64.7	19.8	64.2
Orange County	11 189	11.6	6.7	5.8	3.1	4.5	2 646	24.1	18.4	14.2	33.2	78.9	25.8	75.1
Pike County	7 837	11.2	6.1	4.3	2.7	2.3	1 883	26.1	23.2	11.9	36.5	76.6	33.5	73.2
Posey County	16 222													

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation	
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Total	Mobility limitation					Self-core limitation
District 8—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bedford city	8 154	10.1	5.9	6.1	3.3	4.5	2 556	24.6	21.2	12.7	32.2	78.3	20.6	75.5	
Bloomington city (pt.)	47 853	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	3 744	20.0	15.9	12.3	46.1	57.7	20.3	57.6	
Evansville city	77 349	8.8	5.0	4.8	2.3	3.4	19 810	22.7	17.5	11.6	36.9	82.7	19.1	80.1	
Vincennes city	12 941	9.5	4.4	4.7	1.4	3.8	2 842	22.1	17.0	13.2	43.3	69.1	14.8	67.4	
Washington city	6 042	13.3	7.7	5.7	3.3	3.5	1 979	14.9	11.4	8.0	36.7	81.1	18.7	77.1	
District 9	348 045	9.0	4.8	4.3	2.4	3.0	65 736	21.0	16.9	11.7	37.6	80.3	20.1	77.8	
COUNTY															
Bartholomew County (pt.)	5 471	6.6	3.5	5.2	1.6	4.2	708	24.3	20.2	12.7	39.8	79.9	12.8	78.3	
Brown County	9 187	7.8	3.3	3.5	1.7	2.8	1 765	13.4	10.6	7.2	48.6	78.9	34.2	77.2	
Clark County	56 902	9.0	5.0	4.6	2.6	3.0	9 713	21.0	17.2	11.1	37.8	82.2	19.2	79.8	
Crawford County	6 139	13.7	7.9	6.2	4.0	3.9	1 333	27.8	20.8	20.0	38.0	73.2	18.5	70.4	
Dearborn County	24 184	9.9	4.9	4.4	2.4	3.0	4 262	18.8	15.6	9.3	40.1	79.4	27.3	76.7	
Dubuois County	22 766	5.7	2.4	2.7	1.2	2.1	4 081	23.3	15.9	14.5	53.3	86.3	32.5	85.0	
Foyette County	16 149	10.9	6.2	4.9	2.5	3.7	3 546	18.0	14.0	10.8	33.6	79.8	14.7	76.3	
Floyd County	40 890	8.1	4.5	3.9	2.3	2.7	7 434	20.6	16.2	11.9	35.2	80.4	12.2	78.2	
Franklin County	12 002	8.2	4.1	4.2	2.6	3.1	2 322	24.1	20.6	13.4	38.7	79.1	26.3	77.1	
Harrison County	18 875	8.7	5.0	4.5	2.9	2.8	3 175	21.8	18.1	13.5	36.5	79.6	19.6	77.6	
Jackson County	23 517	9.6	5.3	4.3	2.8	2.9	4 948	22.7	18.7	12.7	34.5	81.2	20.2	78.3	
Jefferson County	18 681	8.2	4.4	2.9	1.2	2.2	3 640	18.8	15.6	12.1	38.1	79.0	21.9	76.4	
Jennings County	14 837	11.8	6.0	4.5	2.7	2.9	2 595	21.0	19.0	9.3	39.3	80.1	19.3	76.8	
Ohio County	3 318	8.9	5.7	3.7	2.4	2.5	700	27.7	26.1	9.7	26.7	78.7	7.7	75.6	
Perry County	11 163	9.4	5.0	3.9	1.7	2.7	2 661	15.7	13.5	9.1	37.1	77.9	12.4	75.1	
Ripley County	14 938	8.3	4.7	5.1	2.7	3.7	3 206	20.0	15.9	12.0	35.8	79.0	22.6	76.8	
Scott County	13 245	12.3	7.9	7.0	4.1	4.8	2 311	21.9	17.4	12.3	26.9	77.2	19.0	73.2	
Spencer County	12 238	6.7	3.2	4.0	2.0	2.6	2 367	22.8	18.0	10.9	42.2	78.0	29.8	76.6	
Switzerland County	4 624	10.5	4.7	3.2	1.6	2.3	1 092	28.8	22.6	13.4	44.0	76.6	27.0	74.0	
Union County	4 280	8.8	4.1	4.2	1.8	2.5	899	21.5	16.8	13.5	47.1	81.0	21.8	79.1	
Washington County	14 639	8.9	5.0	4.3	2.4	3.1	2 978	21.6	18.2	11.1	34.1	79.9	17.4	77.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Clarksville town	12 803	9.0	4.9	4.2	2.4	2.6	2 601	23.6	18.3	12.4	36.5	83.6	21.3	80.8	
Columbus city (pt.)	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69.7	—	69.7	
Connorsville city	9 413	12.0	7.3	5.7	2.5	4.5	2 468	18.8	14.7	11.7	30.7	80.1	12.3	75.8	
Jasper city	6 248	5.2	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.8	1 347	15.9	7.3	13.4	49.4	87.3	25.5	86.4	
Jeffersonville city	13 924	12.0	6.7	6.5	3.5	4.6	2 659	20.0	15.5	10.5	38.3	83.1	22.8	79.7	
Madison city	7 007	9.4	5.5	2.9	1.2	2.1	1 793	16.7	15.6	9.2	34.7	84.3	29.1	80.3	
New Albany city	22 216	9.6	5.3	4.9	2.9	3.3	5 310	20.7	16.7	11.8	37.1	81.7	14.1	79.3	
Seymour city	9 540	10.8	5.8	5.1	3.8	3.5	2 129	25.0	19.3	14.8	38.8	84.0	18.1	81.5	
District 10	355 899	9.4	4.8	6.4	2.6	5.0	59 502	23.0	18.1	13.4	40.3	83.2	25.0	80.6	
COUNTY															
Marian County (pt.)	355 899	9.4	4.8	6.4	2.6	5.0	59 502	23.0	18.1	13.4	40.3	83.2	25.0	80.6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Beech Grove city (pt.)	6 302	8.5	4.0	5.4	2.3	4.1	1 808	18.3	14.9	10.8	47.3	81.1	11.6	79.8	
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	333 010	9.5	4.9	6.6	2.7	5.1	55 047	23.4	18.4	13.6	39.8	83.1	25.2	80.4	
Lawrence city (pt.)	12 561	7.0	2.9	3.8	1.3	3.1	1 684	15.2	11.5	9.0	50.3	86.1	23.5	84.4	
Speedway town (pt.)	3 162	7.5	2.3	2.8	1.4	2.3	794	22.7	19.1	11.6	56.4	91.1	39.5	89.2	
Indianapolis city (pt.)	333 874	9.5	4.9	6.6	2.7	5.1	55 216	23.4	18.4	13.6	39.7	83.0	25.2	80.4	

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years							
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
The State -----	13 149	28 797	34 082	15 379	5 372 388	573 632	10.7	198 545	13.9	132 403	12.8	69 944	10.8	118 225	7.9		
District 1 -----	13 161	31 300	36 640	16 243	545 418	69 628	12.8	29 276	19.4	20 646	18.3	5 937	9.4	15 825	10.7		
COUNTY																	
Lake County (pt.) -----	12 589	29 923	35 146	15 595	425 153	62 204	14.6	26 782	22.8	18 934	21.6	5 225	10.1	14 267	12.5		
Porter County (pt.) -----	15 146	37 200	42 019	18 628	120 265	7 424	6.2	2 494	7.4	1 712	6.7	712	6.2	1 558	4.7		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	17 484	42 403	49 012	23 029	6 356	106	1.7	16	1.0	12	1.0	46	5.0	23	1.2		
Dyer town -----	16 148	44 358	46 507	19 826	10 539	192	1.8	52	1.7	52	2.2	19	2.6	40	1.4		
East Chicago city -----	9 090	19 391	24 511	10 610	33 658	8 604	25.6	4 062	38.9	2 791	35.2	585	13.6	2 116	24.5		
Gary city -----	8 994	19 390	23 173	10 405	115 400	33 964	29.4	15 496	42.9	11 029	40.8	2 460	19.1	7 711	26.4		
Griffith town -----	14 652	36 562	40 460	25 506	17 838	742	4.2	187	4.2	118	3.6	112	6.3	155	3.2		
Hammond city -----	11 576	26 883	32 045	14 819	83 672	11 284	13.5	4 494	20.6	3 078	19.6	1 052	8.8	2 628	11.8		
Highland town -----	15 948	39 437	44 023	21 455	23 613	850	3.6	221	4.0	183	4.3	126	4.1	169	2.5		
Hobart city -----	14 596	34 602	40 152	17 012	21 573	1 096	5.1	361	6.6	300	7.2	185	6.4	238	3.9		
Lake Station city -----	10 343	28 642	31 882	14 182	13 673	1 604	11.7	696	17.6	485	16.9	109	7.9	348	9.7		
Merrillville town -----	15 131	36 221	41 423	20 111	26 870	955	3.6	243	3.9	154	3.3	189	4.7	227	2.9		
Munster town -----	21 529	48 483	52 340	25 278	19 678	249	1.3	77	1.7	71	2.0	65	2.1	42	.7		
Portage city -----	13 057	33 118	37 032	19 507	28 767	2 270	7.9	906	11.2	563	9.3	155	5.6	586	7.3		
Schererville town -----	18 411	42 658	48 613	29 092	19 756	677	3.4	236	4.5	178	4.7	27	1.9	145	2.7		
Valparaiso city -----	14 987	31 602	41 824	16 183	21 385	1 845	8.6	482	9.2	339	8.7	197	7.6	296	5.1		
District 2 -----	12 311	26 185	31 533	13 174	534 289	67 783	12.7	21 845	16.2	14 246	14.4	8 168	11.5	14 194	9.3		
COUNTY																	
Bortholomew County (pt.) -----	14 344	30 315	35 617	15 387	54 552	4 904	9.0	1 586	11.4	1 030	10.3	758	12.3	1 033	6.5		
Decatur County -----	11 930	27 701	32 312	14 792	23 245	2 107	9.1	736	11.0	463	9.2	337	11.6	469	7.2		
Delaware County -----	12 168	24 436	31 724	11 645	111 645	18 698	16.7	4 484	17.4	2 950	15.9	1 731	12.1	3 134	10.3		
Henry County (pt.) -----	11 837	25 441	30 464	12 512	43 373	5 494	12.7	1 876	17.6	1 183	14.5	747	12.1	1 315	10.1		
Jay County (pt.) -----	10 361	23 365	27 650	11 924	17 725	1 598	9.0	424	9.2	268	7.8	314	11.6	347	6.8		
Johnson County (pt.) -----	10 385	22 761	26 471	9 856	5 100	844	16.5	324	22.8	212	20.3	114	20.7	180	12.6		
Madison County -----	12 811	27 435	33 332	14 398	125 156	15 926	12.7	6 221	19.6	4 084	17.4	1 760	10.1	3 709	10.3		
Randolph County -----	11 241	24 773	28 551	11 760	26 789	3 041	11.4	1 030	15.0	710	13.8	471	11.9	701	8.9		
Rush County -----	10 869	25 111	29 395	12 785	17 589	1 966	11.2	612	12.9	414	11.7	327	13.2	417	8.4		
Shelby County -----	12 935	30 366	34 422	15 140	39 745	2 874	7.2	947	8.8	622	7.9	475	10.3	595	5.3		
Wayne County -----	11 535	23 475	27 905	12 353	69 370	10 331	14.9	3 605	20.4	2 310	17.8	1 134	11.3	2 294	11.6		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Anderson city -----	12 161	23 221	28 901	14 203	57 406	10 320	18.0	4 082	28.9	2 644	26.3	1 039	11.5	2 439	15.2		
Columbus city (pt.) -----	14 372	28 804	35 501	15 893	30 985	3 370	10.9	1 088	14.0	693	12.6	553	13.9	674	7.7		
Muncie city -----	10 686	19 353	26 832	10 681	63 709	15 173	23.8	3 525	26.1	2 233	24.2	1 283	14.1	2 305	14.3		
New Castle city -----	10 160	19 343	23 860	10 769	17 578	3 466	19.7	1 240	28.4	779	24.2	434	15.3	826	16.2		
Richmond city -----	10 975	20 585	24 753	11 935	37 121	7 614	20.5	2 706	29.5	1 696	26.2	795	13.3	1 673	16.3		
Shelbyville city -----	12 533	24 915	29 894	13 497	14 975	1 338	8.9	357	9.6	194	7.4	310	14.4	238	5.8		
District 3 -----	13 365	29 470	34 458	15 967	531 114	46 546	8.8	17 165	11.9	11 367	11.1	5 564	8.3	9 527	6.5		
COUNTY																	
Elkhort County -----	13 825	30 973	35 152	17 363	152 953	10 771	7.0	4 120	9.4	2 626	8.6	1 144	7.0	2 213	5.3		
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----	13 948	32 762	36 978	17 988	36 516	2 348	6.4	811	7.6	535	7.1	308	7.8	443	4.4		
La Porte County -----	12 973	28 469	33 198	15 140	100 574	10 112	10.1	3 823	14.4	2 607	13.3	1 148	8.6	2 185	7.8		
St. Joseph County -----	12 277	28 235	34 206	15 415	234 575	22 648	9.7	8 177	13.4	5 425	12.5	2 872	8.8	4 532	7.1		
Storke County (pt.) -----	10 461	24 769	27 555	12 255	6 496	667	10.3	234	13.8	174	14.0	92	9.8	154	8.3		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Elkhort city -----	13 331	25 291	30 251	15 900	42 658	5 332	12.5	2 152	18.9	1 323	17.8	475	9.0	1 165	10.3		
Goshen city -----	13 047	28 932	33 635	16 520	22 495	1 716	7.6	515	8.8	309	7.9	231	7.4	297	4.9		
Granger CDP -----	21 647	56 149	58 140	25 714	20 088	237	1.2	33	.5	23	.5	48	4.8	47	.8		
La Porte city -----	12 301	25 021	30 901	12 946	20 866	2 127	10.2	751	14.6	505	14.1	250	7.6	435	7.5		
Michigan City city -----	10 868	23 127	28 141	14 517	31 401	5 154	16.4	2 071	24.7	1 435	23.9	516	11.9	1 143	13.8		
Mishawoko city -----	12 823	24 302	30 782	14 352	41 843	3 803	9.1	1 258	12.1	804	10.9	495	8.1	720	6.5		
South Bend city -----	11 949	24 131	29 576	14 886	103 395	14 854	14.4	5 734	21.5	3 784	20.8	1 817	10.9	3 010	11.2		
Worsaw city (pt.) -----	14 279	30 287	36 400	15 754	9 131	878	9.6	279	11.0	182	10.1	125	9.9	154	6.2		
District 4 -----	13 436	30 859	35 821	16 939	544 766	42 593	7.8	15 851	10.2	10 415	9.3	5 562	9.0	8 144	5.5		
COUNTY																	
Adams County -----	11 655	28 792	32 314	14 654	30 490	3 548	11.6	1 675	17.2	1 079	15.2	336	8.9	679	8.4		
Allen County -----	14 631	31 835	37 866	18 406	296 184	23 409	7.9	8 356	10.2	5 350	9.2	2 616	8.1	4 440	5.6		
De Kolb County -----	12 665	30 970	34 853	16 704	34 833	2 249	6.5	819	8.1	492	6.7	347	8.8	447	4.6		
Huntington County -----	12 509	29 681	33 402	15 540	34 397	2 258	6.6	698	7.2	523	7.4	459	10.1	445	4.5		
Jay County (pt.) -----	10 175	25 396	28 036	13 000	3 454	465	13.5	240	23.6	104	14.8	45	10.9	90	9.4		
Logrango County -----	10 011	27 296	29 843	14 945	28 954	3 332	11.5	1 568	15.6	1 132	15.9	436	15.3	622	8.4		
Noble County -----	11 772	29 845	33 757	13 637	37 198	2 994	8.0	1 220	11.2	850	10.7	429	10.2	588	5.6		
Steuben County -----	12 399	29 203	33 882	15 222	26 541	1 495	5.6	344	4.9	230	4.6	313	9.1	274	3.7		
Wells County -----	12 765	31 261	36 001	14 920	25 464	1 419	5.6	467	6.5	311	5.9	255	8.0	323	4.4		
Whitley County -----	12 605	31 128	35 457	14 246	27 251	1 424	5.2	464	6.0	344	6.0	326	9.6	236	3.1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Fort Wayne city -----	12 726	26 344	31 981	17 190	169 404	19 531	11.5	7 190	16.1	4 659	15.1						

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capito income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pover- ty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All oges		Reloted children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent				
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.																	
Fulton County	11 164	26 141	30 000	11 920	18 611	1 924	10.3	620	12.6	419	11.5	317	11.1	410	7.7		
Grant County	12 308	26 248	31 050	12 847	70 618	9 238	13.1	3 201	17.8	2 169	16.2	886	9.6	2 072	10.1		
Howard County	14 346	31 511	36 902	16 121	79 738	9 182	11.5	3 600	16.9	2 300	14.7	947	10.6	2 167	9.5		
Jasper County	11 256	28 546	32 288	14 277	23 850	1 901	8.0	700	9.9	463	8.7	301	10.3	484	7.2		
Kosciusko County (pt.)	12 475	30 429	33 677	16 267	27 594	1 910	6.9	673	8.5	517	9.1	387	11.5	381	4.8		
Lake County (pt.)	13 374	35 960	40 015	17 591	44 621	2 649	5.9	1 021	7.9	758	7.9	367	8.1	557	4.5		
Marshall County	12 428	28 311	31 792	14 401	41 497	3 131	7.5	1 137	9.6	714	8.3	526	10.1	614	5.4		
Miami County	10 862	24 441	27 435	13 181	35 971	3 935	10.9	1 527	15.0	989	13.6	421	10.3	909	8.8		
Newton County	11 925	28 624	32 513	14 066	13 310	1 179	8.9	463	12.1	341	11.8	155	9.2	244	6.5		
Porter County (pt.)	12 822	35 712	40 399	13 038	4 853	229	4.7	82	5.7	60	5.7	45	8.5	47	3.5		
Pulaski County	11 107	25 418	30 276	12 750	12 467	1 350	10.8	485	13.5	372	13.9	236	12.4	281	8.1		
Storke County (pt.)	9 786	22 164	25 977	11 098	15 797	2 326	14.7	909	19.9	610	18.1	256	12.2	524	12.0		
Vermillion County (pt.)	11 095	25 204	31 002	11 750	9 000	916	10.2	313	13.3	204	11.2	136	11.1	202	7.8		
Wobash County	11 511	26 724	31 030	13 048	33 017	3 035	9.2	898	10.0	558	8.4	427	9.5	671	7.0		
Warren County	10 911	25 680	29 271	12 263	8 075	740	9.2	236	11.0	155	9.8	122	10.6	182	7.7		
White County	12 111	26 610	30 459	13 039	22 974	1 770	7.7	489	7.8	358	7.7	335	9.6	350	5.3		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Crown Point city (pt.)	14 450	34 563	41 256	17 929	10 592	475	4.5	132	4.8	122	6.2	131	9.0	83	2.9		
Kokomo city	12 619	26 272	32 084	14 888	44 193	7 268	16.4	2 840	24.5	1 781	21.7	732	12.8	1 750	14.2		
Logansport city	10 268	20 533	26 636	11 546	16 259	2 578	15.9	908	20.8	581	18.3	290	10.4	564	12.6		
Marian city	11 188	22 006	27 050	12 187	30 619	5 773	18.9	2 114	27.5	1 464	25.9	504	11.1	1 315	15.4		
Peru city	9 916	19 989	23 769	11 761	12 539	2 077	16.6	828	24.8	523	22.0	256	13.7	491	14.2		
Wobash city	11 170	25 141	29 813	11 921	11 720	1 382	11.8	456	14.9	284	12.9	186	10.8	287	8.6		
Warsaw city (pt.)	16 664	28 774	29 914	22 880	1 623	65	4.0	—	—	—	—	10	5.2	10	2.2		
District 6	17 971	38 644	44 668	21 363	545 986	24 776	4.5	7 362	5.1	4 871	4.7	3 817	6.7	4 862	3.1		
COUNTY																	
Boone County (pt.)	26 246	50 916	56 932	21 036	10 446	168	1.6	32	1.0	26	1.2	50	4.9	28	.9		
Clinton County	11 849	26 148	31 070	12 601	30 143	2 835	9.4	952	11.4	594	9.7	454	10.7	649	7.5		
Hamilton County	20 426	45 748	51 167	22 437	107 945	3 877	3.6	1 262	4.0	809	3.6	512	6.1	790	2.6		
Honcock County	15 059	37 333	41 887	15 447	44 988	2 008	4.5	662	5.3	463	4.9	315	7.2	416	3.2		
Henry County (pt.)	12 768	27 951	32 232	12 038	3 968	353	8.9	133	13.0	51	7.6	46	7.8	78	6.6		
Johnson County (pt.)	15 283	35 869	40 708	18 525	80 447	5 061	6.3	1 464	6.7	969	6.1	629	8.5	926	4.0		
Marian County (pt.)	19 313	39 550	46 496	23 931	239 771	8 896	3.7	2 420	4.1	1 638	4.0	1 552	5.6	1 641	2.4		
Morgan County (pt.)	14 286	36 381	38 725	13 398	12 345	552	4.5	116	3.4	81	3.1	90	8.7	129	3.5		
Tipton County	13 669	31 198	36 127	14 534	15 933	1 026	6.4	321	7.7	240	7.6	169	7.4	205	4.5		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Beech Grove city (pt.)	14 436	30 274	34 390	23 423	2 855	168	5.9	63	9.5	31	7.0	15	9.5	37	4.9		
Carmel city	24 956	54 505	62 686	23 084	25 048	395	1.6	96	1.3	65	1.2	36	1.8	73	1.0		
Frankfort city	11 165	21 887	27 064	11 655	14 277	1 738	12.2	603	15.6	325	11.7	240	10.9	423	10.4		
Franklin city	11 103	26 040	30 902	14 427	11 340	1 241	10.9	456	15.1	317	15.1	172	11.5	259	8.1		
Greenfield city	12 563	29 042	33 971	14 905	11 234	873	7.8	335	11.1	252	11.4	128	9.4	191	6.1		
Greenwood city	16 367	32 994	39 639	20 548	25 655	1 557	6.1	501	7.9	323	7.2	205	7.6	327	4.4		
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	19 385	39 994	46 844	24 233	210 892	7 461	3.5	1 938	3.7	1 341	3.7	1 265	5.4	1 371	2.3		
Lawrence city (pt.)	18 269	46 580	49 900	29 712	6 569	286	4.4	109	6.3	57	5.2	54	10.0	59	3.0		
Noblesville city	17 445	36 652	44 967	19 799	17 450	1 308	7.5	532	10.8	323	9.3	180	11.5	247	5.1		
Speedway town (pt.)	18 349	35 255	42 264	24 390	8 257	226	2.7	16	1.2	16	1.6	74	4.1	19	.8		
Indianapolis city (pt.)	19 485	39 747	46 759	23 826	220 132	8 133	3.7	2 211	4.1	1 518	4.0	1 390	5.6	1 507	2.4		
District 7	12 536	28 080	33 877	13 911	517 916	55 435	10.7	15 096	11.3	9 622	10.0	7 151	11.3	10 047	6.9		
COUNTY																	
Boone County (pt.)	12 955	30 828	35 362	12 944	26 956	2 187	8.1	778	10.8	539	10.4	311	9.1	431	5.5		
Clay County	10 538	23 470	28 727	9 952	24 343	2 883	11.8	957	14.8	619	13.0	538	13.8	629	9.0		
Fountain County	11 470	24 772	28 770	11 224	17 573	1 729	9.8	585	12.7	414	12.1	399	14.2	329	6.4		
Hendricks County	15 526	39 892	44 257	17 454	73 207	2 686	3.7	814	4.0	617	4.1	474	6.9	545	2.6		
Monroe County (pt.)	12 086	28 804	31 830	18 452	23 012	1 718	7.5	566	8.9	349	7.8	171	8.5	376	5.8		
Montgomery County	12 419	28 020	33 311	13 161	33 157	3 116	9.4	993	11.7	647	10.6	504	11.1	573	5.9		
Morgan County (pt.)	12 720	31 772	35 804	14 646	42 917	3 138	7.3	1 051	8.9	713	8.2	516	11.8	680	5.6		
Owen County	10 572	23 404	27 207	12 283	17 046	2 310	13.6	763	17.0	475	14.4	337	15.4	543	10.9		
Porke County	11 058	24 514	28 921	10 287	14 849	1 811	12.2	472	12.7	301	11.1	410	17.9	421	9.6		
Putnam County	11 154	27 708	31 892	14 545	26 072	2 157	8.3	708	10.4	437	8.7	372	10.3	439	5.8		
Tippecanoe County	12 570	27 630	36 073	15 843	114 062	16 404	14.4	2 742	10.2	1 592	8.5	950	8.6	1 983	6.8		
Vermillion County (pt.)	11 359	19 638	27 101	8 723	7 494	1 009	13.5	285	16.1	195	14.8	222	15.3	216	10.2		
Vigo County	11 973	23 505	29 871	12 068	97 228	14 287	14.7	4 382	18.3	2 724	15.6	1 947	13.1	2 882	10.7		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Bloomington city (pt.)	9 048	19 656	21 352	16 639	2 445	470	19.2	220	29.7	132	28.9	—	—	102	15.7		
Crawfordsville city	11 341	23 156	31 013	11 660	12 558	1 871	14.9	630	20.7	402	19.1	283	13.6	328	9.4		
Lafayette city	13 468	27 023	34 084	16 982	42 913	3 800	8.9	1 016	9.7	668	9.3	480	9.0	648	5.7		
Lebanon city	11 872	25 537	32 519	11 744	11 6												

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persans 65 years and over					
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent										
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.																	
Pike County	10 934	23 096	27 927	10 649	12 357	1 639	13.3	583	19.5	401	18.1	261	13.9	398	10.7		
Posey County	12 879	31 530	36 333	12 390	25 679	1 958	7.6	638	8.9	408	7.8	346	11.8	400	5.4		
Sullivan County	10 668	22 940	27 260	9 882	18 678	2 337	12.5	739	15.4	514	14.1	563	17.7	532	9.9		
Vanderburgh County	13 434	25 798	32 558	13 731	160 427	20 016	12.5	6 513	16.8	4 164	15.2	2 784	11.6	4 089	9.1		
Warrick County	14 037	34 069	38 375	15 839	44 151	2 906	6.6	1 058	8.5	741	7.9	373	9.0	644	5.0		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Bedford city	12 219	23 603	28 907	11 179	13 354	1 527	11.4	460	15.6	275	12.9	300	11.7	268	6.8		
Bloomington city (pt.)	10 684	18 216	30 840	12 496	43 530	13 992	32.1	1 404	21.7	785	17.8	295	7.9	1 329	15.3		
Evansville city	12 564	22 936	29 368	13 169	121 892	17 812	14.6	6 094	21.4	3 907	19.6	2 474	12.5	3 769	11.2		
Vincennes city	10 162	18 829	26 723	10 320	17 257	3 575	20.7	1 063	26.7	776	26.7	448	15.8	662	14.5		
Washington city	9 994	19 372	23 673	10 051	10 351	1 592	15.4	459	18.1	288	16.1	376	19.0	390	13.2		
District 9	11 727	26 900	31 425	12 767	543 360	58 256	10.7	20 089	13.6	13 845	12.6	9 209	14.0	12 829	8.3		
COUNTY																	
Bartholomew County (pt.)	13 358	36 097	38 471	16 860	8 232	461	5.6	128	5.6	88	5.2	82	11.6	85	3.6		
Brown County	13 048	29 425	32 405	15 909	13 948	958	6.9	270	7.9	197	7.7	174	9.9	182	4.4		
Clark County	12 068	27 386	32 172	13 962	86 270	8 683	10.1	3 018	13.6	2 067	12.4	1 242	12.8	1 944	8.0		
Crowford County	8 837	20 367	23 307	7 871	9 780	1 806	18.5	578	21.7	432	21.8	331	24.8	427	15.2		
Oeorborn County	12 542	31 398	35 711	14 820	38 254	3 244	8.5	1 184	10.7	832	10.1	378	8.9	757	7.1		
Oubois County	12 942	31 227	36 293	15 173	35 883	2 202	6.1	532	5.3	342	4.8	584	14.3	418	4.2		
Foyette County	11 577	25 565	30 543	11 983	25 571	2 758	10.8	953	14.1	701	13.6	445	12.5	553	7.5		
Floyd County	13 203	28 460	33 085	14 049	63 308	6 969	11.0	2 673	15.9	1 786	14.5	964	13.0	1 591	8.8		
Franklin County	11 295	27 734	31 770	13 188	19 375	2 059	10.6	709	12.3	512	11.7	366	15.8	442	8.3		
Harrison County	11 159	27 238	31 160	12 060	29 559	2 906	9.8	1 047	12.4	789	12.3	476	15.0	617	7.2		
Jackson County	11 562	25 767	30 191	12 349	37 228	3 906	10.5	1 306	13.1	909	12.3	607	12.3	889	8.3		
Jefferson County	11 631	24 820	29 608	13 540	27 849	3 240	11.6	1 143	15.6	779	14.4	493	13.5	732	9.1		
Jennings County	10 333	24 617	28 787	12 285	22 854	2 926	12.8	1 032	16.5	634	13.7	382	14.7	592	9.3		
Ohio County	10 786	26 237	30 279	9 514	5 271	521	9.9	120	8.6	82	8.0	118	16.9	96	6.5		
Perry County	10 567	24 158	28 666	10 313	18 163	2 111	11.6	676	13.9	472	12.9	412	15.5	489	9.5		
Ripley County	11 563	26 608	31 715	11 429	24 262	2 559	10.5	900	12.9	590	11.4	464	14.5	551	8.1		
Scott County	9 766	21 723	25 542	11 375	20 636	3 917	19.0	1 530	26.7	1 113	26.1	400	17.3	915	15.6		
Spencer County	11 462	28 777	33 618	11 077	19 102	1 883	9.9	537	10.3	348	9.0	399	16.9	371	6.9		
Switzerland County	10 201	23 871	27 608	10 737	7 589	1 155	15.2	422	20.1	259	16.1	250	22.9	239	11.3		
Union County	10 700	24 635	27 975	12 721	6 836	648	9.5	205	10.9	124	8.7	110	12.2	135	6.9		
Washington County	10 187	22 897	26 564	11 536	23 390	3 344	14.3	1 126	17.6	789	16.4	532	17.9	804	11.9		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Clarksville town	12 127	25 372	30 792	15 161	19 170	1 782	9.3	572	13.5	451	14.2	293	11.3	347	6.5		
Columbus city (pt.)	13 200	48 594	47 321	61 359	169	20	11.8	6	11.3	—	—	—	—	7	17.1		
Connersville city	10 868	21 989	27 941	11 392	15 111	2 151	14.2	779	21.0	542	19.4	321	13.0	413	9.6		
Josper city	15 128	31 061	37 475	16 472	9 789	575	5.9	139	5.6	92	5.3	181	13.4	89	3.3		
Jeffersonville city	11 655	23 977	28 881	13 881	21 296	3 180	14.9	1 112	21.3	726	19.3	406	15.3	684	11.7		
Madison city	12 635	23 654	30 463	13 620	11 215	1 486	13.3	527	19.4	361	18.2	229	12.8	321	10.0		
New Albany city	11 781	23 933	27 421	13 905	35 390	5 477	15.5	2 149	24.5	1 386	22.4	770	14.5	1 297	13.0		
Seymour city	11 723	23 627	28 679	14 209	15 244	1 765	11.6	605	14.9	371	12.5	233	10.9	398	9.3		
District 10	12 562	25 304	29 818	17 366	540 878	85 235	15.8	33 033	23.6	21 833	22.9	8 331	14.0	17 693	12.6		
COUNTY																	
Morion County (pt.)	12 562	25 304	29 818	17 366	540 878	85 235	15.8	33 033	23.6	21 833	22.9	8 331	14.0	17 693	12.6		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Beech Grove city (pt.)	14 878	29 325	33 941	15 263	10 211	512	5.0	130	5.6	93	5.6	154	8.5	74	2.5		
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	12 458	25 217	29 679	17 299	504 992	82 370	16.3	32 157	24.5	21 261	23.8	7 911	14.4	17 125	13.2		
Lawrence city (pt.)	12 587	26 269	29 435	20 606	19 575	1 658	8.5	568	10.9	328	9.2	154	9.1	374	7.0		
Speedway town (pt.)	12 634	21 006	26 900	16 419	4 805	590	12.3	144	15.5	120	20.7	99	12.5	103	9.2		
Indianapolis city (pt.)	12 513	25 240	29 714	17 308	506 287	82 475	16.3	32 191	24.4	21 292	23.8	7 924	14.4	17 142	13.1		

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 24. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	1 450 899	136 352	149 703	147 388	150 668	153 908
1, detached	1 287 397	121 672	135 030	132 860	134 044	136 614
1, attached	23 694	2 873	1 337	2 047	1 538	1 214
2	13 134	3 558	1 221	1 474	1 264	1 193
3 or 4	5 436	1 445	496	535	331	302
5 to 9	2 347	541	107	342	129	77
10 to 19	1 035	262	45	57	47	53
20 to 49	653	221	47	57	27	48
50 or more	715	69	53	43	107	1
Mobile home or trailer	108 924	5 017	10 649	9 186	12 426	13 584
Other	7 564	694	718	787	755	822
Renter-occupied housing units	614 456	62 437	60 357	55 959	52 165	51 019
1, detached	191 960	16 412	26 464	18 600	16 269	24 452
1, attached	27 454	3 138	1 713	1 661	1 423	1 722
2	58 938	7 412	7 751	6 698	5 650	5 667
3 or 4	72 797	9 004	6 609	7 418	6 392	5 216
5 to 9	84 998	7 245	6 015	7 262	6 944	4 557
10 to 19	78 502	8 140	4 670	5 574	5 667	3 057
20 to 49	41 590	6 860	2 369	3 765	3 641	1 265
50 or more	26 900	2 297	1 238	2 604	2 935	924
Mobile home or trailer	23 706	1 166	2 527	1 549	2 533	3 458
Other	7 611	763	1 001	828	711	701
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
All housing units	2 246 046	212 276	225 045	219 759	226 689	228 771
1989 to March 1990	36 459	2 727	2 156	4 407	3 987	2 780
1985 to 1988	142 830	6 105	7 756	14 501	18 994	9 735
1980 to 1984	146 959	9 616	10 228	11 764	13 682	13 384
1970 to 1979	453 736	43 729	39 528	41 069	44 665	46 927
1960 to 1969	377 084	39 586	38 857	31 603	37 535	35 266
1950 to 1959	332 135	44 592	35 936	35 174	29 138	30 721
1940 to 1949	213 208	28 236	22 810	25 389	19 361	19 214
1939 or earlier	543 635	37 685	67 774	55 852	59 327	70 744
Median	1961	1959	1956	1958	1961	1958
BEDROOMS						
All housing units	2 246 046	212 276	225 045	219 759	226 689	228 771
No bedroom	22 633	2 477	1 738	1 832	1 581	1 577
1 bedroom	244 220	19 892	20 811	22 601	22 891	18 680
2 bedrooms	710 649	68 650	74 461	66 788	60 136	68 453
3 bedrooms	935 640	90 968	97 662	91 178	100 831	102 977
4 bedrooms	279 214	25 304	25 530	31 116	34 640	30 579
5 or more bedrooms	53 690	4 985	4 843	6 244	6 610	6 505
Owner-occupied housing units	1 450 899	136 352	149 703	147 388	150 668	153 908
No bedroom	1 288	103	114	92	96	146
1 bedroom	30 788	2 208	2 764	3 136	2 598	3 380
2 bedrooms	367 784	31 693	42 658	36 747	29 666	37 871
3 bedrooms	765 895	75 868	79 126	75 246	82 413	82 469
4 bedrooms	240 502	22 234	21 154	26 921	30 264	25 019
5 or more bedrooms	44 642	4 246	3 887	5 246	5 631	5 023
Renter-occupied housing units	614 456	62 437	60 357	55 959	52 165	51 019
No bedroom	16 918	2 008	1 257	1 438	1 165	803
1 bedroom	178 185	15 475	15 139	16 714	16 145	11 445
2 bedrooms	266 593	31 062	25 858	23 429	20 984	20 267
3 bedrooms	119 651	11 299	14 083	10 984	10 703	13 398
4 bedrooms	27 047	2 147	3 296	2 764	2 587	4 036
5 or more bedrooms	6 062	446	724	630	581	1 070

Table 24. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Owner-occupied housing units					
1, detached	152 026	143 445	148 141	154 045	115 223
1, attached	138 165	125 911	129 369	132 595	101 137
2	5 136	1 275	1 336	971	5 967
3 or 4	592	802	919	811	1 300
5 to 9	471	386	321	307	842
10 to 19	318	99	166	51	517
20 to 49	132	27	162	68	182
50 or more	23	8	100	41	81
Mobile home or trailer	5	133	178	15	111
Other	6 622	14 054	14 829	18 206	4 351
	562	750	761	980	735
Renter-occupied housing units					
1, detached	56 860	57 241	63 320	48 561	106 537
1, attached	12 196	19 448	20 619	19 243	18 257
2	2 360	1 377	1 234	1 105	11 721
3 or 4	3 206	5 891	5 382	4 757	6 524
5 to 9	6 807	7 589	6 930	5 043	11 789
10 to 19	12 207	6 847	8 732	5 160	20 029
20 to 49	10 998	6 940	8 079	4 593	20 784
50 or more	3 551	3 263	4 127	2 069	10 680
Mobile home or trailer	3 603	2 266	4 246	1 767	5 020
Other	1 362	3 049	3 323	4 202	537
	570	571	648	622	1 196
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
All housing units					
1989 to March 1990	220 031	216 607	230 867	219 400	246 601
1985 to 1988	6 411	3 930	3 317	3 854	2 890
1980 to 1984	28 971	14 317	14 965	14 913	12 573
1970 to 1979	21 173	15 525	19 288	18 559	13 740
1960 to 1969	53 149	45 440	46 616	53 634	38 979
1950 to 1959	41 318	35 861	33 295	35 181	48 582
1940 to 1949	28 151	28 187	31 558	27 375	41 303
1939 or earlier	12 144	15 560	24 013	18 313	28 168
Median	28 714	57 787	57 815	47 571	60 366
	1970	1962	1961	1965	1958
BEDROOMS					
All housing units					
No bedroom	220 031	216 607	230 867	219 400	246 601
1 bedroom	2 083	2 239	2 707	1 268	5 131
2 bedrooms	21 500	24 415	30 156	19 205	44 069
3 bedrooms	55 886	69 509	83 747	68 105	94 914
4 bedrooms	95 426	89 673	85 681	101 437	79 807
5 or more bedrooms	38 125	26 175	23 794	24 750	19 201
	7 011	4 596	4 782	4 635	3 479
Owner-occupied housing units					
No bedroom	152 026	143 445	148 141	154 045	115 223
1 bedroom	100	204	135	183	115
2 bedrooms	1 695	3 790	4 544	3 907	2 766
3 bedrooms	26 069	38 912	48 310	39 164	36 694
4 bedrooms	82 374	74 224	71 005	85 716	57 454
5 or more bedrooms	35 364	22 505	20 333	21 272	15 436
	6 424	3 810	3 814	3 803	2 758
Renter-occupied housing units					
No bedroom	56 860	57 241	63 320	48 561	106 537
1 bedroom	1 753	1 586	2 023	617	4 268
2 bedrooms	17 530	17 513	21 109	12 479	34 636
3 bedrooms	25 519	23 813	27 112	21 661	46 888
4 bedrooms	9 787	11 120	10 003	10 726	17 548
5 or more bedrooms	1 888	2 659	2 440	2 494	2 736
	383	550	633	584	461

Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
PLUMBING FACILITIES						
All housing units.....	2 246 046	212 276	225 045	219 759	226 689	228 771
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 229 811	211 449	223 347	218 999	224 650	227 309
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	16 235	827	1 698	760	2 039	1 462
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 450 899	136 352	149 703	147 388	150 668	153 908
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 443 027	136 012	148 950	147 000	149 333	153 316
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7 872	340	753	388	1 335	592
Renter-occupied housing units.....	614 456	62 437	60 357	55 959	52 165	51 019
Complete plumbing facilities.....	611 040	62 106	60 011	55 778	51 885	50 802
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	3 416	331	346	181	280	217
SOURCE OF WATER						
All housing units.....	2 246 046	212 276	225 045	219 759	226 689	228 771
Public system or private company.....	1 664 281	189 150	150 693	135 959	150 634	121 317
Individual drilled well.....	516 561	21 479	68 247	78 368	72 654	99 785
Individual dug well.....	47 725	1 424	5 484	5 280	3 101	6 849
Some other source.....	17 479	223	621	152	300	820
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
All housing units.....	2 246 046	212 276	225 045	219 759	226 689	228 771
Public sewer.....	1 525 810	184 338	150 053	133 266	155 979	120 973
Septic tank or cesspool.....	703 032	27 275	73 297	85 306	68 586	105 832
Other means.....	17 204	663	1 695	1 187	2 124	1 966
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
All housing units.....	2 246 046	212 276	225 045	219 759	226 689	228 771
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 228 307	211 121	223 032	218 772	224 623	227 098
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	17 739	1 155	2 013	987	2 066	1 673
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Occupied housing units.....	2 065 355	198 789	210 060	203 347	202 833	204 927
Utility gas.....	1 303 759	175 503	121 994	167 358	124 403	128 646
Battled, tank, or LP gas.....	132 864	2 407	13 490	5 619	15 969	23 444
Electricity.....	398 892	13 913	45 690	17 668	40 082	29 860
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	127 072	4 293	19 062	7 152	12 372	12 398
Coal or coke.....	3 899	11	209	204	1 020	154
Wood.....	86 977	848	8 564	4 442	8 026	9 547
Solar energy.....	573	13	54	85	85	38
Other fuel.....	8 177	1 142	866	600	572	578
No fuel used.....	3 142	659	131	275	304	262
TELEPHONE IN UNIT						
Occupied housing units.....	2 065 355	198 789	210 060	203 347	202 833	204 927
Telephone in unit.....	1 943 603	189 501	195 400	192 062	188 930	192 086
No telephone in unit.....	121 752	9 288	14 660	11 285	13 903	12 841
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 450 899	136 352	149 703	147 388	150 668	153 908
None.....	66 718	7 336	6 660	7 858	7 327	5 623
1.....	375 930	38 566	40 645	41 499	36 690	41 083
2.....	649 219	60 094	63 880	66 119	68 522	67 876
3 or more.....	359 032	30 356	38 518	31 912	38 129	39 326
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Renter-occupied housing units.....	614 456	62 437	60 357	55 959	52 165	51 019
None.....	108 134	15 323	10 309	9 970	8 260	7 228
1.....	293 939	29 396	28 307	27 890	25 259	23 738
2.....	167 614	14 516	16 539	14 474	14 786	15 136
3 or more.....	44 769	3 202	5 202	3 625	3 860	4 917
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 450 899	136 352	149 703	147 388	150 668	153 908
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7 872	340	753	388	1 335	592
1.00 or less.....	7 090	331	724	360	976	575
1.01 or more.....	782	9	29	28	359	17
Renter-occupied housing units.....	614 456	62 437	60 357	55 959	52 165	51 019
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	3 416	331	346	181	280	217
1.00 or less.....	3 194	318	319	161	254	202
1.01 or more.....	222	13	27	20	26	15
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units.....	461 814	44 299	50 700	47 317	43 476	49 168
Owner-occupied housing units.....	361 636	33 961	41 344	37 979	34 177	40 616
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	3 871	144	394	206	340	426
No telephone in unit.....	10 940	805	1 143	1 016	1 266	1 111
No vehicle available.....	87 500	9 348	8 747	9 006	7 652	7 183

Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
PLUMBING FACILITIES					
All housing units	220 031	216 607	230 867	219 400	246 601
Complete plumbing facilities.....	219 416	214 545	228 650	215 805	245 641
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	615	2 062	2 217	3 595	960
Owner-occupied housing units	152 026	143 445	148 141	154 045	115 223
Complete plumbing facilities.....	151 649	142 408	147 150	152 272	114 937
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	377	1 037	991	1 773	286
Renter-occupied housing units	56 860	57 241	63 320	48 561	106 537
Complete plumbing facilities.....	56 721	56 797	62 955	47 857	106 128
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	139	444	365	704	409
SOURCE OF WATER					
All housing units	220 031	216 607	230 867	219 400	246 601
Public system or private company.....	160 188	143 520	199 083	179 547	234 190
Individual drilled well.....	55 417	64 330	23 773	21 172	11 336
Individual dug well.....	3 845	6 900	4 285	9 530	1 027
Some other source.....	581	1 857	3 726	9 151	48
SEWAGE DISPOSAL					
All housing units	220 031	216 607	230 867	219 400	246 601
Public sewer.....	154 883	126 499	154 845	112 932	232 042
Septic tank or cesspool.....	64 369	88 018	73 363	102 864	14 122
Other means.....	779	2 090	2 659	3 604	437
KITCHEN FACILITIES					
All housing units	220 031	216 607	230 867	219 400	246 601
Complete kitchen facilities.....	219 077	214 729	228 563	216 345	244 947
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	954	1 878	2 304	3 055	1 654
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	208 886	200 686	211 461	202 606	221 760
Utility gas.....	123 970	99 616	122 256	75 332	164 681
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	8 464	20 772	16 050	24 738	1 911
Electricity.....	60 008	46 069	49 482	51 430	44 690
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	12 176	20 962	9 272	22 274	7 111
Coal or coke.....	43	569	1 075	529	85
Wood.....	3 360	11 725	12 339	27 565	561
Solar energy.....	74	82	65	106	27
Other fuel.....	604	644	666	479	2 026
No fuel used.....	187	247	256	153	668
TELEPHONE IN UNIT					
Occupied housing units	208 886	200 686	211 461	202 606	221 760
Telephone in unit.....	204 284	189 624	197 832	188 368	205 516
No telephone in unit.....	4 602	11 062	13 629	14 238	16 244
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Owner-occupied housing units	152 026	143 445	148 141	154 045	115 223
None.....	3 015	6 191	7 782	6 910	8 016
1.....	31 040	34 798	38 283	34 711	38 615
2.....	78 137	63 985	65 609	66 917	48 080
3 or more.....	39 834	38 471	36 467	45 507	20 512
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8
Renter-occupied housing units	56 860	57 241	63 320	48 561	106 537
None.....	5 928	8 126	11 640	8 069	23 281
1.....	27 683	26 601	30 137	21 671	53 257
2.....	18 760	17 154	16 658	14 680	24 911
3 or more.....	4 489	5 360	4 885	4 141	5 088
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM					
Owner-occupied housing units	152 026	143 445	148 141	154 045	115 223
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	377	1 037	991	1 773	286
1.00 or less.....	371	936	896	1 652	269
1.01 or more.....	6	101	95	121	17
Renter-occupied housing units	56 860	57 241	63 320	48 561	106 537
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	139	444	365	704	409
1.00 or less.....	131	425	356	632	396
1.01 or more.....	8	19	9	72	13
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER					
Occupied housing units	39 430	45 595	51 665	46 463	43 701
Owner-occupied housing units.....	28 662	36 321	40 767	37 530	30 279
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	137	568	554	983	119
No telephone in unit.....	413	1 031	1 311	1 606	1 238
No vehicle available.....	5 903	8 347	10 513	9 185	11 616

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Occupied housing units -----	2 065 355	198 789	210 060	203 347	202 833	204 927
PERSONS IN UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 450 899	136 352	149 703	147 388	150 668	153 908
1 person -----	267 854	23 064	29 773	27 987	26 048	29 105
2 persons -----	505 092	42 709	55 253	51 240	51 308	55 483
3 persons -----	268 886	26 372	27 509	26 487	26 988	27 054
4 persons -----	252 844	24 773	24 221	24 874	27 365	26 005
5 persons -----	106 139	12 428	9 154	11 201	12 386	11 295
6 persons -----	33 151	4 512	2 694	3 519	3 973	3 437
7 or more persons -----	16 933	2 494	1 099	2 080	2 600	1 529
Median -----	2.41	2.59	2.32	2.39	2.46	2.36
Renter-occupied housing units -----	614 456	62 437	60 357	55 959	52 165	51 019
1 person -----	229 730	22 442	20 698	21 104	20 852	16 572
2 persons -----	163 223	16 123	15 547	15 138	13 381	12 385
3 persons -----	97 294	10 015	10 545	8 518	7 728	8 923
4 persons -----	73 054	7 636	8 318	6 344	5 617	7 733
5 persons -----	33 073	3 713	3 574	2 886	2 973	3 734
6 persons -----	11 379	1 359	1 156	1 250	1 122	1 070
7 or more persons -----	6 703	1 149	519	719	492	602
Median -----	1.97	2.04	2.11	1.95	1.89	2.22
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 450 899	136 352	149 703	147 388	150 668	153 908
1989 to March 1990 -----	129 867	11 049	12 105	13 105	13 999	13 375
1985 to 1988 -----	345 696	25 200	31 075	35 111	40 565	33 173
1980 to 1984 -----	201 790	16 406	20 039	20 567	21 203	21 572
1970 to 1979 -----	361 975	39 877	39 620	34 768	35 740	41 184
1960 to 1969 -----	201 447	22 368	23 710	19 589	19 334	21 459
1959 or earlier -----	210 124	21 452	23 154	24 248	19 827	23 145
Renter-occupied housing units -----	614 456	62 437	60 357	55 959	52 165	51 019
1989 to March 1990 -----	265 117	21 216	25 034	24 039	22 503	20 706
1985 to 1988 -----	220 341	24 136	22 280	19 848	18 868	18 684
1980 to 1984 -----	68 216	8 753	6 869	6 283	5 844	5 820
1970 to 1979 -----	42 993	5 954	4 246	4 269	3 580	3 951
1960 to 1969 -----	10 016	1 532	1 017	894	783	898
1959 or earlier -----	7 773	846	911	626	587	960
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 450 899	136 352	149 703	147 388	150 668	153 908
Under 25 years -----	25 418	1 697	2 669	2 826	3 448	2 642
25 to 34 years -----	233 317	17 927	20 440	23 757	27 527	22 761
35 to 44 years -----	328 659	31 571	31 154	33 677	36 641	32 945
45 to 54 years -----	260 542	26 050	28 002	25 090	25 383	28 417
55 to 64 years -----	241 327	25 146	26 094	24 059	23 492	26 527
65 to 74 years -----	217 568	21 922	24 252	22 796	20 136	23 985
75 years and over -----	144 068	12 039	17 092	15 183	14 041	16 631
Renter-occupied housing units -----	614 456	62 437	60 357	55 959	52 165	51 019
Under 25 years -----	91 355	6 088	9 895	8 056	7 964	6 471
25 to 34 years -----	203 192	19 372	19 070	18 787	17 257	17 577
35 to 44 years -----	116 747	13 665	11 679	10 537	10 019	9 864
45 to 54 years -----	59 149	7 508	5 753	5 325	4 370	4 989
55 to 64 years -----	43 835	5 466	4 604	3 916	3 256	3 566
65 to 74 years -----	47 814	5 628	4 490	4 352	4 194	4 007
75 years and over -----	52 364	4 710	4 866	4 986	5 105	4 545
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS						
Condominium housing units -----	31 255	3 047	1 191	3 016	2 152	1 286
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	18 532	2 002	651	1 611	1 208	557
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	9 577	937	402	1 105	766	456
Vacant condominium housing units -----	3 146	108	138	300	178	273
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 857	42 506	36 720	40 243	40 793	36 095
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 951	22 271	19 542	22 772	22 804	21 452
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	589 881	61 723	56 954	54 294	49 898	46 429
Less than \$100 -----	14 178	2 011	1 518	963	961	816
\$100 to \$199 -----	47 360	4 910	5 698	4 170	3 950	4 274
\$200 to \$299 -----	104 845	9 045	14 494	7 984	9 219	11 087
\$300 to \$399 -----	156 430	13 742	15 790	13 619	13 540	13 679
\$400 to \$499 -----	128 553	14 449	9 970	13 457	11 138	8 513
\$500 to \$599 -----	65 850	9 197	3 898	7 454	5 762	2 703
\$600 to \$749 -----	29 294	4 186	1 485	3 163	2 428	1 038
\$750 to \$999 -----	10 284	1 364	514	884	629	177
\$1,000 or more -----	3 794	348	194	274	259	79
No cash rent -----	29 293	2 471	3 393	2 326	2 012	4 063
Median (dollars) -----	374	399	331	395	373	335
Mean (dollars) -----	384	402	342	399	382	341

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Occupied housing units	208 886	200 686	211 461	202 606	221 760
PERSONS IN UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	152 026	143 445	148 141	154 045	115 223
1 person	22 640	26 071	30 126	26 597	26 443
2 persons	53 180	50 998	52 661	52 177	40 083
3 persons	29 997	26 654	27 084	29 987	20 754
4 persons	30 354	25 632	24 799	28 490	16 331
5 persons	11 539	10 055	9 366	11 425	7 290
6 persons	3 209	2 754	2 912	3 565	2 576
7 or more persons	1 107	1 281	1 193	1 804	1 746
Median	2.51	2.40	2.33	2.47	2.28
Renter-occupied housing units	56 860	57 241	63 320	48 561	106 537
1 person	23 408	20 536	25 407	16 947	41 764
2 persons	17 100	15 734	17 217	12 206	28 392
3 persons	7 598	9 693	9 690	8 512	16 072
4 persons	5 661	7 204	6 963	6 383	11 195
5 persons	2 166	2 903	2 785	2 990	5 349
6 persons	651	794	806	994	2 177
7 or more persons	276	377	452	529	1 588
Median	1.79	2.01	1.86	2.10	1.91
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	152 026	143 445	148 141	154 045	115 223
1989 to March 1990	17 253	12 946	12 082	13 343	10 610
1985 to 1988	46 902	35 485	33 998	35 763	28 424
1980 to 1984	21 745	20 920	21 794	21 865	15 679
1970 to 1979	33 951	35 763	36 034	39 790	25 248
1960 to 1969	18 252	18 650	19 524	20 339	18 222
1959 or earlier	13 923	19 681	24 709	22 945	17 040
Renter-occupied housing units	56 860	57 241	63 320	48 561	106 537
1989 to March 1990	26 363	26 748	29 663	19 546	49 299
1985 to 1988	20 460	19 755	21 361	17 858	37 091
1980 to 1984	5 515	5 724	6 556	5 691	11 161
1970 to 1979	3 417	3 553	3 918	3 463	6 642
1960 to 1969	672	754	944	916	1 606
1959 or earlier	433	707	878	1 087	738
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER					
Owner-occupied housing units	152 026	143 445	148 141	154 045	115 223
Under 25 years	1 692	2 636	2 757	3 050	2 001
25 to 34 years	28 231	23 420	23 175	25 793	20 286
35 to 44 years	40 559	31 682	31 739	34 846	23 845
45 to 54 years	29 317	26 245	25 084	27 963	18 991
55 to 64 years	23 565	23 141	24 619	24 863	19 821
65 to 74 years	18 521	21 715	23 670	22 067	18 504
75 years and over	10 141	14 606	17 097	15 463	11 775
Renter-occupied housing units	56 860	57 241	63 320	48 561	106 537
Under 25 years	7 457	11 989	12 378	5 577	15 480
25 to 34 years	19 710	18 352	19 828	15 344	37 895
35 to 44 years	10 133	9 593	10 463	9 586	21 208
45 to 54 years	5 315	4 656	5 449	5 393	10 391
55 to 64 years	3 477	3 377	4 304	3 728	8 141
65 to 74 years	4 886	4 066	5 154	4 113	6 924
75 years and over	5 882	5 208	5 744	4 820	6 498
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS					
Condominium housing units	6 604	2 170	3 181	759	7 849
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	4 967	1 022	1 362	161	4 991
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	1 200	887	1 179	512	2 133
Vacant condominium housing units	437	261	640	86	725
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	53 694	38 575	36 074	35 240	38 485
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 650	20 635	19 010	19 976	22 298
GROSS RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	55 040	54 106	61 046	44 560	105 831
Less than \$100	386	1 191	1 679	1 740	2 913
\$100 to \$199	1 657	4 912	6 158	5 212	6 419
\$200 to \$299	4 282	11 385	13 750	10 111	13 488
\$300 to \$399	12 259	14 127	16 368	12 537	30 769
\$400 to \$499	14 736	10 267	10 883	7 483	27 657
\$500 to \$599	10 676	5 183	4 376	2 500	14 101
\$600 to \$749	5 806	2 336	2 348	813	5 691
\$750 to \$999	2 303	1 459	1 027	277	1 650
\$1,000 or more	1 079	295	611	124	531
No cash rent	1 856	2 951	3 846	3 763	2 612
Median (dollars)	452	358	341	325	394
Mean (dollars)	475	375	360	329	399

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 152 343	118 474	119 332	122 815	116 578	115 644
With a mortgage.....	742 515	78 278	72 579	75 185	77 031	70 021
Less than \$200.....	7 326	604	1 123	520	692	715
\$200 to \$299.....	49 679	3 528	7 663	4 195	4 661	5 226
\$300 to \$399.....	108 238	8 922	15 069	10 420	11 297	13 049
\$400 to \$499.....	130 232	13 817	14 890	13 899	13 987	14 867
\$500 to \$599.....	123 621	14 233	11 929	13 816	13 681	12 487
\$600 to \$799.....	167 428	20 054	12 697	17 622	17 799	14 530
\$800 to \$999.....	83 335	9 718	5 345	7 798	8 220	5 602
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	55 939	5 859	3 141	5 262	5 205	3 104
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10 799	954	511	1 152	906	324
\$2,000 or more.....	5 918	589	211	501	583	117
Median (dollars).....	561	586	484	562	558	509
Mean (dollars).....	630	648	539	627	623	556
Not mortgaged.....	409 828	40 196	46 753	47 630	39 547	45 623
Less than \$100.....	14 228	634	1 662	1 481	1 448	1 952
\$100 to \$199.....	225 879	12 484	28 669	25 401	24 571	26 099
\$200 to \$299.....	132 809	18 093	13 594	15 999	11 131	14 301
\$300 to \$399.....	26 022	6 284	2 032	3 348	1 764	2 501
\$400 or more.....	10 890	2 701	796	1 401	633	770
Median (dollars).....	188	232	180	190	179	184
Mean (dollars).....	201	248	190	205	190	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 152 343	118 474	119 332	122 815	116 578	115 644
Less than \$20,000.....	271 986	25 565	34 008	29 201	23 381	30 416
Less than 20 percent.....	104 811	7 068	13 705	11 866	10 163	12 220
20 to 24 percent.....	34 888	3 137	4 724	3 675	2 900	4 025
25 to 29 percent.....	28 760	2 478	3 647	3 169	2 568	3 284
30 to 34 percent.....	21 302	2 138	2 795	2 292	1 760	2 219
35 percent or more.....	76 399	9 957	8 592	7 677	5 522	8 021
Not computed.....	5 826	787	545	522	468	647
Median.....	24.1	29.4	23.2	23.4	22.2	23.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	296 806	26 508	31 625	33 099	31 878	32 518
Less than 20 percent.....	186 008	15 660	22 644	20 281	19 972	21 883
20 to 24 percent.....	49 171	4 406	4 551	5 827	5 747	5 063
25 to 29 percent.....	31 373	3 113	2 593	3 520	3 324	3 008
30 to 34 percent.....	15 252	1 589	994	1 802	1 620	1 360
35 percent or more.....	14 935	1 730	842	1 666	1 211	1 201
Not computed.....	67	10	1	3	4	3
Median.....	16.0	16.9	14.0	16.3	16.0	14.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	265 933	28 133	25 886	28 784	28 847	26 071
Less than 20 percent.....	201 192	21 041	21 803	22 124	22 162	21 383
20 to 24 percent.....	39 923	4 427	2 554	4 361	4 502	3 070
25 to 29 percent.....	16 526	1 858	1 116	1 478	1 549	1 135
30 to 34 percent.....	5 182	557	184	496	364	292
35 percent or more.....	3 094	250	229	319	270	191
Not computed.....	16	—	—	6	—	—
Median.....	13.2	13.4	11.9	13.0	13.0	12.2
\$50,000 or more.....	317 618	38 268	27 813	31 731	32 472	26 639
Less than 20 percent.....	279 092	34 198	25 867	28 267	28 723	24 869
20 to 24 percent.....	26 061	2 887	1 347	2 326	2 642	1 215
25 to 29 percent.....	7 814	736	410	660	681	368
30 to 34 percent.....	2 816	280	101	290	256	117
35 percent or more.....	1 573	161	48	114	132	48
Not computed.....	262	6	40	74	38	22
Median.....	11.4	11.2	10.7	11.2	11.3	10.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	589 881	61 723	56 954	54 294	49 898	46 429
Less than \$10,000.....	165 039	19 271	19 288	13 395	11 644	13 263
Less than 20 percent.....	7 591	886	731	575	541	638
20 to 24 percent.....	8 644	771	1 009	711	727	726
25 to 29 percent.....	11 459	1 087	1 401	1 143	875	1 042
30 to 34 percent.....	10 579	1 142	1 399	989	720	831
35 percent or more.....	109 169	12 773	12 787	8 530	7 763	8 473
Not computed.....	17 597	2 612	1 961	1 447	1 018	1 553
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	160 722	14 325	16 050	15 173	14 239	13 319
Less than 20 percent.....	20 856	1 642	3 093	1 755	1 876	2 103
20 to 24 percent.....	27 311	2 390	3 116	2 286	2 585	2 506
25 to 29 percent.....	32 428	2 575	3 048	3 108	3 312	2 970
30 to 34 percent.....	25 895	2 197	2 273	2 584	2 168	2 003
35 percent or more.....	46 295	5 183	3 610	4 824	3 784	2 418
Not computed.....	7 937	338	910	616	514	1 319
Median.....	29.4	30.9	27.2	30.3	28.6	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	161 643	15 588	14 203	15 877	14 636	12 474
Less than 20 percent.....	86 256	7 360	9 061	7 981	8 223	7 961
20 to 24 percent.....	40 983	4 414	3 055	4 415	3 596	2 376
25 to 29 percent.....	17 503	2 001	872	2 021	1 464	805
30 to 34 percent.....	5 953	688	280	510	533	199
35 percent or more.....	3 976	622	206	389	566	91
Not computed.....	6 972	503	729	561	254	1 042
Median.....	17.9	20.2	14.9	19.2	17.1	14.4
\$35,000 or more.....	102 477	12 539	7 413	9 849	9 379	7 373
Less than 20 percent.....	91 535	11 168	6 770	8 789	8 572	6 621
20 to 24 percent.....	5 105	777	135	632	378	153
25 to 29 percent.....	1 034	101	35	73	47	25
30 to 34 percent.....	289	17	3	35	20	10
35 percent or more.....	229	37	16	30	9	—
Not computed.....	4 285	439	454	290	353	564
Median.....	10.7	10.8	10.3	10.9	10.5	10.3

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	131 299	107 999	111 423	105 186	103 593
With a mortgage	98 627	68 438	66 086	65 590	70 680
Less than \$200	266	629	992	869	916
\$200 to \$299	2 885	4 488	5 524	4 733	6 776
\$300 to \$399	6 836	10 517	10 487	11 341	10 300
\$400 to \$499	9 625	11 839	11 597	13 246	12 465
\$500 to \$599	11 471	10 764	11 082	11 863	12 295
\$600 to \$799	25 099	15 554	14 302	14 380	15 391
\$800 to \$999	19 264	7 936	6 292	5 625	7 535
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16 533	5 483	4 448	3 006	3 898
\$1,500 to \$1,999	4 086	910	914	379	663
\$2,000 or more	2 562	318	448	148	441
Median (dollars)	744	563	540	522	540
Mean (dollars)	834	624	604	567	594
Not mortgaged	32 672	39 561	45 337	39 596	32 913
Less than \$100	619	1 424	2 121	1 702	1 185
\$100 to \$199	14 425	23 529	26 933	23 632	20 136
\$200 to \$299	13 458	12 093	12 979	11 906	9 255
\$300 to \$399	2 588	1 802	2 450	1 778	1 475
\$400 or more	1 582	713	854	578	862
Median (dollars)	207	182	180	181	180
Mean (dollars)	224	192	191	190	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	131 299	107 999	111 423	105 186	103 593
Less than \$20,000	16 751	25 679	31 837	27 704	27 444
Less than 20 percent	6 143	10 806	13 156	10 435	9 249
20 to 24 percent	2 106	3 505	3 939	3 696	3 181
25 to 29 percent	1 542	2 621	3 416	3 206	2 829
30 to 34 percent	1 187	1 934	2 412	2 367	2 198
35 percent or more	5 344	6 242	8 313	7 581	9 150
Not computed	429	571	601	419	837
Median	24.8	22.5	23.1	24.3	26.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	24 983	28 283	29 647	30 102	28 163
Less than 20 percent	12 756	17 908	19 474	19 046	16 384
20 to 24 percent	3 602	4 585	4 670	5 523	5 197
25 to 29 percent	3 523	3 059	2 946	3 128	3 159
30 to 34 percent	2 351	1 264	1 246	1 225	1 801
35 percent or more	2 739	1 467	1 298	1 177	1 604
Not computed	12	13	3	3	18
Median	19.6	15.8	15.2	15.8	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30 672	25 155	24 173	25 066	23 146
Less than 20 percent	17 920	19 069	18 576	19 737	17 377
20 to 24 percent	6 647	3 719	3 520	3 427	3 696
25 to 29 percent	3 892	1 481	1 325	1 339	1 353
30 to 34 percent	1 446	556	481	357	449
35 percent or more	767	330	271	206	261
Not computed	—	—	—	—	10
Median	17.1	13.2	13.0	12.7	13.3
\$50,000 or more	58 893	28 882	25 766	22 314	24 840
Less than 20 percent	46 295	25 202	22 705	20 619	22 347
20 to 24 percent	7 899	2 612	2 137	1 221	1 775
25 to 29 percent	2 829	707	566	358	499
30 to 34 percent	1 152	231	195	59	135
35 percent or more	696	110	140	47	77
Not computed	22	20	23	10	7
Median	12.7	11.5	11.3	10.8	11.1
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	55 040	54 106	61 046	44 560	105 831
Less than \$10,000	8 603	16 672	22 114	14 267	26 522
Less than 20 percent	233	785	1 086	799	1 317
20 to 24 percent	374	975	1 183	1 045	1 123
25 to 29 percent	417	1 191	1 472	1 274	1 557
30 to 34 percent	463	1 204	1 384	1 026	1 421
35 percent or more	6 396	10 893	14 758	8 161	18 635
Not computed	720	1 624	2 231	1 962	2 469
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	13 329	14 928	17 323	12 468	29 568
Less than 20 percent	810	1 968	2 538	2 428	2 643
20 to 24 percent	1 610	2 763	3 179	2 209	4 667
25 to 29 percent	2 584	2 977	3 376	2 533	5 945
30 to 34 percent	2 569	2 258	2 528	1 882	5 433
35 percent or more	5 262	4 047	4 581	2 463	10 123
Not computed	494	915	1 121	953	757
Median	32.8	28.8	28.5	27.2	31.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17 986	14 499	14 089	11 859	30 432
Less than 20 percent	6 813	8 050	8 471	7 535	14 801
20 to 24 percent	5 567	3 251	2 856	2 170	9 283
25 to 29 percent	3 111	1 526	1 077	783	3 843
30 to 34 percent	1 116	496	461	328	1 342
35 percent or more	845	453	422	92	602
Not computed	534	723	802	951	561
Median	21.7	17.1	15.7	14.5	20.1
\$35,000 or more	15 122	8 007	7 520	5 966	19 309
Less than 20 percent	12 859	7 162	6 636	5 319	17 639
20 to 24 percent	1 360	397	263	118	892
25 to 29 percent	311	82	53	67	240
30 to 34 percent	105	38	15	6	40
35 percent or more	56	11	36	—	34
Not computed	431	317	517	456	464
Median	11.4	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.7

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Indiana					District 1				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	1 889 948	148 237	5 341	10 480	26 378	150 942	40 237	461	951	12 871
Owner-occupied housing units	1 369 131	68 233	3 036	4 796	14 744	111 784	20 513	220	636	7 598
Renter-occupied housing units	520 817	80 004	2 305	5 684	11 634	39 158	19 724	241	315	5 273
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 078 747	62 366	2 424	4 092	12 100	96 809	18 273	202	569	6 239
With a mortgage	689 476	43 980	1 728	3 491	9 267	63 158	12 356	172	497	4 741
Less than \$300	51 801	4 724	150	84	590	3 117	877	—	26	274
\$300 to \$499	218 864	16 760	692	567	3 431	16 783	5 101	46	12	1 764
\$500 to \$699	205 002	12 319	542	723	3 013	21 242	3 806	81	89	1 739
\$700 to \$999	144 680	8 004	226	980	1 688	15 465	2 046	24	96	829
\$1,000 to \$1,499	53 295	1 798	100	667	414	5 242	455	21	111	117
\$1,500 or more	15 834	375	18	470	131	1 309	71	—	163	18
Not mortgaged	389 271	18 386	696	601	2 833	33 651	5 917	30	72	1 498
Less than \$100	13 526	632	44	—	105	484	137	—	—	45
\$100 to \$199	216 930	7 905	436	241	1 289	10 911	1 374	20	11	498
\$200 to \$299	125 821	6 306	160	187	942	15 602	2 221	5	37	630
\$300 to \$399	23 451	2 332	48	87	335	4 850	1 341	5	—	215
\$400 or more	9 543	1 211	8	86	162	1 804	844	—	24	110
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	497 301	79 110	2 261	5 639	11 479	38 685	19 523	241	315	5 233
Less than \$200	45 528	15 029	278	192	1 044	2 057	4 522	25	—	579
\$200 to \$299	88 806	12 915	456	1 436	2 428	4 873	3 367	41	9	1 244
\$300 to \$499	243 026	35 653	1 095	2 533	5 592	19 078	7 453	122	171	2 418
\$500 to \$749	81 213	11 763	330	953	1 924	9 874	2 919	43	115	832
\$750 to \$999	8 926	907	23	336	157	1 022	284	—	20	41
\$1,000 or more	3 450	242	8	76	18	270	78	—	—	—
No cash rent	26 352	2 601	71	113	316	1 511	900	10	—	119
Median (dollars)	383	358	366	390	375	422	338	381	474	361
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	1 889 948	148 237	5 341	10 480	26 378	150 942	40 237	461	951	12 871
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10 370	733	75	17	190	352	248	—	—	91
No vehicle available	133 575	38 253	652	839	3 074	10 613	10 885	83	39	1 777
State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	201 052	7 575	493	586	922	187 665	12 934	596	1 005	2 509
Owner-occupied housing units	145 437	3 552	253	288	570	139 722	6 200	334	551	1 288
Renter-occupied housing units	55 615	4 023	240	298	352	47 943	6 734	262	454	1 221
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	115 362	3 355	233	242	463	115 989	5 654	262	448	1 076
With a mortgage	69 925	2 203	129	193	280	70 477	3 809	150	375	873
Less than \$300	8 374	373	21	5	32	4 286	388	19	—	47
\$300 to \$499	28 905	864	60	28	197	22 137	1 836	48	80	397
\$500 to \$699	18 903	614	43	36	28	23 133	941	57	111	206
\$700 to \$999	10 013	276	5	67	8	14 270	485	15	95	172
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 045	62	—	34	15	5 051	135	11	65	30
\$1,500 or more	685	14	—	23	—	1 600	24	—	24	21
Not mortgaged	45 437	1 152	104	49	183	45 512	1 845	112	73	203
Less than \$100	1 588	57	17	—	1	1 391	71	19	—	—
\$100 to \$199	27 971	624	62	8	129	24 425	805	67	46	115
\$200 to \$299	13 136	403	25	23	25	15 255	674	20	22	39
\$300 to \$399	1 973	41	—	18	16	3 163	176	4	5	39
\$400 or more	769	27	—	—	12	1 278	119	2	—	10
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	52 281	3 971	236	298	339	46 370	6 661	256	454	1 202
Less than \$200	6 238	936	13	19	30	3 913	1 156	21	29	40
\$200 to \$299	13 442	865	85	55	127	6 691	991	52	114	215
\$300 to \$499	24 016	1 449	85	118	140	23 398	3 128	143	176	600
\$500 to \$749	4 790	459	51	74	22	9 276	1 062	32	103	291
\$750 to \$999	469	39	—	6	—	837	34	—	5	15
\$1,000 or more	140	25	—	22	7	262	12	—	—	—
No cash rent	3 186	198	2	4	13	1 993	278	8	27	41
Median (dollars)	341	312	345	424	309	399	367	371	380	408
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	201 052	7 575	493	586	922	187 665	12 934	596	1 005	2 509
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 011	80	2	—	13	498	52	—	—	15
No vehicle available	14 771	2 068	71	27	75	14 034	3 479	85	106	230

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5	
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
TENURE							
Occupied housing units	190 303	10 048	545	784	2 398	198 951	3 930
Owner-occupied housing units	144 517	4 699	353	423	1 402	150 637	2 016
Renter-occupied housing units	45 786	5 349	192	361	996	48 314	1 914
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	110 895	4 440	271	380	1 170	112 854	1 800
With a mortgage	72 723	3 255	221	349	901	68 028	1 256
Less than \$300	4 794	456	44	11	75	5 735	162
\$300 to \$499	23 553	1 334	89	96	386	27 078	512
\$500 to \$699	22 921	830	59	101	239	20 791	331
\$700 to \$999	14 950	543	17	69	165	10 994	210
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5 076	82	12	22	36	2 997	41
\$1,500 or more	1 429	10	—	50	—	433	—
Not mortgaged	38 172	1 185	50	31	269	44 826	544
Less than \$100	1 402	39	—	—	16	1 945	7
\$100 to \$199	23 813	638	31	27	172	25 695	234
\$200 to \$299	10 743	345	14	2	68	14 027	221
\$300 to \$399	1 603	141	5	2	13	2 408	82
\$400 or more	611	22	—	—	—	751	—
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	43 549	5 319	192	361	996	43 784	1 857
Less than \$200	4 056	779	15	24	87	4 834	163
\$200 to \$299	8 022	984	37	87	151	10 461	466
\$300 to \$499	21 673	2 480	82	188	579	20 884	936
\$500 to \$749	7 152	899	39	41	126	3 486	169
\$750 to \$999	553	55	—	21	10	150	27
\$1,000 or more	228	23	8	—	—	79	—
No cash rent	1 865	99	11	—	43	3 890	96
Median (dollars)	381	368	394	374	382	345	354
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Occupied housing units	190 303	10 048	545	784	2 398	198 951	3 930
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 568	24	13	10	4	773	27
No vehicle available	13 405	2 004	52	47	176	12 018	646

State Congressional District	District 5—Con.			District 6				District 7	
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	White	Black
TENURE									
Occupied housing units	905	457	1 706	204 959	1 941	290	1 325	194 776	2 983
Owner-occupied housing units	540	322	1 034	149 835	887	180	883	141 305	1 341
Renter-occupied housing units	365	135	672	55 124	1 054	110	442	53 471	1 642
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	415	251	876	129 288	830	156	796	106 142	1 162
With a mortgage	313	169	667	96 851	733	120	707	67 239	683
Less than \$300	22	5	56	3 139	2	8	—	5 038	72
\$300 to \$499	163	52	233	16 319	50	15	22	21 930	323
\$500 to \$699	87	23	212	23 869	54	46	153	19 618	130
\$700 to \$999	21	49	112	30 898	359	39	265	14 160	116
\$1,000 to \$1,499	12	40	35	16 145	188	12	180	5 313	35
\$1,500 or more	8	—	19	6 481	80	—	87	1 180	7
Not mortgaged	102	82	209	32 437	97	36	89	38 903	479
Less than \$100	—	—	4	613	—	6	—	1 389	33
\$100 to \$199	64	47	126	14 357	31	12	15	23 212	233
\$200 to \$299	27	16	61	13 353	64	2	39	11 853	188
\$300 to \$399	11	—	8	2 554	—	16	15	1 742	25
\$400 or more	—	19	10	1 560	2	—	20	707	—
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	365	132	645	53 319	1 044	105	442	50 359	1 634
Less than \$200	65	7	70	1 998	30	—	10	5 711	262
\$200 to \$299	94	20	166	4 198	62	3	9	10 124	462
\$300 to \$499	150	84	293	26 361	370	37	160	23 017	687
\$500 to \$749	29	8	71	15 765	428	59	182	7 143	129
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	2 134	114	6	49	1 209	24
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	1 021	32	—	26	282	13
No cash rent	27	13	45	1 842	8	—	6	2 873	57
Median (dollars)	313	377	344	448	533	553	454	369	319
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Occupied housing units	905	457	1 706	204 959	1 941	290	1 325	194 776	2 983
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	19	505	10	1	—	1 448	13
No vehicle available	83	35	165	8 708	167	18	31	13 282	623

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	District 7—Can.			District 8				
	Race of Householder—Can.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE								
Occupied housing units	458	2 145	1 070	203 455	5 993	505	1 320	947
Owner-occupied housing units	265	447	494	145 198	2 251	289	355	413
Renter-occupied housing units	193	1 698	576	58 257	3 742	216	965	534
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	201	412	400	108 919	1 959	241	266	275
With a mortgage	116	340	266	64 330	1 357	138	223	195
Less than \$300	—	7	10	6 339	156	7	8	13
\$300 to \$499	36	43	117	21 543	445	25	64	47
\$500 to \$699	25	24	83	18 803	418	57	46	75
\$700 to \$999	41	116	19	11 992	247	40	61	31
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	114	19	4 348	79	3	11	19
\$1,500 or more	—	36	18	1 305	12	6	33	10
Not mortgaged	85	72	134	44 589	602	103	43	80
Less than \$100	2	—	8	2 076	45	—	—	2
\$100 to \$199	53	31	64	26 563	298	69	3	44
\$200 to \$299	19	11	53	12 744	196	34	5	23
\$300 to \$399	5	30	—	2 394	39	—	17	11
\$400 or more	6	—	9	812	24	—	18	—
GROSS RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	193	1 686	564	56 030	3 722	204	950	513
Less than \$200	50	72	8	6 905	858	34	11	72
\$200 to \$299	39	708	166	12 554	839	49	300	107
\$300 to \$499	85	483	246	24 953	1 543	108	557	280
\$500 to \$749	19	203	98	6 268	399	—	47	51
\$750 to \$999	—	201	34	978	25	10	14	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	595	—	—	16	—
No cash rent	—	19	12	3 777	58	3	5	3
Median (dollars)	318	322	383	353	317	332	358	354
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
Occupied housing units	458	2 145	1 070	203 455	5 993	505	1 320	947
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	—	5	1 334	15	—	7	19
No vehicle available	88	279	65	17 230	1 945	37	158	187

State Congressional District	District 9					District 10				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	198 355	3 228	454	361	582	159 490	59 368	634	1 546	2 097
Owner-occupied housing units	151 909	1 520	295	222	356	88 787	25 254	307	669	771
Renter-occupied housing units	46 446	1 708	159	139	226	70 703	34 114	327	877	1 326
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	103 419	1 368	165	181	230	79 070	23 525	278	547	636
With a mortgage	64 331	911	145	162	164	52 414	17 417	224	476	508
Less than \$300	5 473	105	12	7	13	5 506	2 133	17	15	46
\$300 to \$499	24 183	272	74	47	56	16 433	6 023	136	123	110
\$500 to \$699	19 933	277	33	27	59	15 789	4 918	54	113	202
\$700 to \$999	11 297	228	11	37	36	10 641	3 494	13	125	103
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 933	29	15	29	—	3 145	692	—	61	28
\$1,500 or more	512	—	—	15	—	900	157	4	39	19
Not mortgaged	39 088	457	20	19	66	26 656	6 108	54	71	128
Less than \$100	1 679	17	—	—	29	959	226	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	23 330	270	18	14	16	16 653	3 398	40	39	84
\$200 to \$299	11 756	144	—	—	17	7 352	1 850	14	32	14
\$300 to \$399	1 750	26	2	—	4	1 014	461	—	—	19
\$400 or more	573	—	—	5	—	678	173	—	—	11
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	42 491	1 694	142	124	220	70 433	33 685	327	877	1 319
Less than \$200	6 478	404	29	—	58	3 338	5 919	26	20	87
\$200 to \$299	9 798	263	26	19	32	8 643	4 616	30	115	182
\$300 to \$499	19 131	689	74	63	100	40 515	16 918	209	533	715
\$500 to \$749	3 060	246	7	—	—	14 399	5 053	51	180	279
\$750 to \$999	254	14	—	9	—	1 320	291	7	11	41
\$1,000 or more	112	—	—	12	—	461	59	—	—	11
No cash rent	3 658	78	6	21	30	1 757	829	4	18	4
Median (dollars)	333	341	335	403	310	410	370	401	411	409
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	198 355	3 228	454	361	582	159 490	59 368	634	1 546	2 097
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 441	16	20	—	17	440	248	—	—	7
No vehicle available	14 202	694	40	23	66	15 312	15 742	95	94	276

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State -----	2 246 046	14.5	24.2	11.9	14.8	1.4	.7	74.1	67.9	.8
District 1 -----	212 276	8.7	17.8	10.5	14.3	1.4	.4	89.1	86.8	.5
COUNTY										
Lake County (pt.) -----	166 789	6.8	19.3	11.2	13.0	1.5	.4	94.4	91.7	.6
Porter County (pt.) -----	45 487	15.7	12.1	8.2	19.0	1.0	.2	69.6	69.0	.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	2 405	11.4	8.0	7.3	26.2	1.2	—	98.7	98.4	—
Dyer town -----	3 461	17.5	4.0	5.2	21.0	1.1	—	97.6	97.8	.3
East Chicago city -----	13 484	2.7	42.1	17.1	11.0	.2	1.1	99.9	99.5	1.7
Gory city -----	47 082	3.0	18.6	12.0	10.7	.4	.6	97.6	92.3	.8
Griffith town -----	6 914	7.0	8.1	12.7	13.2	1.9	—	94.1	92.6	.2
Hammond city -----	33 924	2.4	31.4	15.6	10.6	.3	.3	100.0	99.7	.5
Highland town -----	8 892	5.7	5.4	6.9	11.6	4.2	.1	98.5	97.4	.6
Hobart city -----	8 302	3.6	19.0	7.9	12.1	.2	.1	89.8	90.6	.2
Lake Station city -----	5 046	6.0	14.9	3.7	8.1	—	.1	99.7	81.5	.8
Merrillville town -----	10 322	13.8	3.3	8.3	15.6	2.0	.2	87.6	93.5	.1
Munster town -----	7 393	8.8	4.7	2.5	23.1	7.2	—	99.6	97.2	.1
Portage city -----	10 864	17.5	3.0	7.5	9.2	.4	.4	91.6	92.0	.3
Schererville town -----	7 703	36.8	3.0	11.9	17.0	10.8	.1	91.8	96.4	—
Valparaiso city -----	9 293	12.1	22.3	19.4	17.0	2.2	.1	98.1	96.7	.3
District 2 -----	225 045	8.9	30.1	10.0	13.5	.5	.8	67.0	66.7	.9
COUNTY										
Bortholomew County (pt.) -----	22 408	13.9	17.8	9.9	14.4	1.0	.7	74.2	72.0	.8
Decatur County -----	9 098	13.1	32.6	7.2	13.8	.2	1.9	55.9	51.0	1.5
Delaware County -----	48 793	9.6	25.2	11.9	11.6	.8	.5	71.8	77.5	.7
Henry County (pt.) -----	18 210	7.4	31.1	8.9	14.6	.2	.8	60.3	56.0	.8
Jay County (pt.) -----	7 582	8.3	39.9	7.2	18.4	.3	1.5	59.3	60.1	1.7
Johnson County (pt.) -----	2 020	8.8	30.9	15.4	8.1	—	2.2	80.6	79.7	1.2
Madison County -----	53 353	7.3	27.4	9.7	11.5	.5	.4	71.3	69.7	.8
Rondolph County -----	11 327	7.9	44.5	7.1	18.5	—	1.2	53.7	54.1	1.0
Rush County -----	7 014	7.4	50.4	5.9	20.1	—	.8	46.7	44.4	.8
Shelby County -----	15 654	10.5	33.3	9.4	13.9	.5	1.2	46.9	47.9	1.6
Wayne County -----	29 586	6.9	36.4	11.9	14.3	.5	.8	74.6	71.5	.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Anderson city -----	26 349	6.6	28.8	14.0	8.1	1.0	.5	94.9	88.4	.9
Columbus city (pt.) -----	13 403	13.7	18.9	13.7	12.7	1.6	.3	92.3	96.0	.5
Muncie city -----	29 828	8.8	28.5	16.5	8.1	1.3	.6	97.1	97.3	.8
New Castle city -----	7 829	6.5	33.5	14.5	10.6	.3	.5	99.7	97.5	.5
Richmond city -----	16 906	6.1	38.3	17.1	11.2	.8	1.0	98.4	97.7	1.0
Shelbyville city -----	6 567	12.3	40.5	16.7	8.4	1.2	1.2	96.3	97.2	1.8
District 3 -----	219 759	14.0	25.4	11.1	17.0	1.4	.3	61.9	60.6	.4
COUNTY										
Elkhart County -----	60 182	18.1	23.3	11.2	17.8	1.3	.3	54.7	54.0	.4
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----	16 429	20.1	23.3	7.7	17.5	.3	.5	37.2	43.8	.7
Lo Porte County -----	42 268	9.3	28.3	10.0	16.0	.7	.3	63.1	56.9	.5
St. Joseph County -----	97 956	12.4	25.9	12.2	16.9	1.9	.4	71.4	70.6	.4
Storke County (pt.) -----	2 924	15.2	25.2	7.7	15.5	—	1.2	10.7	11.0	1.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Elkhart city -----	19 147	11.6	31.7	18.6	12.8	1.0	.1	93.2	88.8	.3
Goshen city -----	9 523	21.8	30.4	16.9	11.6	4.2	.6	87.3	96.8	.9
Gronger CDP -----	6 347	40.7	3.1	.3	50.4	1.3	.3	7.8	6.3	—
Lo Porte city -----	9 135	7.7	39.7	15.3	12.5	.5	.2	97.6	96.9	.4
Michigan City city -----	13 994	7.1	31.1	15.3	13.5	1.4	.3	97.1	93.5	.6
Mishawaka city -----	19 028	14.8	26.0	19.5	9.7	3.4	.2	97.6	97.2	.4
South Bend city -----	45 761	7.0	34.5	14.4	13.7	1.9	.3	98.8	98.5	.5
Warsow city (pt.) -----	3 759	15.7	32.7	13.6	12.9	.7	.6	72.4	86.9	.2
District 4 -----	226 689	16.2	26.2	10.8	18.2	.9	.9	66.4	68.8	.9
COUNTY										
Adams County -----	10 931	15.4	33.0	6.5	22.5	.4	4.6	57.4	57.6	4.6
Allen County -----	122 923	15.8	20.0	13.1	17.8	1.5	.5	84.8	87.6	.6
De Kolb County -----	13 601	16.4	40.3	6.2	19.4	.2	.4	59.4	60.8	.5
Huntington County -----	13 629	12.0	44.7	7.1	18.9	.2	.4	63.9	64.9	.3
Joy County (pt.) -----	1 323	9.4	42.5	7.5	19.7	—	5.8	40.0	43.7	4.8
Logrango County -----	12 218	19.0	22.7	10.5	20.7	.1	2.4	18.4	17.8	2.5
Noble County -----	15 516	16.7	32.8	9.3	16.6	.4	.6	43.9	48.8	.6
Steuben County -----	15 768	22.2	25.2	9.2	15.6	.4	.9	30.4	34.4	.4
Wells County -----	9 928	13.6	36.5	8.1	20.3	.5	.9	49.5	51.8	.7
Whitley County -----	10 852	16.9	33.1	7.4	16.8	.4	1.1	37.2	37.4	1.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Fort Wayne city -----	77 166	9.7	26.0	18.2	11.3	1.4	.2	98.5	99.0	.5
Huntington city -----	6 529	10.8	49.3	11.3	14.4	.4	.2	95.6	98.2	.1
District 5 -----	228 771	11.3	30.9	8.9	16.2	.6	.6	53.0	52.9	.7
COUNTY										
Benton County -----	3 833	5.9	45.4	5.0	27.1	—	.5	64.4	60.2	1.5
Blackford County -----	5 856	8.0	38.0	7.3	16.6	.1	.9	68.5	69.7	.9
Corroll County -----	8 431	9.5	40.1	9.0	17.7	—	1.0	29.2	32.2	1.1
Coss County -----	15 633	7.7	40.6	8.8	16.7	.2	.6	56.5	56.6	1.0
Fultan County -----	8 656	13.4	36.5	10.3	16.5	.3	1.0	43.9	43.7	1.3
Grant County -----	29 904	10.1	28.5	11.9	12.5	.7	.7	70.9	71.8	.8
Howard County -----	33 820	9.5	25.5	10.1	14.8	.8	.2	72.4	72.7	.3

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Jasper County	8 984	13.8	23.3	6.9	19.0	.1	.8	32.4	39.6	.7
Kosciusko County (pt.)	14 087	15.3	25.7	6.7	15.3	.4	1.3	21.1	19.5	1.2
Lake County (pt.)	16 225	15.2	19.1	7.0	18.0	1.6	.2	50.9	69.2	.1
Marshall County	16 820	15.3	32.5	8.9	18.7	1.1	.1	45.5	45.4	.4
Miami County	14 639	11.2	40.1	7.7	17.2	.4	.6	56.9	57.4	.8
Newton County	5 276	8.7	35.1	6.0	19.6	—	1.3	43.7	27.3	1.3
Porter County (pt.)	1 753	24.0	15.5	6.6	13.5	—	.8	68.6	68.9	.3
Pulaski County	5 541	9.5	32.7	9.1	18.8	.2	.6	32.5	24.7	.7
Storke County (pt.)	6 964	11.1	22.9	7.8	13.6	—	.5	28.5	31.1	.7
Vermillion County (pt.)	3 805	11.1	43.9	7.5	12.1	—	2.6	65.4	5.1	2.8
Wabosh County	13 394	9.7	39.0	10.0	17.6	.7	.6	61.0	58.9	.5
Warren County	3 275	12.5	37.3	5.0	18.6	.2	1.0	34.0	25.9	.8
White County	11 875	12.0	24.8	9.0	14.2	.2	.5	41.0	37.6	.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Crown Point city (pt.)	4 163	18.1	22.8	10.4	15.9	4.4	.3	99.3	98.8	—
Kokomo city	20 340	8.9	32.1	14.2	10.3	1.1	.3	98.7	98.5	.5
Logansport city	7 356	4.8	52.5	14.6	12.6	.4	.3	98.5	98.5	1.1
Marion city	14 000	7.6	30.5	17.1	8.9	1.6	.7	98.7	97.8	.9
Peru city	5 732	7.4	52.4	13.1	14.5	.6	.8	99.2	98.9	1.2
Wabosh city	4 944	5.7	39.4	15.0	14.1	.5	.4	99.0	98.6	.5
Warsow city (pt.)	739	13.4	37.9	11.6	17.5	1.9	—	51.4	57.1	—
District 6	220 031	25.7	13.0	10.7	20.5	3.0	.3	72.8	70.4	.4
COUNTY										
Boone County (pt.)	3 909	27.1	13.5	9.8	36.1	4.0	.4	56.5	56.7	.3
Clinton County	12 100	6.9	43.5	10.0	15.9	.1	.7	63.7	65.2	.6
Hamilton County	41 074	35.1	12.5	7.6	33.2	2.7	.2	67.2	71.2	.6
Hancock County	16 495	15.3	20.1	6.3	19.0	.2	.6	41.2	44.0	.7
Henry County (pt.)	1 625	7.7	45.1	5.4	18.6	.2	.7	62.1	61.5	1.0
Johnson County (pt.)	31 269	23.3	11.4	10.9	15.6	1.9	.3	82.7	69.4	.4
Marion County (pt.)	102 802	28.0	7.0	13.4	17.3	4.6	.1	82.7	80.0	.3
Morgan County (pt.)	4 330	19.6	13.4	2.8	18.4	—	.7	19.2	10.5	.6
Tipton County	6 427	10.0	37.5	6.0	20.0	—	.7	49.4	44.2	1.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Beech Grove city (pt.)	1 354	49.1	—	23.2	5.2	—	—	99.6	99.1	—
Cornel city	9 645	35.2	3.2	10.3	45.9	5.7	.1	96.6	97.8	.6
Frankfort city	6 146	5.4	42.8	15.7	11.3	.2	.4	99.4	99.6	.5
Franklin city	4 661	18.1	28.6	12.8	11.8	.3	.5	97.0	98.2	.4
Greenfield city	4 425	11.1	26.1	12.1	14.9	.6	.6	96.4	98.3	.3
Greenwood city	11 399	30.1	5.5	20.6	9.0	5.2	.3	99.0	96.9	.7
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	90 010	28.6	6.5	13.3	17.7	5.1	.1	81.3	78.0	.2
Lawrence city (pt.)	2 601	48.1	9.6	7.0	16.8	3.5	—	68.0	85.7	1.7
Noblesville city	7 128	37.4	17.9	13.9	27.3	1.5	.3	95.1	97.9	1.0
Speedway town (pt.)	4 060	18.8	11.1	12.0	10.0	—	.2	100.0	99.1	.2
Indianapolis city (pt.)	94 020	27.8	6.8	13.6	17.8	4.9	.1	82.0	78.6	.2
District 7	216 607	15.6	26.7	12.3	14.2	1.0	1.0	66.3	58.4	.9
COUNTY										
Boone County (pt.)	10 607	10.7	33.8	9.2	17.8	.1	.5	60.2	56.8	.4
Cloy County	10 606	12.5	35.2	9.9	11.5	.1	2.1	67.6	47.4	1.0
Fountain County	7 344	11.4	39.2	7.8	15.7	—	1.2	56.1	52.7	1.3
Hendricks County	26 962	20.6	13.5	5.7	18.2	1.6	.3	43.3	44.3	.5
Monroe County (pt.)	8 960	18.8	9.6	5.6	9.9	—	1.7	87.0	48.9	1.4
Montgomery County	13 957	11.7	34.1	11.2	15.6	.6	.9	59.0	55.0	1.0
Morgan County (pt.)	16 170	17.0	19.3	9.4	12.8	.2	.9	67.5	52.3	.7
Owen County	8 011	18.8	22.6	9.1	11.7	—	3.9	37.3	17.6	2.3
Parke County	7 189	15.0	33.3	10.0	13.3	—	1.9	49.1	25.7	1.6
Putnam County	10 981	16.9	28.6	9.2	14.6	1.0	1.0	59.5	42.4	.8
Tippecanoe County	48 134	19.1	19.6	18.4	16.0	2.1	.4	79.4	79.0	.6
Vermillion County (pt.)	3 483	8.0	52.3	14.5	9.2	—	.9	96.6	65.6	.6
Vigo County	44 203	11.2	37.6	16.0	11.2	1.1	.9	73.7	69.9	1.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bloomington city (pt.)	1 092	7.7	—	8.3	2.2	—	.8	100.0	96.0	.8
Crowfordsville city	5 842	11.5	34.8	19.9	11.1	1.3	.7	97.5	96.3	.9
Lafayette city	19 259	10.9	31.7	18.8	12.8	.8	.5	99.8	99.2	.8
Lebanon city	4 907	12.1	27.0	17.0	13.7	.2	.4	99.1	96.6	.4
Mortonsville city	4 604	12.5	31.1	15.5	9.9	.6	1.0	97.5	97.7	.6
Plainfield town	4 303	22.4	10.5	11.5	11.7	2.4	.6	98.3	97.2	.6
Terre Haute city	24 077	5.0	51.9	20.9	9.3	1.3	.6	94.2	98.4	.9
West Lafayette city	9 465	30.4	11.1	25.4	19.4	6.0	.3	99.9	99.9	.5
District 8	230 867	16.3	25.0	14.2	12.4	1.4	1.0	86.2	67.1	1.0
COUNTY										
Daviess County	10 985	15.7	29.2	8.8	15.0	.2	1.2	72.5	58.6	2.3
Gibson County	13 454	15.5	26.1	9.6	11.4	—	1.5	83.8	54.8	1.2
Greene County	13 337	14.9	30.7	9.9	11.2	—	2.1	80.6	46.1	1.8
Knox County	16 730	12.7	38.4	12.3	11.9	.3	.5	82.8	63.5	.7
Lawrence County	17 587	15.8	28.4	10.2	9.9	.1	1.7	89.1	48.0	1.1
Martin County	4 116	14.5	20.9	7.8	11.1	—	3.8	72.6	46.0	2.9
Monroe County (pt.)	32 988	22.2	14.5	22.5	13.3	6.1	.4	97.1	75.1	.6
Orange County	7 732	18.9	24.2	10.2	12.0	.2	3.1	57.4	46.7	2.4
Pike County	5 487	12.7	30.4	9.0	10.0	—	4.1	84.7	26.2	4.2
Posey County	10 401	16.4	23.0	9.3	12.1	.1	.5	51.7	44.8	.6
Sullivan County	8 487	9.9	39.9	8.7	10.3	.1	1.1	81.3	55.1	.6
Vanderburgh County	72 637	14.2	25.8	18.7	11.6	1.3	.3	93.1	87.3	.5
Warrick County	16 926	23.3	10.9	6.8	19.3	.4	.7	91.8	67.1	.8

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 8—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bedford city	6 158	9.9	41.8	14.9	11.5	.4	.6	99.5	90.0	.4
Bloomington city (pt.)	20 933	20.4	17.0	29.0	12.9	5.0	.2	99.8	98.6	.6
Evansville city	58 188	11.2	29.3	22.0	9.4	1.5	.2	97.7	98.3	.5
Vincennes city	8 350	11.8	37.8	19.7	10.5	.6	.6	99.1	98.4	.7
Washington city	4 787	10.7	34.4	14.9	11.4	.4	.5	100.0	98.9	.8
District 9	219 400	17.0	21.7	9.3	13.4	.3	1.6	81.8	51.5	1.4
COUNTY										
Bartholomew County (pt.)	3 024	10.8	19.3	2.8	15.5	—	.6	33.4	13.4	.9
Brown County	6 997	18.6	11.5	10.6	12.4	—	3.2	76.0	7.1	2.2
Clark County	35 313	13.9	12.2	12.1	12.0	1.0	.6	96.2	75.1	.5
Crawford County	4 374	20.0	25.3	10.1	13.0	.4	6.5	65.7	19.8	4.4
Dearborn County	14 532	21.6	25.6	8.7	15.9	.1	1.5	85.3	45.6	1.1
Dubois County	13 964	21.2	19.6	8.9	16.6	.1	1.5	89.9	57.2	1.1
Fayette County	10 525	8.4	29.8	10.3	12.0	1.0	.9	74.0	66.8	.8
Floyd County	25 238	16.9	21.8	10.7	14.9	.4	.4	96.3	68.3	.6
Franklin County	7 176	18.2	33.1	6.6	15.7	—	3.3	50.7	27.9	2.4
Harrison County	11 456	22.4	18.5	6.3	13.3	.1	2.8	82.1	17.3	2.2
Jackson County	14 820	15.4	22.3	7.6	9.7	.2	1.6	68.6	63.3	1.4
Jefferson County	11 921	14.3	25.5	11.3	11.1	.2	1.4	92.3	58.8	1.0
Jennings County	9 129	19.3	21.8	6.9	11.8	.1	2.0	74.6	36.4	2.5
Ohio County	2 161	17.9	32.7	14.0	11.4	—	2.1	89.6	48.1	.7
Perry County	7 404	14.0	25.9	9.4	15.9	.2	1.5	82.7	59.5	1.3
Ripley County	9 587	18.3	29.1	9.1	15.6	.2	2.4	68.5	42.8	2.4
Scott County	8 078	18.4	14.9	7.6	11.5	—	1.5	92.8	50.7	1.7
Spencer County	7 636	20.1	22.2	8.6	12.9	.1	1.7	69.1	38.9	1.5
Switzerland County	3 732	14.7	36.1	11.1	14.5	.2	6.2	79.9	24.6	4.7
Union County	2 813	13.9	41.3	6.5	17.3	.6	.3	51.8	43.5	.3
Washington County	9 520	20.2	21.1	6.3	12.9	—	2.4	68.0	34.8	2.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Clarksville town	8 635	11.0	8.4	20.4	9.6	2.2	.1	99.8	97.4	.3
Columbus city (pt.)	55	54.5	—	—	16.4	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Connersville city	6 683	8.2	34.2	14.3	9.9	1.2	.8	99.4	97.3	.6
Jasper city	4 162	22.1	19.3	13.1	17.1	—	.8	99.2	97.2	.5
Jeffersonville city	9 375	9.4	16.5	16.9	9.3	1.3	.4	98.8	96.8	.4
Madison city	5 151	10.3	34.4	19.5	10.7	.5	.8	99.1	97.4	1.1
New Albany city	15 593	10.3	29.5	15.7	11.9	.7	.2	99.5	98.5	.7
Seymour city	6 384	17.2	23.4	11.7	8.9	.4	.6	85.6	98.9	.6
District 10	246 601	11.8	24.5	20.0	9.2	3.2	.4	95.0	94.1	.7
COUNTY										
Marion County (pt.)	246 601	11.8	24.5	20.0	9.2	3.2	.4	95.0	94.1	.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Beech Grove city (pt.)	4 403	4.0	16.1	12.3	9.0	1.5	.4	98.4	97.3	.2
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	229 948	11.9	25.6	20.2	9.5	3.3	.4	94.8	94.0	.7
Lawrence city (pt.)	9 020	14.1	5.4	16.5	4.1	2.4	.1	98.9	98.1	.2
Speedway town (pt.)	2 668	13.0	2.2	30.3	1.8	1.3	—	100.0	99.0	2.1
Indianapolis city (pt.)	230 510	11.9	25.6	20.1	9.5	3.3	.4	94.7	93.8	.7

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	2 065 355	63.1	6.4	19.3	6.2	5.0	8.5	32.4	59.1	5.9
District 1 -----	198 789	88.3	1.2	7.0	2.2	1.3	11.4	34.2	54.4	4.7
COUNTY										
Lake County (pt.) -----	155 333	88.4	1.0	7.0	2.3	1.3	13.4	35.8	50.8	5.4
Porter County (pt.) -----	43 456	87.8	1.9	7.0	1.7	1.5	4.2	28.3	67.5	2.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	2 359	90.5	—	7.5	1.3	.7	4.7	27.2	68.1	—
Oyer town -----	3 412	95.2	.8	2.9	.9	.2	3.3	17.9	78.8	2.6
East Chicago city -----	12 122	89.0	1.5	5.0	2.6	1.9	28.3	40.9	30.9	11.1
Gary city -----	40 968	87.4	1.5	6.7	3.1	1.2	23.8	38.5	37.6	9.3
Griffith town -----	6 738	85.2	.5	9.2	1.3	3.8	4.1	32.7	63.2	1.4
Hammond city -----	32 146	91.0	.6	4.9	2.2	1.3	14.1	40.4	45.4	6.2
Highland town -----	8 728	85.1	.5	11.7	2.0	.7	3.2	33.2	63.7	.5
Hobart city -----	8 073	90.2	.6	6.9	1.6	.8	5.0	33.2	61.8	2.0
Lake Station city -----	4 788	92.7	1.8	1.5	3.3	.7	7.6	37.2	55.2	5.0
Merrillville town -----	10 006	87.0	.7	8.6	1.4	2.3	4.2	32.2	63.6	1.1
Munster town -----	7 226	90.3	.7	7.9	.9	.2	3.8	28.7	67.5	.1
Portage city -----	10 520	87.8	.4	10.1	.6	1.0	5.0	31.4	63.6	2.9
Schererville town -----	7 416	75.8	.3	22.7	.5	.7	2.4	31.3	66.3	1.0
Valparaiso city -----	8 978	83.2	.6	14.0	.8	1.5	7.1	37.5	55.4	2.1
District 2 -----	210 060	58.1	6.4	21.8	9.1	4.7	8.1	32.8	59.1	7.0
COUNTY										
Bortholomew County (pt.) -----	21 374	62.1	5.7	22.6	4.7	4.9	6.9	29.1	64.0	5.7
Oecatur County -----	8 427	39.3	15.4	24.6	6.9	13.8	6.1	27.9	66.0	6.5
Oelaware County -----	45 177	64.5	2.7	25.6	4.5	2.8	9.0	34.3	56.7	5.5
Henry County (pt.) -----	17 116	58.0	7.0	17.0	13.0	5.0	6.8	31.0	62.2	7.2
Joy County (pt.) -----	6 955	48.7	12.2	23.3	7.7	8.1	6.2	33.5	60.3	6.4
Johnson County (pt.) -----	1 904	76.8	3.4	15.1	1.6	3.2	10.2	37.4	52.4	14.5
Madison County -----	49 804	69.8	3.6	19.9	4.2	2.5	8.3	34.8	57.0	6.7
Rondolph County -----	10 451	41.9	10.2	28.5	9.9	9.5	5.8	35.1	59.2	8.0
Rush County -----	6 504	36.5	16.7	17.8	19.8	9.2	7.9	25.8	66.3	10.2
Shelby County -----	14 761	42.6	16.1	19.7	16.4	5.3	5.9	29.2	64.9	6.7
Wayne County -----	27 587	49.6	4.9	19.8	21.1	4.6	10.9	34.6	54.5	9.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Anderson city -----	24 302	83.7	.8	12.2	2.0	1.2	11.8	42.4	45.8	8.4
Columbus city (pt.) -----	12 795	75.1	1.5	21.0	1.3	1.1	9.8	34.1	56.1	6.9
Muncie city -----	27 188	78.9	.7	17.4	1.9	1.0	12.6	40.8	46.5	7.4
New Castle city -----	7 290	85.8	.8	8.3	3.1	2.0	11.1	40.2	48.6	11.4
Richmond city -----	15 556	68.7	1.4	18.3	10.2	1.4	16.3	40.8	42.9	12.5
Shelbyville city -----	6 133	77.7	1.5	15.3	3.6	2.0	9.7	39.8	50.4	10.6
District 3 -----	203 347	82.3	2.8	8.7	3.5	2.7	8.8	34.1	57.1	5.5
COUNTY										
Elkhort County -----	56 713	80.1	2.9	9.3	3.8	4.0	7.8	32.1	60.1	8.5
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----	13 384	76.1	6.3	9.9	3.9	3.8	6.6	30.9	62.5	7.5
Lo Porte County -----	38 488	84.2	3.9	5.3	3.5	3.1	8.6	33.9	57.5	5.3
St. Joseph County -----	92 365	84.5	1.1	9.7	3.3	1.4	9.8	36.1	54.1	3.5
Storke County (pt.) -----	2 397	55.0	25.8	1.8	6.3	11.1	5.2	27.7	67.1	7.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Elkhort city -----	17 519	82.9	.4	14.0	1.4	1.3	11.5	44.2	44.4	11.9
Goshen city -----	9 029	88.1	.9	5.9	2.9	2.2	8.3	38.6	53.2	8.9
Gronger CDP -----	6 206	91.4	.2	5.9	2.1	.4	.8	11.2	88.0	.2
Lo Porte city -----	8 675	89.6	1.1	6.4	1.6	1.3	10.9	41.0	48.1	6.4
Michigan City city -----	12 566	93.0	.4	4.6	1.0	1.0	14.2	40.9	44.9	8.2
Mishowoko city -----	18 001	87.8	.4	10.1	1.0	.6	9.6	45.5	44.9	3.5
South Bend city -----	42 240	87.5	.6	8.6	2.5	.9	14.9	41.7	43.4	5.0
Warsow city (pt.) -----	3 538	84.6	.7	12.6	1.3	.8	9.4	36.6	54.0	6.4
District 4 -----	202 833	61.3	7.9	19.8	6.1	4.9	7.7	30.5	61.8	6.9
COUNTY										
Adams County -----	10 470	46.6	7.0	25.1	11.4	9.9	9.1	27.7	63.2	8.7
Allen County -----	113 333	73.1	2.3	19.8	2.8	1.9	7.8	32.4	59.7	5.6
Oe Kolb County -----	12 725	49.8	13.3	19.2	10.1	7.5	5.2	27.1	67.7	6.5
Huntington County -----	12 830	53.5	10.0	20.3	12.6	3.5	6.6	30.6	62.7	6.5
Joy County (pt.) -----	1 206	38.9	17.0	19.6	7.5	17.0	14.1	21.3	64.6	6.1
Logrange County -----	9 209	38.6	18.6	11.1	11.7	20.0	21.0	23.0	56.0	24.0
Noble County -----	13 418	41.7	20.1	21.5	6.7	10.0	5.8	30.8	63.5	9.7
Steuben County -----	10 194	47.7	20.1	13.1	11.4	7.8	5.1	30.0	64.8	5.6
Wells County -----	9 438	49.2	12.6	21.8	11.1	5.2	4.1	28.8	67.1	4.9
Whitley County -----	10 010	43.5	17.4	24.7	7.6	6.9	4.5	26.2	69.3	3.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Fort Wayne city -----	69 627	78.5	.5	19.3	1.1	.7	11.1	39.9	49.0	7.7
Huntington city -----	6 134	78.2	2.3	14.3	4.2	1.0	10.5	37.9	51.6	9.2
District 5 -----	204 927	62.8	11.4	14.6	6.0	5.2	6.3	31.6	62.1	6.3
COUNTY										
Benton County -----	3 524	56.1	19.6	8.3	12.9	3.1	4.4	31.6	64.0	4.7
Blackford County -----	5 436	45.6	7.6	31.6	8.3	6.9	7.4	32.3	60.3	7.0
Corroll County -----	7 067	45.1	18.0	17.6	10.3	9.0	5.9	26.5	67.6	5.9
Cass County -----	14 659	68.3	9.9	10.5	6.1	5.3	7.7	33.2	59.0	6.7
Fulton County -----	7 345	50.8	18.9	14.8	9.3	6.2	6.4	34.1	59.4	7.1

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Grant County	27 701	58.8	3.9	27.9	5.6	3.8	7.6	34.2	58.2	6.3
Howard County	31 523	76.6	2.4	17.3	2.1	1.6	8.3	33.1	58.6	5.5
Jasper County	8 527	45.9	29.0	13.3	6.2	5.7	5.3	29.0	65.7	5.3
Kosciusko County (pt.)	10 065	57.5	19.5	9.1	6.8	7.0	3.9	29.6	66.5	8.6
Lake County (pt.)	15 415	84.9	5.4	4.1	3.6	2.1	3.5	28.6	67.9	2.1
Marshall County	15 146	66.7	12.0	7.4	6.3	7.6	5.7	29.4	64.9	6.9
Miami County	13 484	63.3	8.6	15.3	7.6	5.2	5.8	33.4	60.9	7.1
Newton County	4 839	48.7	24.0	10.6	8.4	8.3	4.8	30.3	65.0	6.3
Porter County (pt.)	1 703	83.1	2.4	9.8	3.6	1.1	4.3	26.6	69.1	3.8
Pulaski County	4 722	47.4	28.1	6.7	7.0	10.9	5.9	30.9	63.2	8.0
Starke County (pt.)	5 744	69.4	15.8	3.7	3.9	7.2	7.0	35.0	58.0	9.4
Vermillion County (pt.)	3 456	29.8	35.6	18.0	7.1	9.5	5.7	26.8	67.5	5.7
Wabash County	12 630	58.8	10.7	15.9	8.9	5.7	6.0	32.2	61.8	8.9
Warren County	3 015	22.8	38.2	14.0	12.8	12.3	4.6	23.8	71.6	5.8
White County	8 926	70.2	11.1	7.7	5.0	6.0	5.1	32.4	62.6	5.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Crown Point city (pt.)	4 055	94.5	1.5	2.5	1.0	.6	6.0	36.6	57.4	.8
Kokomo city	18 664	84.2	.3	14.3	.4	.9	12.1	40.6	47.2	7.7
Logansport city	6 865	93.5	.6	4.2	.8	.9	12.7	43.6	43.7	8.8
Marion city	12 693	72.9	1.2	22.4	2.0	1.5	12.2	41.9	45.9	9.0
Peru city	5 213	87.1	1.7	8.6	1.1	1.6	10.6	44.3	45.1	11.0
Wabash city	4 700	86.4	.7	9.2	1.2	2.6	8.8	41.2	50.0	11.0
Warsow city (pt.)	669	92.2	—	4.5	1.5	1.8	5.4	48.3	46.3	13.0
District 6	208 886	59.3	4.1	28.7	5.8	2.0	4.3	28.1	67.6	2.2
COUNTY										
Boone County (pt.)	3 746	49.8	5.0	34.5	9.2	1.6	4.8	18.7	76.5	.3
Clinton County	11 450	54.9	14.9	13.5	12.9	3.8	6.8	31.3	61.9	6.9
Hamilton County	38 834	52.5	3.8	33.1	8.5	2.1	3.1	22.3	74.6	2.4
Hancock County	15 959	57.1	8.0	21.8	9.6	3.6	4.1	24.0	71.9	3.3
Henry County (pt.)	1 526	67.3	7.9	13.9	8.5	2.4	5.0	33.9	61.1	4.7
Johnson County (pt.)	29 450	67.4	4.2	20.8	5.1	2.5	4.8	26.2	69.1	3.0
Marion County (pt.)	97 711	63.3	.7	32.8	2.5	.8	4.3	32.1	63.6	1.1
Morgan County (pt.)	4 184	15.8	21.4	27.2	20.0	15.6	1.7	19.1	79.2	3.1
Tipton County	6 026	49.3	15.1	21.8	10.4	3.5	6.0	26.3	67.8	2.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Beech Grove city (pt.)	1 278	52.4	.9	46.1	—	.6	—	44.6	55.4	2.1
Cornel city	9 111	70.4	1.0	27.5	.9	.3	3.2	22.9	73.9	.4
Frankfort city	5 768	88.1	.3	8.8	.7	2.0	10.2	40.3	49.5	10.5
Franklin city	4 450	80.7	.3	16.4	.8	1.8	9.8	34.2	56.0	5.9
Greenfield city	4 249	86.5	.8	9.5	1.6	1.6	5.4	36.7	58.0	4.6
Greenwood city	10 594	66.2	.3	31.5	1.4	.6	6.5	34.7	58.8	3.4
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	85 494	62.2	.7	34.1	2.4	.7	4.1	31.9	64.0	1.1
Lawrence city (pt.)	2 505	60.1	1.6	34.7	1.8	1.8	4.1	24.2	71.7	2.0
Noblesville city	6 650	67.7	1.2	27.5	2.3	1.2	6.2	30.5	63.4	5.1
Speedway town (pt.)	3 890	72.1	.4	24.1	3.4	—	5.0	39.6	55.4	.3
Indianapolis city (pt.)	89 308	62.9	.7	33.2	2.5	.8	4.4	31.8	63.8	1.1
District 7	200 686	49.6	10.4	23.0	10.4	6.6	7.1	30.6	62.3	5.5
COUNTY										
Boone County (pt.)	10 176	43.0	16.0	21.2	16.0	3.8	6.4	25.8	67.8	4.8
Cloy County	9 382	38.7	9.8	23.3	17.9	10.3	8.7	29.5	61.8	7.8
Fountain County	6 858	46.8	21.7	12.3	10.1	9.1	5.8	33.0	61.2	6.5
Hendricks County	26 109	42.1	9.9	28.4	15.6	4.0	3.4	22.2	74.5	2.4
Monroe County (pt.)	8 671	38.9	13.9	29.6	6.4	11.1	3.4	28.0	68.6	2.9
Montgomery County	13 235	46.8	15.2	16.5	15.3	6.3	6.7	32.2	61.1	4.8
Morgan County (pt.)	15 416	42.1	11.0	24.2	12.3	10.5	5.4	25.6	69.0	5.3
Owen County	6 394	16.4	20.5	21.2	15.0	26.9	6.7	25.1	68.2	10.8
Parke County	5 845	41.8	22.6	16.3	6.6	12.6	6.7	28.0	65.3	6.7
Putnam County	9 996	34.5	15.6	21.3	14.7	13.9	6.4	29.4	64.2	5.5
Tipton County	45 618	61.8	6.7	24.0	4.4	3.0	7.3	35.4	57.3	4.5
Vermillion County (pt.)	3 182	70.2	5.2	16.3	4.6	3.6	13.9	30.7	55.4	8.0
Vigo County	39 804	60.2	4.5	22.8	8.7	3.8	10.9	35.2	53.9	7.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bloomington city (pt.)	1 064	83.1	—	16.9	—	—	3.8	55.0	41.3	3.5
Crowfordsville city	5 500	79.1	1.9	15.1	2.8	1.0	11.7	42.7	45.5	7.3
Lafayette city	18 074	83.0	1.2	13.6	1.6	.6	9.8	38.7	51.6	6.9
Lebanon city	4 729	75.5	2.2	17.7	2.7	1.9	8.8	34.8	56.4	7.2
Martinsville city	4 408	72.5	1.5	21.1	2.1	2.8	10.4	35.4	54.2	9.0
Plainfield town	4 160	64.8	1.1	27.5	5.5	1.0	5.5	34.0	60.5	3.7
Terre Haute city	21 488	78.3	.9	14.7	4.6	1.5	16.0	41.1	42.9	10.4
West Lafayette city	9 153	56.4	.2	42.3	.6	.5	7.9	40.7	51.3	1.3
District 8	211 461	57.8	7.6	23.4	4.4	6.8	9.2	32.4	58.5	6.4
COUNTY										
Daviess County	10 012	48.9	10.0	15.5	12.8	12.8	13.3	29.9	56.8	11.4
Gibson County	12 299	52.2	13.3	22.5	6.6	5.5	6.6	30.2	63.2	5.0
Greene County	11 910	42.8	14.8	18.0	9.9	14.5	7.6	29.8	62.6	7.6
Knox County	15 145	61.6	7.9	23.2	4.2	3.1	9.2	34.3	56.5	9.1
Lawrence County	16 235	45.3	12.9	21.8	3.1	16.9	7.7	28.0	64.3	7.8
Martin County	3 836	32.1	15.8	18.7	11.0	22.4	8.4	28.1	63.5	10.1
Monroe County (pt.)	30 680	52.8	5.0	33.0	3.6	5.7	10.0	37.9	52.1	3.7
Orange County	6 950	33.9	14.2	17.4	9.6	24.8	8.5	31.1	60.4	10.5
Pike County	4 925	33.8	21.5	19.2	13.1	12.4	7.2	27.0	65.8	11.4
Posey County	9 508	51.6	13.3	25.1	5.9	4.2	6.6	24.9	68.5	3.8

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kera- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Sullivan County -----	7 364	46.9	16.5	17.6	8.8	10.2	6.7	30.3	63.0	8.8
Vanderburgh County -----	66 780	75.5	1.2	21.6	.6	1.2	11.3	35.9	52.7	5.6
Warrick County -----	15 817	56.6	5.7	30.9	2.8	4.0	4.5	22.9	72.5	4.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bedford city -----	5 757	77.5	2.2	15.7	.4	4.2	11.2	38.0	50.8	9.3
Blaomington city (pt.) -----	19 919	58.2	.8	37.0	1.2	2.7	11.9	44.5	43.6	3.7
Evansville city -----	52 948	77.7	.6	20.7	.2	.8	13.8	40.1	46.1	6.7
Vincennes city -----	7 522	75.4	1.1	22.0	.6	1.0	12.4	40.5	47.1	11.4
Washington city -----	4 400	80.3	2.9	12.5	1.6	2.7	13.0	39.7	47.3	10.0
District 9 -----	202 606	37.2	12.2	25.4	11.0	14.2	7.4	27.8	64.8	7.0
COUNTY										
Bartholamew County (pt.) -----	2 818	15.4	19.9	28.2	14.3	22.1	2.4	16.9	80.7	3.2
Brown County -----	5 370	7.0	29.6	20.9	13.2	29.3	3.1	25.7	71.2	3.8
Clark County -----	33 292	56.3	7.3	24.3	5.9	6.1	8.3	30.3	61.4	5.8
Crawford County -----	3 660	12.4	19.5	18.7	12.8	36.6	9.5	27.1	63.4	17.1
Dearborn County -----	13 642	33.3	7.9	31.1	16.8	11.0	5.5	25.9	68.6	5.2
Dubois County -----	13 023	43.5	14.4	25.0	5.8	11.3	6.7	25.3	68.0	3.2
Fayette County -----	9 945	54.4	6.3	17.5	14.9	6.9	9.6	33.4	57.1	9.9
Floyd County -----	24 085	52.3	12.0	23.3	5.6	6.8	8.4	29.7	61.9	5.6
Franklin County -----	6 636	16.5	16.6	22.7	23.7	20.5	6.6	24.2	69.2	7.1
Harrison County -----	10 618	13.0	27.3	20.6	10.8	28.3	5.4	23.0	71.7	6.6
Jackson County -----	14 032	37.8	7.7	31.1	9.4	14.1	7.3	29.9	62.8	8.0
Jefferson County -----	10 897	34.1	7.9	36.6	9.4	12.1	8.3	29.9	61.8	8.0
Jennings County -----	8 351	16.8	11.6	20.9	17.1	19.4	6.1	25.4	68.5	9.3
Ohio County -----	1 980	22.2	10.3	24.3	26.9	11.2	9.2	25.0	65.8	4.4
Perry County -----	6 845	55.1	9.3	13.6	4.1	18.0	9.1	27.4	63.6	7.2
Ripley County -----	8 778	26.4	14.8	26.1	15.2	17.4	6.9	26.1	67.0	6.6
Scott County -----	7 593	31.3	9.1	29.9	12.1	17.5	9.6	31.1	59.2	14.0
Spencer County -----	6 962	42.9	17.6	19.6	4.1	15.8	6.3	23.5	70.2	5.8
Switzerland County -----	2 839	15.4	13.5	20.8	22.9	27.4	10.0	27.0	63.1	12.2
Union County -----	2 576	1.9	11.8	23.8	53.6	8.9	4.7	27.3	67.9	8.0
Washington County -----	8 664	21.1	15.2	26.3	11.3	26.1	6.9	27.8	65.4	9.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Clarksville town -----	8 139	62.6	2.8	31.6	1.8	1.3	10.0	36.6	53.4	4.2
Columbus city (pt.) -----	55	—	—	83.6	—	16.4	—	29.1	70.9	16.4
Cannonsville city -----	6 270	74.7	1.2	13.6	8.3	2.2	13.9	38.9	47.2	12.9
Jasper city -----	3 937	54.6	3.0	37.6	2.1	2.6	8.3	31.8	59.9	2.0
Jeffersonville city -----	8 745	76.4	1.3	18.4	2.1	1.7	13.4	36.6	50.0	7.5
Madison city -----	4 822	65.5	.6	27.3	4.0	2.6	13.8	35.3	50.9	11.1
New Albany city -----	14 691	79.3	1.2	15.4	2.3	1.8	12.2	37.5	50.4	8.4
Seymour city -----	6 071	64.5	.5	29.9	1.0	4.2	10.0	36.4	53.6	9.1
District 10 -----	221 760	74.3	.9	20.2	3.2	1.5	14.1	41.4	44.5	7.3
COUNTY										
Marian County (pt.) -----	221 760	74.3	.9	20.2	3.2	1.5	14.1	41.4	44.5	7.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Beech Grove city (pt.) -----	4 210	76.4	.6	17.5	4.4	1.1	10.7	36.2	53.1	2.7
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.) -----	206 451	74.1	.9	20.1	3.3	1.6	14.6	41.3	44.2	7.5
Lawrence city (pt.) -----	8 107	74.1	.9	23.0	1.2	.7	5.4	45.4	49.2	5.3
Speedway town (pt.) -----	2 454	79.2	.7	19.5	—	.7	13.9	53.2	32.9	5.1
Indianapolis city (pt.) -----	206 989	74.2	.9	20.1	3.3	1.6	14.5	41.2	44.2	7.5

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median se- lected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
The State	1 450 899	9.0	28.4	742 515	561	16.7	409 828	188	12.3	614 456	43.1	2.9	374	24.3
District 1	136 352	8.1	32.1	78 278	586	16.4	40 196	232	13.1	62 437	34.0	3.8	399	24.7
COUNTY														
Lake County (pt.)	103 693	7.3	36.0	58 147	571	16.6	33 733	232	13.3	51 640	32.3	4.0	390	25.0
Porter County (pt.)	32 659	10.6	20.0	20 131	634	15.8	6 463	231	12.0	10 797	41.8	2.8	432	23.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	1 793	8.9	25.4	1 211	777	17.4	465	281	11.6	566	32.2	3.0	495	24.7
Dyer town	3 037	10.3	14.9	2 318	704	16.5	530	260	12.2	375	37.6	—	436	25.1
East Chicago city	5 505	4.5	47.1	2 001	515	15.9	2 089	208	12.8	6 617	27.2	7.0	286	25.0
Gary city	24 016	5.1	41.6	12 863	490	18.5	8 243	241	15.4	16 952	27.9	4.9	335	29.9
Griffith town	4 348	7.6	35.1	2 872	627	16.7	1 195	242	12.0	2 390	38.3	1.9	478	18.3
Hammond city	20 591	6.4	44.0	10 483	509	16.0	8 131	216	13.5	11 555	35.8	4.1	377	24.1
Highland town	6 939	6.0	37.7	4 083	614	14.7	2 255	237	12.2	1 789	35.8	8	504	21.9
Hobart city	6 219	7.4	34.0	3 630	557	15.4	2 130	235	12.9	1 854	33.3	2.4	445	24.2
Lake Station city	3 668	9.3	31.9	1 803	469	14.6	1 186	205	13.7	1 120	41.4	2.3	399	23.6
Merrillville town	7 365	9.4	31.2	4 516	619	16.0	2 374	240	12.2	2 641	35.9	6	530	26.4
Munster town	6 419	8.2	27.1	4 037	788	16.9	1 760	286	12.1	807	20.4	4.0	558	23.4
Portage city	7 437	11.9	19.1	4 375	602	15.3	1 277	235	12.4	3 083	43.3	8	432	23.0
Schererville town	4 915	15.6	9.4	3 506	788	18.7	754	266	11.4	2 501	42.4	—	493	21.5
Valparaiso city	5 006	12.8	23.0	3 207	668	17.5	1 231	239	12.1	3 972	45.2	1.9	431	25.7
District 2	149 703	8.1	31.3	72 579	484	15.5	46 753	180	12.4	60 357	41.5	3.2	331	24.6
COUNTY														
Bortholomew County (pt.)	15 193	10.3	25.2	8 235	574	17.0	3 947	189	11.8	6 181	38.3	1.9	398	24.2
Decatur County	6 372	7.9	28.6	2 783	485	15.8	1 793	186	12.5	2 055	34.7	5.1	357	21.6
Delaware County	30 191	7.6	34.2	15 398	471	15.5	9 833	177	12.7	14 986	48.8	2.5	334	27.5
Henry County (pt.)	12 894	7.4	30.6	5 844	446	15.1	4 322	184	12.9	4 222	41.3	3.4	299	23.9
Jay County (pt.)	5 344	6.2	34.5	1 983	417	16.3	1 811	166	12.7	1 611	33.4	5.9	280	19.9
Johnson County (pt.)	1 239	12.1	31.8	725	432	17.6	350	158	13.3	665	46.2	—	301	21.4
Madison County	36 395	7.8	32.8	18 090	491	14.9	12 242	184	12.2	13 409	41.7	2.3	339	24.9
Randolph County	7 900	7.0	33.2	2 929	430	15.2	2 380	166	12.0	2 551	36.9	4.8	279	23.5
Rush County	4 678	6.5	34.7	1 787	472	15.2	1 441	183	13.3	1 826	32.5	8.9	297	19.8
Shelby County	10 847	9.6	27.9	5 674	523	15.2	2 826	181	12.0	3 914	38.3	3.2	369	23.1
Wayne County	18 650	8.5	29.4	9 131	476	15.8	5 808	176	12.6	8 937	38.3	4.2	300	24.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anderson city	15 504	7.4	35.1	7 683	452	15.1	6 038	185	12.2	8 798	42.9	1.9	338	26.3
Columbus city (pt.)	7 903	11.0	24.2	4 448	604	17.9	2 461	194	12.2	4 892	41.0	1.3	405	24.5
Muncie city	15 624	7.3	39.2	7 677	419	16.3	6 067	174	13.3	11 564	51.0	2.2	325	29.5
New Castle city	4 760	8.8	33.9	2 333	402	16.0	2 095	188	13.7	2 530	42.8	3.0	279	25.8
Richmond city	9 133	9.2	30.1	4 746	460	16.3	3 290	175	13.1	6 423	41.2	3.5	294	25.1
Shelbyville city	3 705	12.6	29.7	2 065	487	15.4	1 203	179	12.1	2 428	43.8	2.0	369	24.4
District 3	147 388	8.9	29.7	75 185	562	16.9	47 630	190	12.3	55 959	43.0	2.7	395	24.1
COUNTY														
Elkhort County	40 745	10.1	24.5	20 786	576	17.0	11 768	186	11.6	15 968	44.3	2.3	405	23.3
Kosciusko County (pt.)	10 062	10.0	20.5	5 043	582	16.4	2 622	193	11.4	3 322	44.5	3.2	388	23.0
La Porte County	28 132	8.1	32.9	13 594	555	16.6	8 829	209	13.4	10 356	38.1	3.8	368	23.3
St. Joseph County	66 492	8.3	33.1	35 233	553	17.1	23 786	187	12.4	25 873	44.0	2.4	402	25.3
Starke County (pt.)	1 957	10.8	26.0	529	499	16.7	625	182	12.9	440	34.1	9.1	351	16.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Elkhort city	9 800	9.2	30.5	5 209	516	17.0	3 461	185	12.0	7 719	43.7	1.6	388	24.4
Goshen city	5 672	12.7	23.6	2 451	556	16.5	1 903	193	11.6	3 357	47.6	9	409	23.0
Granger CDP	6 055	12.6	11.4	4 581	906	17.4	1 028	236	11.2	151	60.9	6.0	573	23.8
La Porte city	5 505	8.3	35.9	2 687	518	16.7	2 106	213	14.0	3 170	39.5	2.6	356	22.3
Michigan City city	7 514	8.9	37.9	3 741	510	18.1	2 679	213	14.4	5 052	39.4	3.6	363	25.9
Mishowoko city	10 732	9.5	31.7	5 175	525	17.5	3 838	176	12.2	7 269	45.5	1.5	363	25.2
South Bend city	27 835	7.2	39.1	14 350	490	17.3	11 817	190	13.2	14 405	44.1	2.5	410	26.3
Worsow city (pt.)	2 227	10.9	24.7	1 376	566	17.3	726	208	12.4	1 311	45.1	2.9	406	24.3
District 4	150 668	9.3	26.0	77 031	558	16.1	39 547	179	11.7	52 165	43.1	2.6	373	23.1
COUNTY														
Adams County	8 206	6.5	32.3	3 429	492	15.6	2 249	172	11.2	2 264	38.8	3.1	319	22.3
Allen County	79 567	9.3	25.8	47 138	586	16.2	21 461	184	11.7	33 766	44.6	2.2	393	23.7
De Kolb County	10 333	11.3	25.5	4 803	518	16.0	2 368	175	12.2	2 392	43.5	3.7	345	21.0
Huntington County	9 840	9.4	28.7	4 560	497	16.2	2 779	174	11.6	2 990	46.1	2.5	344	23.6
Joy County (pt.)	986	9.6	31.9	337	371	13.2	301	180	13.3	220	32.3	5.0	288	20.8
Lagrange County	7 496	9.4	24.0	2 620	531	17.2	1 804	174	12.7	1 713	38.3	7.2	338	19.6
Noble County	10 485	8.8	25.2	4 282	504	15.3	2 834	171	11.4	2 933	41.9	2.8	332	21.8
Steuben County	8 053	9.9	20.6	3 089	577	16.8	2 065	180	11.9	2 141	40.0	1.3	359	21.2
Wells County	7 443	8.5	28.0	3 320	532	15.3	1 743	172	11.9	1 995	35.2	2.6	323	20.8
Whitley County	8 259	10.1	24.8	3 453	529	16.1	1 943	167	11.8	1 751	36.7	5.9	321	21.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Wayne city	41 521	8.7	30.8	23 677	510	16.2	13 850	180	12.0	28 106	44.0	2.2	382	24.4
Huntington city	4 234	10.1	30.8	2 257	465	16.1	1 544	172	11.9	1 900	49.6	1.5	346	23.8
District 5	153 908	8.7	29.0	70 021	509	15.8	45 623	184	12.4	51 019	40.6	3.6	335	23.2
COUNTY														

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
				With a mortgage			Not mortgaged						Specified renter paying cash rent	
				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989			Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989						Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Benton County	2 569	8.5	34.1	1 040	474	16.9	942	203	13.9	955	27.0	6.9	316	18.7
Blockford County	4 202	7.3	34.1	1 772	410	14.2	1 308	175	13.7	1 234	45.7	2.8	283	20.6
Corroll County	5 515	8.7	31.0	2 295	486	15.2	1 581	180	12.2	1 552	36.4	4.8	307	21.1
Coss County	10 899	7.5	33.1	4 590	475	15.4	3 707	176	12.0	3 760	40.1	4.4	299	22.2
Fulton County	5 681	8.3	28.1	1 974	488	15.6	1 608	176	12.7	1 664	33.5	4.1	325	23.0
Grant County	19 758	8.1	31.5	9 524	474	15.6	6 182	184	12.2	7 943	44.7	2.8	318	25.1
Howard County	22 716	9.2	29.7	12 895	529	14.6	6 482	185	12.2	8 807	45.3	2.3	364	25.0
Jasper County	6 428	9.5	24.2	2 848	514	16.5	1 780	183	12.0	2 099	37.0	6.5	326	21.0
Kosciusko County (pt.)	8 467	9.5	23.0	3 304	532	16.1	1 994	181	12.4	1 598	40.9	3.0	355	19.2
Lake County (pt.)	12 027	10.2	24.1	7 103	633	17.2	3 164	231	13.4	3 388	37.2	4.5	436	24.8
Morshall County	11 619	9.5	27.6	5 107	541	17.1	3 265	188	12.3	3 527	38.8	3.5	362	22.0
Miami County	9 513	8.7	28.4	3 830	468	16.3	2 742	164	11.9	3 971	45.1	3.3	318	22.2
Newton County	3 723	9.3	26.9	1 684	519	17.0	1 150	195	13.0	1 116	33.9	4.3	322	18.6
Porter County (pt.)	1 304	14.2	18.6	685	597	16.5	398	234	12.1	399	29.6	3.3	388	26.5
Pulaski County	3 661	7.6	36.8	1 109	467	16.5	1 127	178	13.3	1 061	33.6	4.1	306	21.3
Starke County (pt.)	4 387	9.3	27.1	1 630	469	19.1	1 556	187	12.8	1 357	43.8	2.2	325	24.7
Vermillion County (pt.)	2 908	6.5	29.1	927	476	14.1	1 010	168	13.0	548	34.1	5.8	312	24.5
Wabash County	9 380	7.0	30.4	4 005	478	15.3	2 701	175	12.1	3 250	40.1	2.6	303	22.6
Warren County	2 371	8.8	33.2	743	487	16.7	708	184	12.6	644	27.6	9.6	273	18.8
White County	6 780	7.8	27.2	2 956	488	17.2	2 218	183	12.8	2 146	34.7	5.4	335	21.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	2 801	13.4	20.5	1 756	667	18.2	686	243	13.4	1 254	33.9	1.9	460	26.4
Kokomo city	11 710	8.9	31.8	6 587	477	15.3	4 026	181	12.7	6 954	46.0	2.0	357	26.1
Lagonsport city	4 343	7.1	39.1	1 974	419	16.3	2 021	171	12.2	2 522	42.0	2.7	295	23.5
Marion city	7 590	8.1	34.3	4 138	442	16.4	2 842	185	12.9	5 103	44.9	1.9	317	26.0
Peru city	3 596	8.7	29.5	1 728	434	17.8	1 202	162	12.9	1 617	45.9	2.7	282	24.9
Wabash city	3 094	5.3	33.4	1 648	459	15.2	1 194	170	12.3	1 606	49.3	—	305	24.4
Worsow city (pt.)	497	10.3	18.3	143	705	15.7	176	229	13.2	172	45.3	—	359	23.5
District 6	152 026	11.3	21.2	98 627	744	17.7	32 672	207	11.7	56 860	46.4	1.9	452	23.2
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	2 971	11.1	13.4	2 030	953	18.1	479	215	10.5	775	44.4	.9	568	24.6
Clinton County	8 244	8.2	32.2	3 811	480	15.1	2 675	181	12.8	3 206	43.4	3.0	326	23.3
Hamilton County	29 846	14.4	13.5	21 125	917	19.2	4 263	221	12.0	8 988	45.4	1.5	505	22.3
Hancock County	12 766	9.2	24.0	7 398	648	16.1	3 081	195	11.8	3 193	40.0	3.8	386	22.6
Henry County (pt.)	1 130	2.2	32.5	478	480	14.9	400	189	12.0	396	42.7	3.8	313	23.1
Johnson County (pt.)	21 967	12.6	18.5	14 141	680	18.7	3 950	195	11.7	7 483	47.9	2.0	423	24.5
Marion County (pt.)	66 817	10.9	22.8	45 613	752	17.6	15 762	217	11.5	30 894	48.2	1.5	470	23.3
Morgan County (pt.)	3 653	10.6	21.3	2 018	660	17.6	682	190	11.9	531	34.1	1.9	377	22.9
Tipton County	4 632	7.4	35.0	2 013	551	15.0	1 380	186	11.7	1 394	31.4	8.0	325	21.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	369	9.8	17.3	354	638	21.3	15	225	10.0	909	59.8	—	484	21.3
Cormel city	6 487	15.1	5.9	5 342	1 094	18.7	649	282	11.1	2 624	46.3	—	560	23.0
Frankfort city	3 632	9.6	31.3	1 869	449	15.1	1 415	174	13.0	2 136	48.4	1.7	322	24.4
Franklin city	2 913	17.1	22.8	1 572	560	19.2	761	182	12.0	1 537	45.7	3.0	355	26.2
Greenfield city	2 852	7.7	26.7	1 586	558	16.2	982	184	12.1	1 397	43.5	2.0	403	22.2
Greenwood city	6 199	12.8	15.9	4 241	679	18.7	987	195	11.5	4 395	51.4	.8	444	24.3
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	58 546	10.7	22.0	40 330	758	17.6	13 487	219	11.5	26 948	48.4	1.4	474	23.0
Lawrence city (pt.)	2 248	26.2	16.1	1 555	862	20.6	346	228	11.4	257	50.2	1.9	900	34.3
Noblesville city	4 247	16.0	14.7	3 051	911	19.9	780	188	12.6	2 403	48.7	.6	474	24.2
Speedway town (pt.)	2 707	6.6	41.5	1 419	602	15.0	1 107	182	11.5	1 183	50.3	2.5	475	18.5
Indianapolis city (pt.)	60 898	10.5	22.2	41 831	757	17.6	14 189	220	11.5	28 410	47.8	1.5	468	23.5
District 7	143 445	9.0	26.7	68 438	563	16.7	39 561	182	12.2	57 241	46.7	2.6	358	24.9
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	7 636	8.8	26.4	3 891	573	17.3	1 847	180	12.2	2 540	34.9	3.3	369	23.4
Cloy County	7 440	5.5	32.6	2 642	472	15.7	2 555	180	13.4	1 942	34.9	5.2	295	26.3
Fountain County	5 259	8.6	35.0	1 652	440	16.2	1 907	171	12.4	1 599	37.0	5.7	290	19.9
Hendricks County	21 525	10.2	19.0	12 980	693	16.9	4 276	202	11.5	4 584	40.4	2.1	428	22.9
Monroe County (pt.)	6 671	10.6	19.8	3 085	568	18.5	1 316	186	11.7	2 000	39.7	.8	368	23.0
Montgomery County	9 555	8.0	28.3	4 311	499	15.2	2 889	174	12.0	3 680	42.3	4.5	323	23.9
Morgan County (pt.)	11 802	9.7	24.9	5 666	576	16.5	2 807	179	11.9	3 614	37.9	2.7	380	23.0
Owen County	5 307	10.2	19.9	1 407	454	16.0	1 003	168	12.9	1 087	47.2	4.7	322	25.7
Parke County	4 629	8.3	27.4	1 418	468	16.6	1 527	180	12.8	1 216	36.4	5.8	278	21.2
Putnam County	7 584	9.1	24.6	2 863	546	18.2	1 793	179	11.7	2 412	35.7	4.0	345	23.8
Tippecanoe County	26 057	10.1	25.2	15 219	608	17.6	6 420	191	11.7	19 561	56.1	1.5	401	27.1
Vermillion County (pt.)	2 414	6.6	42.1	850	443	15.0	1 095	171	13.5	768	29.8	.4	291	31.0
Vigo County	27 566	8.0	33.5	12 454	481	15.8	10 126	176	12.5	12 238	49.0	2.4	308	25.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington city (pt.)	323	20.4	18.3	75	528	17.9	79	175	12.2	741	46.7	1.1	361	22.8
Crowdfordville city	3 301	8.6	28.4	1 665	458	14.8	1 229	161	12.1	2 199	44.9	2.1	314	24.8
Lafayette city	10 731	8.0	33.1	6 561	528	17.4	3 463	180	11.9	7 343	50.5	2.4	385	22.9
Lebanon city	3 149	9.2	23.8	1 694	532	17.3	961	170	12.4	1 580	37.8	1.0	361	23.9
Martinsville city	2 706	8.8	28.2	1 299	525	15.6	982	173	11.9	1 702	37.4	1.8	366	23.4
Plainfield town	2 778	10.9	24.1	1 742	650	17.3	756	215	11.6	1 382	42.2	1.1	453	22.6
Terre Haute city	13 345	7.3	39.0	6 203	420	16.6	6 253	173	12.9	8 143	48.8	2.2	282	27.4
West Lafayette city	3 064	9.3	25.8	1 936	820	16.2	912	243	10.8	6 089	67.3	.4	482	35.0+
District 8	148 141	8.2	29.9	66 086	540	17.3	45 337	180	12.5	63 320	46.8	2.9	341	26.7
COUNTY														

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—			With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit—			Specified renter paying cash rent	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dollars)	Medion gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Daviess County	7 810	8.1	35.5	2 816	428	16.7	2 471	159	13.0	2 202	42.1	4.0	277	22.6
Gibson County	9 672	7.9	30.4	3 745	516	16.6	3 045	185	12.4	2 627	38.1	4.0	294	23.7
Greene County	9 578	8.9	31.0	2 849	455	15.5	2 802	166	12.4	2 332	41.6	4.2	274	23.2
Knox County	10 687	5.4	36.7	4 382	475	17.1	3 926	174	13.4	4 458	46.1	3.9	310	28.4
Lawrence County	12 943	8.9	27.6	4 917	488	16.6	3 926	178	12.3	3 292	42.8	3.3	311	23.7
Martin County	3 133	7.9	29.2	881	467	16.6	847	168	12.3	703	35.0	6.5	264	24.6
Monroe County (pt.)	14 884	11.3	24.3	7 288	634	18.5	4 006	194	12.1	15 796	56.7	.9	410	33.9
Orange County	5 635	8.5	28.4	1 690	430	20.0	1 413	157	13.2	1 315	38.8	5.8	273	24.2
Pike County	4 070	7.0	29.0	1 284	467	16.1	1 266	174	12.6	855	37.7	2.3	277	23.0
Posey County	7 633	5.4	25.5	3 456	591	17.1	2 046	185	11.9	1 875	33.5	4.0	309	22.5
Sullivan County	5 892	7.8	31.8	2 034	429	15.9	1 883	172	13.7	1 472	39.7	6.9	261	21.6
Vonderburgh County	43 287	7.6	33.3	23 609	561	17.6	14 807	184	12.5	23 493	45.6	2.8	343	25.5
Worrick County	12 917	9.8	19.7	7 135	648	17.5	2 899	193	11.8	2 900	46.2	4.9	362	23.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bedford city	4 011	8.3	32.4	1 708	465	16.7	1 835	183	12.1	1 746	41.8	3.1	300	23.9
Bloomington city (pt.)	6 850	11.9	24.1	3 476	665	18.1	2 182	207	11.7	13 069	59.2	.7	410	35.0+
Evansville city	31 230	7.4	35.5	16 962	521	17.9	11 559	182	12.8	21 718	45.5	2.6	340	25.8
Vincennes city	4 486	4.6	39.9	2 067	469	17.7	1 879	174	13.3	3 036	49.6	1.9	307	29.5
Washington city	3 015	9.1	34.2	1 371	382	17.9	1 255	156	14.6	1 385	47.7	2.5	275	23.1
District 9	154 045	8.7	28.1	65 590	522	17.2	39 596	181	12.3	48 561	40.3	4.1	325	23.6
COUNTY														
Bortholomew County (pt.)	2 510	8.0	25.3	1 288	533	14.7	488	179	12.0	308	27.6	7.5	362	20.1
Brown County	4 436	11.3	21.1	1 574	594	20.3	1 022	202	12.2	934	41.4	4.8	378	21.5
Clark County	22 763	8.2	28.5	11 887	551	17.4	6 266	189	12.4	10 529	41.2	2.7	362	25.0
Crawford County	3 118	9.3	23.5	671	459	22.2	651	155	13.3	542	42.4	5.5	241	29.5
Deorborn County	10 683	8.9	26.2	5 209	596	17.2	2 376	191	12.2	2 959	38.8	4.9	321	22.9
Dubois County	10 248	7.2	33.3	4 232	564	17.1	3 412	178	11.8	2 775	40.1	5.0	316	18.1
Foyette County	6 950	8.0	29.6	3 245	438	14.3	2 245	174	12.4	2 995	34.5	2.9	304	23.7
Floyd County	17 283	8.8	29.0	9 642	586	17.6	5 038	191	12.5	6 802	41.8	2.9	349	25.1
Franklin County	5 275	7.3	29.9	1 803	547	18.0	1 118	183	11.4	1 361	36.1	6.9	284	23.9
Horrison County	9 060	7.6	26.2	3 179	515	18.2	1 903	180	12.0	1 558	39.4	5.1	314	20.8
Jackson County	10 815	8.2	30.9	4 385	489	16.0	2 976	177	12.7	3 217	43.9	3.5	333	23.1
Jefferson County	7 979	9.8	25.8	3 581	485	19.3	1 848	187	12.2	2 918	40.0	3.8	295	22.1
Jennings County	6 681	10.0	23.0	2 428	458	16.0	1 375	174	12.7	1 670	36.8	5.9	322	27.4
Ohio County	1 557	8.3	24.3	536	469	17.5	283	176	13.3	423	33.8	8.7	272	20.9
Perry County	5 461	9.1	33.3	2 053	451	16.5	1 505	155	11.9	1 384	43.1	4.6	260	21.8
Ripley County	6 660	8.1	31.4	2 314	509	17.1	1 606	171	12.1	2 118	39.1	5.4	299	20.2
Scott County	5 864	10.5	25.3	2 265	466	18.9	1 492	172	13.2	1 729	49.3	3.1	301	29.9
Spencer County	5 661	7.9	28.0	2 067	496	16.4	1 403	174	11.6	1 301	36.4	8.1	284	21.2
Switzerland County	2 245	8.0	26.8	534	480	15.8	442	182	14.7	594	33.7	15.8	260	23.0
Union County	1 863	9.9	28.9	652	484	17.8	529	183	11.9	713	30.0	5.8	289	21.8
Woshington County	6 933	10.2	26.6	2 045	462	18.3	1 618	174	13.2	1 731	43.8	2.7	302	25.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksville town	4 606	7.1	34.7	2 418	518	16.9	1 456	185	12.4	3 533	44.2	1.4	379	25.2
Columbus city (pt.)	39	—	—	39	661	13.8	—	—	—	16	43.8	—	394	10.0
Connersville city	3 932	9.0	33.5	1 941	411	14.9	1 593	173	12.8	2 338	37.3	2.6	304	23.1
Josper city	2 724	5.8	35.0	1 386	565	16.1	1 116	174	11.8	1 213	43.3	2.5	332	18.4
Jeffersonville city	5 097	9.8	29.9	2 995	533	17.4	1 625	184	12.2	3 648	39.3	2.2	342	25.8
Madison city	2 979	9.4	31.2	1 605	504	20.3	1 025	189	12.2	1 843	38.2	3.1	295	23.2
New Albany city	8 714	9.1	36.2	4 601	511	17.1	3 486	186	12.6	5 977	42.7	2.4	348	25.4
Seymour city	4 169	11.0	25.6	2 160	489	17.4	1 300	178	12.6	1 902	46.5	1.4	354	23.4
District 10	115 223	9.2	30.6	70 680	540	17.7	32 913	180	12.7	106 537	46.3	2.2	394	24.5
COUNTY														
Marion County (pt.)	115 223	9.2	30.6	70 680	540	17.7	32 913	180	12.7	106 537	46.3	2.2	394	24.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	2 971	8.5	42.4	1 535	539	15.9	1 309	181	11.8	1 239	38.1	2.1	381	22.6
Indianopolis city (remainder) (pt.)	107 042	9.1	30.7	66 629	539	17.7	30 692	180	12.7	99 409	46.2	2.3	392	24.6
Lawrence city (pt.)	4 404	11.7	19.9	2 028	541	18.3	650	193	12.4	3 703	53.5	1.2	419	22.5
Speedway town (pt.)	341	7.0	29.6	217	604	16.0	108	175	12.4	2 113	43.4	1.5	427	24.6
Indianopolis city (pt.)	107 507	9.1	30.7	66 900	539	17.7	30 846	180	12.7	99 482	46.2	2.3	392	24.6

Table 32. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	5 544 159	16.1	18	28 715	28 879	33 990	34 174	15 293	15 466
District 1 -----	554 416	12.9	63	31 038	31 561	36 323	36 957	15 901	16 584
COUNTY									
Lake County (pt.) -----	430 393	12.9	69	29 542	30 230	34 743	35 504	15 195	15 995
Porter County (pt.) -----	124 023	13.2	146	36 581	37 890	41 423	42 644	17 800	19 456
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	6 780	13.8	680	39 238	45 729	46 148	53 061	19 660	25 849
Dyer town -----	10 923	11.8	514	42 280	46 106	45 014	48 331	16 570	27 679
East Chicago city -----	33 892	13.8	189	18 312	20 625	23 393	26 071	9 530	11 629
Gary city -----	116 646	12.2	108	18 829	19 951	22 356	24 033	9 652	11 185
Griffith town -----	17 916	12.3	305	35 456	37 720	39 187	41 487	22 724	27 550
Hammond city -----	84 236	13.1	130	26 248	27 518	31 450	32 694	14 034	15 648
Highland town -----	23 696	13.7	309	37 423	40 805	42 348	45 637	19 732	23 507
Hobart city -----	21 822	13.5	288	33 195	35 896	38 504	41 532	15 867	18 447
Lake Station city -----	13 899	12.3	249	26 624	30 455	30 654	33 630	11 979	15 815
Merrillville town -----	27 257	11.9	272	35 054	37 389	40 037	42 873	17 496	22 116
Munster town -----	19 949	12.5	513	47 104	49 896	50 793	54 030	22 342	28 697
Portage city -----	29 060	12.0	237	31 917	34 370	35 451	38 448	18 052	20 846
Schererville town -----	19 926	12.3	405	41 030	44 191	46 406	50 650	26 565	31 016
Valparaiso city -----	24 414	12.3	359	30 053	33 229	40 415	43 655	15 186	17 179
District 2 -----	554 416	17.4	49	25 983	26 386	31 301	31 764	12 924	13 424
COUNTY									
Bethelme County (pt.) -----	55 490	16.4	193	29 571	30 992	34 713	36 469	14 558	16 202
Decatur County -----	23 645	20.4	210	26 940	28 717	31 285	33 386	13 835	15 870
Delaware County -----	119 659	15.5	117	23 880	24 991	31 185	32 263	11 250	12 041
Henry County (pt.) -----	44 126	19.1	144	24 738	26 123	29 605	31 267	11 902	13 383
Jay County (pt.) -----	18 177	19.5	186	22 433	24 299	26 679	28 700	11 000	12 969
Johnson County (pt.) -----	5 115	15.6	409	20 521	25 056	24 874	28 168	7 864	13 328
Madison County -----	130 669	17.3	102	26 996	27 950	32 695	33 970	13 977	14 819
Randolph County -----	27 148	22.3	166	23 978	25 448	27 845	29 257	11 133	12 386
Rush County -----	18 129	17.3	241	23 857	26 146	27 937	30 805	11 408	13 936
Shelby County -----	40 307	16.2	182	29 563	31 050	33 432	35 339	14 020	16 276
Wayne County -----	71 951	18.0	136	22 971	23 979	27 284	28 561	11 814	13 135
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Anderson city -----	59 459	14.8	165	22 464	23 986	28 054	29 747	13 631	14 776
Columbus city (pt.) -----	31 635	14.9	267	27 650	29 959	34 067	36 749	14 925	16 851
Muncie city -----	71 035	13.8	153	18 723	19 983	26 020	27 660	10 202	11 160
New Castle city -----	17 753	15.5	229	18 252	20 426	22 652	25 083	9 636	11 892
Richmond city -----	38 705	14.0	216	19 946	21 217	24 015	25 624	11 055	12 918
Shelbyville city -----	15 336	13.5	324	23 536	26 168	28 328	31 092	12 054	15 140
District 3 -----	554 416	15.7	57	29 215	29 724	34 161	34 755	15 701	16 233
COUNTY									
Elkhart County -----	156 198	14.8	115	30 594	31 353	34 658	35 627	16 844	17 947
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----	37 542	16.9	204	31 947	33 750	36 172	37 925	16 764	19 111
La Porte County -----	107 066	17.0	118	27 927	29 011	32 499	33 897	14 544	15 659
St. Joseph County -----	247 052	15.5	87	27 816	28 654	33 727	34 685	15 015	15 816
Storke County (pt.) -----	6 558	19.4	349	22 785	26 115	26 214	29 132	10 348	13 889
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Elkhart city -----	43 627	12.6	247	24 472	26 019	29 283	31 033	15 010	16 791
Goshen city -----	23 797	13.3	292	27 942	29 922	32 527	34 742	15 390	17 642
Granger CDP -----	20 241	16.0	435	54 425	57 868	56 385	60 033	21 132	29 171
La Porte city -----	21 507	13.4	277	23 986	26 048	29 703	32 070	11 937	14 254
Michigan City city -----	33 822	16.1	185	22 234	24 087	27 077	29 251	13 511	15 399
Mishawaka city -----	42 608	13.4	202	23 513	25 086	29 985	31 576	13 658	15 054
South Bend city -----	105 511	14.3	123	23 599	24 662	28 914	30 207	14 309	15 451
Warsaw city (pt.) -----	9 296	16.1	449	28 705	31 660	34 736	38 153	12 639	17 891
District 4 -----	554 416	16.7	53	30 665	31 054	35 592	36 051	16 673	17 206
COUNTY									
Adams County -----	31 095	17.2	199	27 818	29 766	31 611	33 129	13 832	15 658
Allen County -----	300 836	14.7	85	31 538	32 132	37 455	38 287	18 017	18 795
De Kalb County -----	35 324	18.5	177	30 278	31 662	34 143	35 633	15 766	17 650
Huntington County -----	35 427	19.8	162	28 900	30 362	32 640	34 164	12 641	14 439
Jay County (pt.) -----	3 335	18.6	464	23 327	27 337	26 191	30 181	10 864	18 318
Logrango County -----	29 477	19.6	156	26 639	28 032	29 030	30 736	13 013	16 324
Noble County -----	37 877	20.7	145	29 239	30 503	32 989	34 525	12 633	14 642
Steuben County -----	27 446	18.0	192	28 420	29 985	32 974	34 789	14 119	16 300
Wells County -----	25 948	17.2	216	30 457	32 066	35 086	36 916	13 568	16 272
Whitley County -----	27 651	21.0	169	30 407	31 849	34 527	36 396	13 349	15 146
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Fort Wayne city -----	173 072	13.9	96	25 980	26 708	31 549	32 412	16 779	17 608
Huntington city -----	16 389	16.1	257	24 605	27 139	30 019	32 062	11 213	14 037
District 5 -----	554 415	18.6	44	27 672	28 115	32 015	32 404	13 560	14 055
COUNTY									
Benton County -----	9 441	35.0	247	26 075	27 683	29 943	31 931	12 104	15 471
Blackford County -----	14 067	20.9	223	24 507	26 550	29 138	31 109	10 888	13 133
Corroll County -----	18 809	22.5	188	27 426	29 609	31 865	33 816	12 396	14 398
Coss County -----	38 413	18.4	168	25 327	26 599	30 240	31 858	11 989	13 290
Fulton County -----	18 840	18.0	205	25 322	26 960	28 969	30 724	10 916	13 041

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.									
Grant County	74 169	16.0	138	25 718	26 778	30 337	31 763	12 179	13 682
Howard County	80 827	14.2	158	30 900	32 122	36 166	37 680	15 269	16 973
Jasper County	24 960	17.0	205	27 456	29 652	31 445	33 485	13 165	15 499
Kosciusko County (pt.)	27 752	21.3	173	29 756	31 104	32 854	34 499	15 040	17 493
Lake County (pt.)	45 201	12.7	198	34 945	36 972	38 794	40 821	16 472	19 729
Marshall County	42 182	19.7	154	27 624	28 999	31 232	32 351	13 621	15 195
Miami County	36 897	18.6	146	23 676	25 167	26 805	28 339	12 318	14 095
Newton County	13 551	28.5	212	27 671	29 577	31 623	33 582	12 773	15 408
Porter County (pt.)	4 909	16.2	475	31 833	38 406	38 073	42 212	9 712	14 244
Pulaski County	12 643	26.8	236	24 420	26 427	29 285	31 061	11 759	13 626
Storke County (pt.)	16 189	18.4	245	21 273	23 218	24 837	27 109	10 310	11 885
Vermillion County (pt.)	9 055	31.5	209	23 987	26 408	29 679	32 328	10 989	12 512
Wabash County	35 069	18.5	165	25 988	27 460	30 349	31 711	12 238	13 891
Warren County	8 176	28.0	244	24 540	26 731	27 935	30 455	11 231	13 642
White County	23 265	22.8	187	25 934	27 286	29 618	31 335	12 110	14 517
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Crown Point city (pt.)	10 948	11.1	455	32 347	37 331	39 766	42 817	15 220	20 651
Kokomo city	44 962	13.3	192	25 381	27 162	31 058	33 114	13 957	15 875
Lagansport city	16 812	14.6	260	19 619	21 465	25 693	27 593	10 911	12 182
Marion city	32 618	11.8	238	21 109	23 064	25 964	28 286	11 288	13 334
Peru city	12 843	15.6	268	18 958	20 901	22 404	25 159	10 620	12 964
Wabash city	12 127	17.1	290	23 728	26 389	28 724	30 830	10 980	13 013
Worsow city (pt.)	1 672	15.8	1 476	26 174	31 261	26 730	32 322	17 277	30 183
District 6	554 416	16.2	72	38 339	38 950	44 318	45 015	21 046	21 679
COUNTY									
Boone County (pt.)	10 688	12.9	848	48 824	53 042	53 890	60 788	16 949	23 487
Clinton County	30 974	20.6	171	25 480	26 816	30 354	31 786	11 822	13 467
Hamilton County	108 936	15.9	188	45 069	46 427	50 502	51 855	21 659	23 272
Hancock County	45 527	16.1	199	36 444	38 333	41 067	42 752	14 412	16 485
Henry County (pt.)	4 013	33.0	358	26 585	29 128	29 903	34 242	11 193	13 305
Johnson County (pt.)	82 994	17.4	146	35 301	36 437	40 103	41 314	17 460	19 605
Marion County (pt.)	242 743	15.2	117	39 094	40 004	46 056	46 937	23 374	24 489
Morgan County (pt.)	12 422	15.6	322	34 842	38 090	36 863	40 526	11 374	16 690
Tipton County	16 119	18.3	281	30 200	32 196	34 697	37 506	13 233	15 948
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Beech Grove city (pt.)	2 949	10.8	664	28 005	33 290	31 439	38 555	19 534	27 219
Carmel city	25 380	15.1	465	53 023	56 229	60 873	64 643	21 396	25 080
Frankfort city	14 754	16.2	288	20 917	22 954	25 921	28 707	10 715	12 602
Franklin city	12 907	16.3	263	24 409	27 757	29 458	32 186	12 912	16 207
Greenfield city	11 657	14.9	370	27 460	30 624	32 308	35 552	13 363	16 235
Greenwood city	26 265	14.5	291	31 733	34 347	37 846	40 849	19 109	21 699
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	213 375	14.2	131	39 486	40 377	46 339	47 348	23 602	24 864
Lawrence city (pt.)	6 755	11.6	666	44 313	48 774	47 671	52 341	24 284	34 056
Noblesville city	17 655	14.4	485	35 048	38 697	42 679	46 462	17 215	21 355
Speedway town (pt.)	8 373	13.7	485	33 444	36 850	40 164	44 395	22 076	26 030
Indianapolis city (pt.)	222 697	15.1	125	39 269	40 171	46 279	47 238	23 222	24 430
District 7	554 416	16.7	51	27 814	28 345	33 601	34 154	13 626	14 197
COUNTY									
Boone County (pt.)	27 459	18.6	210	29 938	31 701	34 482	36 254	11 916	14 171
Cloy County	24 705	18.7	191	22 368	24 661	27 620	29 834	9 027	10 825
Fountain County	17 808	23.5	205	23 876	25 485	27 686	29 855	10 409	12 038
Hendricks County	75 717	15.5	158	39 067	40 560	43 243	45 223	16 687	18 526
Monroe County (pt.)	23 364	13.0	241	27 835	29 773	30 729	32 915	16 847	20 111
Montgomery County	34 436	21.5	150	27 204	28 882	32 535	34 086	12 221	14 391
Morgan County (pt.)	43 498	14.8	178	31 066	32 477	34 802	36 801	13 502	16 594
Owen County	17 281	16.6	233	22 402	24 410	26 100	28 890	11 054	14 418
Porke County	15 410	22.2	223	23 226	25 583	27 892	29 951	9 299	11 157
Putnam County	30 315	19.8	167	26 874	28 568	31 009	32 793	13 665	15 441
Tipton County	130 598	15.4	116	27 100	28 241	35 530	36 616	15 306	16 379
Vermillion County (pt.)	7 718	15.0	477	17 897	21 415	24 766	29 136	7 693	10 037
Vigo County	106 107	15.5	124	23 001	24 009	29 225	30 428	11 559	12 587
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bloomington city (pt.)	2 517	12.0	446	17 983	21 684	18 972	23 516	14 406	19 044
Crowfordsville city	13 584	14.6	306	21 968	24 375	28 985	32 698	10 776	12 600
Lafayette city	43 764	14.3	196	26 356	27 741	33 161	35 006	16 225	17 790
Lebanon city	12 059	13.2	348	23 959	27 350	31 245	34 039	10 547	13 170
Martinsville city	11 677	13.4	309	23 207	26 528	27 383	31 491	11 762	14 746
Plainfield town	10 433	13.2	440	31 955	36 219	38 006	41 778	15 085	18 999
Terre Haute city	57 483	14.9	150	18 440	19 796	24 048	25 847	10 207	11 317
West Lafayette city	25 907	13.5	353	20 895	22 872	50 093	55 101	12 346	14 139
District 8	554 416	15.8	54	25 035	25 449	31 132	31 617	12 261	12 691
COUNTY									
Daviess County	27 533	18.9	176	22 007	23 691	26 187	28 059	10 225	11 970
Gibson County	31 913	18.4	176	25 269	26 702	31 226	33 089	11 024	12 184
Greene County	30 410	20.8	150	22 330	24 020	26 807	28 360	10 503	11 778
Knox County	39 884	17.5	185	20 858	22 242	26 961	28 546	9 964	11 021
Lawrence County	42 836	14.6	166	25 047	26 481	29 182	31 047	11 077	12 638
Martin County	10 369	18.1	259	22 025	24 764	26 338	29 467	10 415	13 476
Monroe County (pt.)	85 614	11.3	189	22 128	23 762	32 379	34 609	12 698	14 100
Orange County	18 409	24.0	152	20 345	21 686	24 008	25 664	9 208	11 015
Pike County	12 509	18.4	260	21 960	24 194	26 581	29 274	9 424	11 824
Posey County	25 968	17.7	208	30 600	32 461	35 326	37 339	11 339	14 049

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.									
Sullivan County -----	18 993	22.5	182	22 269	23 591	26 406	28 692	9 062	10 989
Vanderburgh County -----	165 058	13.9	122	25 398	26 198	32 046	33 214	13 269	14 193
Warrick County -----	44 920	15.5	192	33 087	35 049	37 528	39 221	14 557	16 979
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bedford city -----	13 817	15.5	305	22 364	24 861	27 460	30 339	9 750	12 689
Bloomington city (pt.) -----	58 116	10.9	227	17 293	19 279	29 319	32 299	11 915	13 270
Evansville city -----	126 272	13.7	133	22 439	23 443	28 790	29 946	12 697	13 641
Vincennes city -----	19 859	14.4	296	17 464	20 170	25 298	28 079	9 342	11 055
Washington city -----	10 838	15.0	337	17 875	20 752	22 328	25 043	8 756	11 568
District 9 -----	554 416	17.4	46	26 696	27 103	31 210	31 640	12 469	13 078
COUNTY									
Bartholomew County (pt.) -----	8 167	17.4	412	34 575	37 440	37 191	39 765	13 896	21 132
Brown County -----	14 080	17.5	304	28 176	30 595	31 321	33 977	12 959	18 409
Clark County -----	87 777	13.9	128	26 812	28 070	31 598	32 764	13 261	14 663
Crawford County -----	9 914	24.0	208	19 411	21 278	22 351	24 263	6 918	9 074
Dearborn County -----	38 835	16.2	190	30 526	32 269	34 720	36 710	13 177	16 178
Dubois County -----	36 616	17.6	195	30 363	32 091	35 539	37 046	13 888	15 985
Foyette County -----	26 015	15.0	216	24 397	26 582	29 451	31 621	11 041	13 308
Floyd County -----	64 404	16.4	164	27 819	29 102	32 295	33 893	13 210	14 887
Franklin County -----	19 580	17.9	232	26 763	29 081	30 644	32 948	11 729	14 985
Harrison County -----	29 890	17.8	169	26 149	28 323	30 289	32 030	11 114	13 322
Jackson County -----	37 730	16.7	169	24 921	26 617	29 371	30 919	11 509	13 444
Jefferson County -----	29 797	14.2	247	24 013	25 725	28 336	30 757	12 044	15 179
Jennings County -----	23 661	16.5	196	23 661	25 725	27 707	29 866	11 154	13 739
Ohio County -----	5 315	15.5	389	24 241	28 464	28 252	32 069	7 687	11 863
Perry County -----	19 107	20.2	202	23 272	25 048	27 631	29 701	9 280	11 302
Ripley County -----	24 616	24.8	178	25 872	27 345	30 878	32 550	10 698	12 160
Scott County -----	20 991	16.1	221	20 881	22 592	24 412	26 562	10 231	12 525
Spencer County -----	19 490	25.8	175	27 744	29 810	32 578	34 657	10 214	11 940
Switzerland County -----	7 738	21.7	304	22 312	25 300	26 338	29 336	9 512	11 672
Union County -----	6 976	28.5	269	23 607	25 762	26 758	29 168	11 582	14 309
Washington County -----	23 717	20.5	173	22 089	23 692	25 624	27 505	10 626	12 446
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Clarksville town -----	19 833	12.6	261	24 152	26 485	29 408	31 896	13 753	16 528
Columbus city (pt.) -----	167	16.2	2 331	21 534	60 741	20 508	56 564	—	75 000
Connersville city -----	15 550	14.3	262	20 978	23 383	26 453	29 311	10 364	12 420
Jasper city -----	10 030	14.1	524	29 492	32 752	36 147	40 628	15 024	18 031
Jeffersonville city -----	21 841	14.5	258	22 848	25 089	27 391	30 352	12 878	14 885
Madison city -----	12 006	12.4	478	22 280	24 987	28 555	32 171	11 818	15 267
New Albany city -----	36 322	15.2	205	23 150	24 716	26 670	28 387	12 944	14 866
Seymour city -----	15 576	13.9	327	22 299	25 025	27 005	30 265	12 936	15 565
District 10 -----	554 416	13.2	60	25 092	25 516	29 493	30 125	17 124	17 638
COUNTY									
Marion County (pt.) -----	554 416	13.2	60	25 092	25 516	29 493	30 125	17 124	17 638
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Beech Grove city (pt.) -----	10 434	13.5	371	28 079	30 539	32 006	36 010	13 911	16 931
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.) -----	517 952	13.2	63	24 995	25 439	29 333	30 023	17 043	17 570
Lawrence city (pt.) -----	20 008	11.5	247	25 380	27 159	28 290	30 516	19 536	21 466
Speedway town (pt.) -----	4 719	12.0	480	19 656	22 175	24 279	32 378	15 243	17 739
Indianapolis city (pt.) -----	519 255	13.2	63	25 018	25 461	29 369	30 051	17 053	17 580

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State -----	2 246 046	16.2	560	563	187	188	16.7	16.8	12.3	12.4	373	374	24.2	24.4
District 1 -----	212 239	13.1	582	590	230	234	16.1	16.6	12.8	13.4	396	403	24.4	25.0
COUNTY														
Lake County (pt.) -----	166 758	12.9	566	576	230	235	16.3	16.9	13.0	13.6	386	394	24.6	25.5
Porter County (pt.) -----	45 481	13.8	625	643	227	235	15.3	16.2	11.4	12.7	427	438	22.9	24.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.) -----	2 416	14.4	739	815	260	302	15.4	19.4	9.4	13.8	472	512	22.7	28.0
Oyer town -----	3 461	11.9	675	736	239	281	15.0	18.1	9.8	14.6	408	478	21.9	27.3
East Chicago city -----	13 484	13.9	492	537	199	217	14.4	17.3	11.7	14.0	278	293	23.7	26.6
Gary city -----	47 082	12.5	483	498	236	247	17.8	19.2	14.7	16.2	329	342	28.9	31.0
Griffith town -----	6 914	11.9	607	647	229	256	15.3	18.0	10.4	13.5	469	486	16.6	20.0
Hammond city -----	33 924	13.1	499	519	212	220	15.4	16.7	12.9	14.1	370	385	23.4	24.8
Highland town -----	8 892	13.8	596	631	231	243	13.7	15.6	11.2	13.3	486	519	20.6	23.2
Hobart city -----	8 302	13.3	540	575	227	243	14.3	16.5	11.7	14.1	428	462	22.7	25.9
Lake Station city -----	5 066	12.5	449	489	193	217	13.1	16.1	12.0	15.5	370	417	20.9	26.1
Merrillville town -----	10 322	11.7	603	635	234	247	14.9	17.1	11.1	13.4	515	546	24.2	29.1
Munster town -----	7 393	12.2	758	816	274	297	15.7	18.1	10.8	13.3	532	585	20.9	28.4
Portage city -----	10 864	12.6	586	617	224	246	14.3	16.3	10.9	13.9	422	441	21.8	24.2
Schererville town -----	7 703	12.0	763	818	243	290	17.3	20.1	9.6	13.3	484	503	20.3	22.8
Valparaiso city -----	9 293	12.2	643	692	228	250	16.2	18.9	10.6	13.7	419	443	24.3	27.7
District 2 -----	224 937	17.4	480	487	179	181	15.3	15.7	12.2	12.6	329	334	24.4	24.9
COUNTY														
Bortholomew County (pt.) -----	22 348	16.4	562	586	185	193	16.3	17.6	11.1	12.5	390	405	23.3	25.0
Ocatour County -----	9 098	20.0	472	498	181	192	14.8	16.8	11.5	13.4	346	367	19.9	23.4
Oelaware County -----	48 793	15.6	463	479	175	180	15.0	16.0	12.2	13.2	328	340	26.7	28.4
Henry County (pt.) -----	18 177	19.1	437	455	181	188	14.4	15.7	12.2	13.6	292	308	22.9	24.9
Joy County (pt.) -----	7 583	20.0	404	431	161	171	15.1	17.6	11.7	13.7	268	292	18.1	22.1
Johnson County (pt.) -----	2 004	15.6	401	464	144	173	15.1	20.1	10.5	16.0	278	324	18.5	23.8
Madison County -----	53 353	17.4	484	497	181	186	14.5	15.3	11.8	12.5	334	344	24.2	25.7
Randolph County -----	11 327	22.3	420	441	162	170	14.3	16.0	11.3	12.8	273	286	22.3	24.7
Rush County -----	7 014	17.9	454	489	176	189	14.0	16.5	12.0	14.5	287	310	17.8	21.8
Shelby County -----	15 654	16.1	510	536	176	186	14.5	16.0	11.1	12.8	360	377	21.9	24.2
Wayne County -----	29 586	17.7	467	485	173	179	15.2	16.4	12.0	13.2	295	306	23.9	25.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anderson city -----	26 362	15.0	442	462	181	189	14.5	15.8	11.6	12.8	330	345	25.1	27.5
Columbus city (pt.) -----	13 401	14.8	585	631	188	199	16.8	18.9	11.2	13.2	396	413	23.5	25.6
Muncie city -----	29 828	13.8	407	431	170	177	15.6	17.1	12.6	14.0	318	333	28.5	30.8
New Castle city -----	7 829	15.7	388	418	182	194	14.7	17.3	12.6	14.9	269	289	24.3	27.3
Richmond city -----	16 942	13.7	445	474	170	180	15.3	17.3	12.2	14.1	288	301	24.3	27.3
Shelbyville city -----	6 567	13.6	462	509	171	187	14.0	16.8	10.7	13.6	356	382	22.9	26.0
District 3 -----	219 701	15.8	558	566	189	192	16.7	17.2	12.1	12.5	392	398	23.8	24.4
COUNTY														
Elkhart County -----	60 182	14.7	569	583	183	188	16.5	17.5	11.2	12.1	400	411	22.8	23.7
Kosciusko County (pt.) -----	16 443	16.8	570	594	187	199	15.6	17.3	10.6	12.2	376	399	22.0	23.9
La Porte County -----	42 268	17.7	547	564	206	213	16.1	17.1	12.9	13.9	362	374	22.6	24.0
St. Joseph County -----	97 956	15.5	547	559	185	189	16.8	17.5	12.1	12.7	397	406	24.8	25.8
Storke County (pt.) -----	2 852	19.5	464	537	170	194	14.2	19.1	11.2	14.6	323	369	13.5	20.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Elkhart city -----	19 147	12.5	501	530	181	190	16.0	18.0	11.1	12.9	380	396	23.7	25.1
Goshen city -----	9 523	13.2	537	574	184	201	15.1	17.9	10.5	12.7	395	422	21.9	24.0
Granger CD -----	6 375	16.0	880	931	223	248	16.4	18.4	9.9	12.6	465	671	20.4	35.4
La Porte city -----	9 135	13.4	500	537	205	221	15.4	18.1	12.7	15.3	342	374	21.1	23.5
Michigon City -----	13 995	16.6	496	523	207	220	17.0	19.2	13.3	15.4	356	371	24.9	26.8
Mishawaka city -----	19 028	13.2	511	538	171	180	16.5	18.6	11.4	13.1	354	372	24.3	26.2
South Bend city -----	45 757	14.5	483	498	188	193	16.7	17.9	12.7	13.6	405	416	25.6	27.0
Warsow city (pt.) -----	3 811	15.8	548	585	195	221	15.5	19.0	10.6	14.1	386	422	22.8	26.1
District 4 -----	226 688	16.8	554	561	178	180	15.9	16.3	11.5	12.0	370	375	22.8	23.4
COUNTY														
Adams County -----	10 931	17.6	480	508	167	177	14.7	16.6	10.3	12.0	308	330	21.1	23.6
Allen County -----	122 923	14.7	580	591	182	186	15.9	16.5	11.4	12.0	389	397	23.4	24.1
Oe Kolb County -----	13 601	18.5	505	531	170	180	15.2	16.8	11.3	13.0	334	356	19.5	22.5
Huntington County -----	13 629	19.8	487	510	170	178	15.4	17.0	10.9	12.3	335	355	22.3	24.8
Joy County (pt.) -----	1 322	18.3	347	396	170	189	10.7	15.7	10.7	16.0	254	314	14.9	27.9
Lagrange County -----	12 218	20.0	517	544	167	180	16.1	18.4	11.7	13.7	325	350	17.8	21.5
Noble County -----	15 516	21.1	493	515	167	175	14.6	16.1	10.7	12.1	323	341	20.7	22.9
Steuben County -----	15 768	19.1	562	593	175	185	15.8	17.8	11.0	12.8	347	371	20.0	22.5
Wells County -----	9 928	17.8	515	548	166	179	14.4	16.3	10.9	13.0	313	334	19.2	22.1
Whitley County -----	10 852	21.2	515	543	162	172	15.2	17.0	10.9	12.6	308	334	19.4	22.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Wayne city -----	77 166	13.9	503	518	177	182	15.8	16.7	11.6	12.4	378	387	24.0	24.8
Huntington city -----	6 529	15.9	450	479	166	178	14.8	17.3	10.7	13.0	333	362	22.3	25.4
District 5 -----	228 884	18.9	506	513	183	185	15.6	16.0	12.2	12.6	333	338	22.9	23.5
COUNTY														
Benton County -----	3 833	36.4	457	490	197	209	15.7	18.0	12.9	14.9	305	326	17.1	20.4
Blockford County -----	5 856	21.3	395	426	169	182	13.1	15.2	12.5	14.9	270	296	18.6	22.4
Carroll County -----	8 431	22.4	471	501	175	186	14.2	16.2	11.2	13.1	297	317	19.6	22.6
Cass County -----	15 633	18.4	464	486	172	179	14.6	16.2	11.3	12.6	292	309	21.1	23.3
Fulton County -----	8 656	18.6	472	505	170	183	14.4	16.9	11.6	13.8	312	337	21.3	24.6

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Grant County	29 904	16.0	466	483	181	187	15.0	16.2	11.6	12.8	310	325	24.2	25.9
Howard County	33 820	14.0	518	540	182	188	14.0	15.1	11.6	12.8	357	371	24.1	26.0
Jasper County	8 984	18.2	498	530	177	190	15.4	17.6	11.0	13.0	317	335	19.0	22.9
Kosciusko County (pt.)	14 073	21.2	519	546	176	187	15.2	17.0	11.6	13.3	344	369	17.4	21.1
Lake County (pt.)	16 256	12.7	619	646	224	238	16.3	18.1	12.4	14.4	423	449	23.4	26.7
Marshall County	16 820	20.1	531	551	184	192	16.3	17.8	11.6	13.1	353	371	21.1	22.9
Miami County	14 639	18.8	457	478	160	168	15.4	17.2	11.1	12.6	311	325	21.2	23.3
Newton County	5 276	30.4	504	534	189	200	16.0	18.1	12.0	13.9	310	334	16.9	20.6
Porter County (pt.)	1 759	15.3	572	635	221	247	14.1	18.9	9.7	14.4	365	416	21.5	31.3
Pulaski County	5 541	27.7	449	485	172	184	15.2	17.9	12.2	14.3	295	318	19.1	23.5
Starke County (pt.)	7 036	18.9	454	484	180	193	17.5	20.6	11.6	13.9	315	335	23.0	27.0
Vermillion County (pt.)	3 823	32.1	458	494	161	174	13.0	15.2	12.0	14.0	298	326	21.4	26.3
Wabash County	13 394	18.3	465	490	171	180	14.5	16.2	11.3	12.9	294	313	21.5	23.7
Warren County	3 275	29.4	463	511	178	191	15.2	18.3	11.4	13.8	256	289	16.4	21.4
White County	11 875	20.4	477	499	178	188	16.2	18.2	11.9	13.7	325	344	20.5	23.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Crown Point city (pt.)	4 152	11.7	646	689	231	258	16.2	20.1	11.1	15.7	438	492	23.6	29.9
Kokomo city	20 340	13.2	465	489	177	184	14.5	16.1	11.9	13.6	348	365	25.0	27.1
Lagonsport city	7 356	14.5	402	435	165	176	14.8	17.7	11.1	13.3	284	307	21.9	25.1
Morion city	14 000	11.8	428	457	181	190	15.3	17.6	11.8	14.0	305	329	24.8	27.2
Peru city	5 732	15.9	420	448	156	169	16.1	19.4	11.5	14.3	270	293	23.2	26.5
Wabash city	4 944	16.2	439	480	163	176	13.8	16.6	11.0	13.6	293	318	22.7	26.0
Warsaw city (pt.)	687	16.0	533	775	202	257	10.8	21.7	9.5	17.0	321	405	18.3	27.3
District 6	220 193	16.3	740	749	205	209	17.5	17.9	11.5	12.0	449	455	23.0	23.4
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	3 932	12.9	908	997	197	232	16.4	19.8	8.4	12.6	518	601	21.5	30.3
Clinton County	12 100	20.5	468	492	177	185	14.4	15.9	12.0	13.6	318	335	22.4	24.3
Hamilton County	41 074	15.9	905	930	216	226	18.7	19.7	11.3	12.7	498	512	21.7	22.9
Hancock County	16 495	16.6	631	665	190	201	15.4	16.8	11.0	12.6	377	396	21.2	23.9
Henry County (pt.)	1 658	34.6	459	501	182	196	13.4	16.4	10.7	13.4	298	328	20.6	25.4
Johnson County (pt.)	31 285	17.7	671	690	191	198	18.1	19.2	11.1	12.4	415	430	23.8	25.2
Marion County	102 893	15.3	746	758	215	220	17.3	17.9	11.2	11.9	466	473	22.9	23.6
Morgan County (pt.)	4 329	16.1	633	687	181	199	16.1	19.0	10.2	13.6	356	397	21.4	24.4
Tipton County	6 427	17.6	533	568	180	192	13.8	16.2	10.6	12.8	313	337	18.7	23.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	1 370	11.1	549	710	—	250	15.8	26.3	—	20.0	466	502	19.0	23.1
Carmel city	9 645	14.5	1 059	1 129	264	301	17.7	19.7	9.4	12.8	545	574	22.0	24.0
Frankfort city	6 146	16.1	429	469	167	181	13.8	16.4	11.7	14.3	311	334	23.1	25.9
Franklin city	4 661	16.3	536	585	173	190	17.4	20.6	10.4	13.6	339	370	24.2	28.4
Greenfield city	4 425	15.1	534	582	172	196	14.6	17.8	10.6	13.6	386	419	19.7	24.6
Greenwood city	11 399	14.6	660	698	188	204	17.6	19.8	10.0	12.9	433	455	23.4	25.3
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	90 159	14.3	751	765	217	222	17.3	18.0	11.1	11.9	470	478	23.0	23.7
Lawrence city (pt.)	2 553	11.9	828	896	213	243	18.6	22.0	8.6	14.1	717	1 147	22.6	52.1
Noblesville city	7 128	14.3	871	949	178	198	18.4	20.7	10.7	14.4	460	488	22.9	25.7
Speedway town (pt.)	4 046	13.1	564	634	175	188	13.3	16.7	10.1	13.0	455	494	16.2	20.8
Indianapolis city (pt.)	94 157	15.3	750	764	217	223	17.2	17.9	11.2	11.9	464	472	23.1	23.8
District 7	216 510	16.8	558	567	181	183	16.5	16.9	12.0	12.4	355	361	24.7	25.3
COUNTY														
Boone County (pt.)	10 584	18.6	556	591	174	186	16.4	18.3	11.2	13.1	357	381	22.4	24.5
Clay County	10 606	18.6	455	489	175	184	14.7	16.8	12.5	14.3	283	308	24.5	28.2
Fountain County	7 344	23.9	426	455	166	175	15.0	17.3	11.6	13.2	279	301	18.2	21.1
Hendricks County	26 962	15.5	682	705	198	208	16.4	17.5	10.8	12.2	416	440	22.0	23.9
Monroe County (pt.)	8 903	12.9	549	587	178	193	17.1	19.9	10.3	13.1	359	378	21.7	24.3
Montgomery County	13 957	21.3	488	513	171	178	14.5	16.0	11.3	12.7	313	332	22.9	24.9
Morgan County (pt.)	16 171	15.1	563	589	174	184	15.7	17.4	11.0	12.8	371	390	22.1	23.9
Owen County	8 011	16.5	428	480	159	176	14.4	17.6	11.4	14.4	306	338	23.7	27.3
Parke County	7 189	21.6	453	484	175	186	15.3	18.0	11.8	13.9	261	296	19.6	22.7
Putnam County	10 981	20.4	531	562	173	185	17.1	19.3	10.8	12.7	332	357	22.5	25.2
Tipton County	48 134	15.5	597	619	188	195	17.0	18.1	11.1	12.3	396	407	26.4	27.7
Vermillion County (pt.)	3 465	15.0	403	483	163	179	13.0	17.1	11.9	15.1	238	336	26.0	34.1
Vigo County	44 203	15.4	472	489	173	179	15.2	16.3	12.0	13.0	302	314	25.1	26.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington city (pt.)	1 102	11.5	434	725	156	193	8.5	33.3	5.9	18.4	350	372	21.1	24.5
Crawfordsville city	5 842	14.5	437	479	153	169	13.3	16.2	10.8	13.5	301	327	23.3	26.8
Lafayette city	19 259	14.5	514	543	176	183	16.5	18.2	11.1	12.7	378	392	22.2	23.6
Lebanon city	4 910	13.5	498	567	159	181	15.5	19.1	10.8	14.1	346	377	22.6	25.8
Martinsville city	4 604	14.1	499	551	164	182	13.9	17.4	10.3	13.4	355	377	22.3	24.4
Plainfield town	4 303	13.4	620	679	200	230	15.5	19.0	9.8	13.4	432	470	20.9	24.2
Terre Haute city	24 077	14.9	409	431	170	177	15.7	17.4	12.2	13.5	276	288	26.5	28.4
West Lafayette city	9 465	13.3	776	856	233	254	14.6	17.7	9.3	12.3	472	493	40.0	46.2
District 8	230 924	16.2	536	544	178	181	17.1	17.6	12.3	12.8	338	343	26.3	27.0
COUNTY														
Daviess County	10 985	19.8	408	447	153	164	15.7	17.8	12.1	13.9	266	288	21.2	24.1
Gibson County	13 454	18.2	498	534	180	190	15.6	17.5	11.6	13.2	284	303	22.4	25.0
Greene County	13 337	21.3	441	469	162	170	14.5	16.4	11.6	13.1	265	282	21.9	24.5
Knox County	16 730	17.8	463	487	170	178	16.2	18.0	12.6	14.1	300	320	26.8	29.9
Lawrence County	17 587	14.9	475	501	174	183	15.7	17.6	11.5	13.1	300	323	22.3	25.1
Martin County	4 116	18.7	440	495	160	175	14.7	18.5	10.8	13.7	242	287	21.4	27.3
Monroe County (pt.)	33 045	12.2	616	653	189	199	17.5	19.5	11.3	13.0	402	417	32.8	35.0
Orange County	7 732	24.9	412	448	151	163	18.6	21.0	12.2	14.2	263	282	22.1	26.2
Pike County	5 487	18.6	440	495	168	180	14.5	17.6	11.4	13.9	263	290	20.7	25.7
Posey County	10 401	18.4	574	609	179	191	16.1	18.1	11.0	12.8	296	321	21.2	23.7

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Sullivan County	8 487	23.0	415	443	166	178	14.8	16.9	12.7	14.6	247	275	20.3	22.9
Vanderburgh County	72 637	14.0	553	568	181	186	17.2	18.1	12.1	13.0	339	347	25.0	26.1
Warrick County	16 926	15.6	632	664	188	197	16.7	18.3	11.0	12.7	353	372	22.0	24.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bedford city	6 158	15.4	445	484	177	189	15.1	18.2	11.0	13.2	283	318	22.3	25.6
Bloomington city (pt.)	20 923	12.3	641	690	198	217	16.7	19.4	10.6	12.8	402	417	34.8	39.5
Evansville city	58 188	13.9	513	530	179	185	17.3	18.5	12.3	13.3	336	345	25.2	26.4
Vincennes city	8 350	14.5	448	491	168	180	16.2	19.3	12.1	14.5	294	321	27.5	32.1
Washington city	4 787	15.4	369	396	148	164	16.0	19.8	13.0	16.2	259	292	21.3	25.0
District 9	219 460	17.7	518	526	180	182	17.0	17.5	12.1	12.6	322	328	23.3	24.0
COUNTY														
Bartholomew County (pt.)	3 084	17.0	509	558	169	188	13.2	16.2	10.0	14.0	325	391	14.6	23.1
Brown County	6 997	18.7	572	617	193	210	18.8	21.3	10.9	13.5	353	402	18.6	24.4
Clark County	35 313	14.2	541	560	186	192	16.7	18.0	11.7	13.0	356	368	24.2	25.6
Crawford County	4 374	25.5	441	477	146	167	20.6	23.7	11.9	14.8	209	264	25.0	32.0
Dearborn County	14 532	16.3	579	614	185	196	16.3	18.1	11.3	13.2	310	332	21.5	24.2
Dubois County	13 964	17.7	548	579	174	183	16.1	18.0	11.1	12.6	305	327	16.8	19.4
Fayette County	10 525	14.8	425	451	169	179	13.3	15.3	11.3	13.4	293	315	22.4	25.0
Flayd County	25 238	16.2	574	598	187	195	16.9	18.2	11.9	13.2	341	358	24.2	26.2
Franklin County	7 176	17.4	524	569	176	189	16.4	19.5	10.1	12.6	268	301	22.5	25.7
Harrison County	11 456	18.0	498	531	175	185	17.1	19.3	11.1	13.0	303	324	18.8	22.5
Jackson County	14 820	17.0	477	501	173	181	15.1	16.8	11.9	13.6	321	345	22.1	24.1
Jefferson County	11 921	14.7	468	503	181	193	18.0	20.4	11.1	13.4	285	307	20.1	24.1
Jennings County	9 129	16.7	441	476	168	180	14.8	17.2	11.5	14.0	310	334	25.0	29.7
Ohio County	2 161	15.4	444	493	165	187	14.5	20.3	10.2	16.4	248	296	16.6	24.3
Perry County	7 404	20.7	435	467	149	161	15.3	17.7	10.9	12.9	250	270	19.8	23.7
Ripley County	9 587	26.0	494	524	166	175	16.1	18.1	11.3	13.0	289	313	18.7	21.9
Scott County	8 078	16.0	449	483	164	179	17.4	20.3	11.9	14.5	286	315	27.3	32.9
Spencer County	7 636	27.4	482	512	169	180	15.5	17.4	10.8	12.4	273	295	20.0	22.5
Switzerland County	3 732	21.9	457	503	173	190	13.7	18.0	12.5	16.9	235	284	20.2	26.1
Union County	2 813	30.1	462	506	177	189	16.0	19.5	10.6	13.2	274	303	19.5	23.9
Washington County	9 520	20.3	449	475	169	179	17.0	19.6	12.1	14.3	290	314	23.8	27.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksville town	8 635	13.0	496	540	179	191	15.4	18.3	11.0	13.7	370	389	23.9	26.3
Columbus city (pt.)	57	12.3	541	936	—	—	3.2	32.8	—	—	—	500	—	20.0
Cannonsville city	6 683	14.3	394	429	166	180	13.5	16.2	11.5	14.1	292	316	21.7	24.5
Jasper city	4 162	14.4	533	598	165	183	14.4	17.9	10.3	13.2	315	349	16.3	20.5
Jeffersville city	9 375	14.8	514	552	178	189	16.1	18.6	11.0	13.5	333	352	24.7	26.8
Madison city	5 151	12.8	473	534	180	198	18.3	21.6	10.6	13.9	280	309	20.7	25.6
New Albany city	15 593	15.0	495	527	181	191	16.1	18.1	11.7	13.4	339	357	24.4	26.5
Seymour city	6 384	14.0	469	508	171	186	15.8	18.9	11.2	14.1	335	368	22.1	24.7
District 10	246 510	13.2	535	544	179	182	17.4	17.9	12.4	13.0	392	396	24.3	24.7
COUNTY														
Marion County (pt.)	246 510	13.2	535	544	179	182	17.4	17.9	12.4	13.0	392	396	24.3	24.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beech Grove city (pt.)	4 387	13.2	515	563	175	188	14.2	17.6	10.4	13.2	364	398	21.1	24.0
Indianapolis city (remainder) (pt.)	229 821	13.2	534	544	178	182	17.4	18.0	12.4	13.1	389	394	24.4	24.8
Lawrence city (pt.)	9 068	11.7	521	561	181	206	16.4	20.1	10.2	14.6	409	428	21.4	23.7
Speedway town (pt.)	2 682	11.8	556	650	160	190	11.1	21.1	7.0	17.8	419	436	23.1	26.8
Indianapolis city (pt.)	230 373	13.3	535	544	178	182	17.4	18.0	12.4	13.0	390	394	24.4	24.8

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas:
1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

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AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years . . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Indiana

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.0
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
<input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1
<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name First name	Middle initial	Last name First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → </div> </div> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative </div> </div>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<div> <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API → </div> </div> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) → </div>		<div> <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API → </div> </div> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) → </div>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> </div> </div>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> </div> </div>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
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☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
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☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	Occupied <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n Vacant <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> I0 <input type="radio"/> I1 <input type="radio"/> I2
	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> J1C1 <input type="radio"/> J1C2	F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	<input type="radio"/> J1C1 <input type="radio"/> J1C2	☐ J1C1 ☐ J1C2

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
Last name	First name	Last name	First name
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</small>		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small> (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950 </div> </div>		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small> c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? <small>Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</small> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? <small>Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</small> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) </div> </div>		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — <small>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</small> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;">Years</div> </div> </div>	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <small>If this person is a female —</small> 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>	
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;">Hours</div>	
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? <small>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</small> a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small> b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> e. State <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>			

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </p> <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </p>	<p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </p>	<p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </p>	<p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> Never worked <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 </p> <p>Go to 28 Skip to 32</p>	<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p> <p>Hours</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

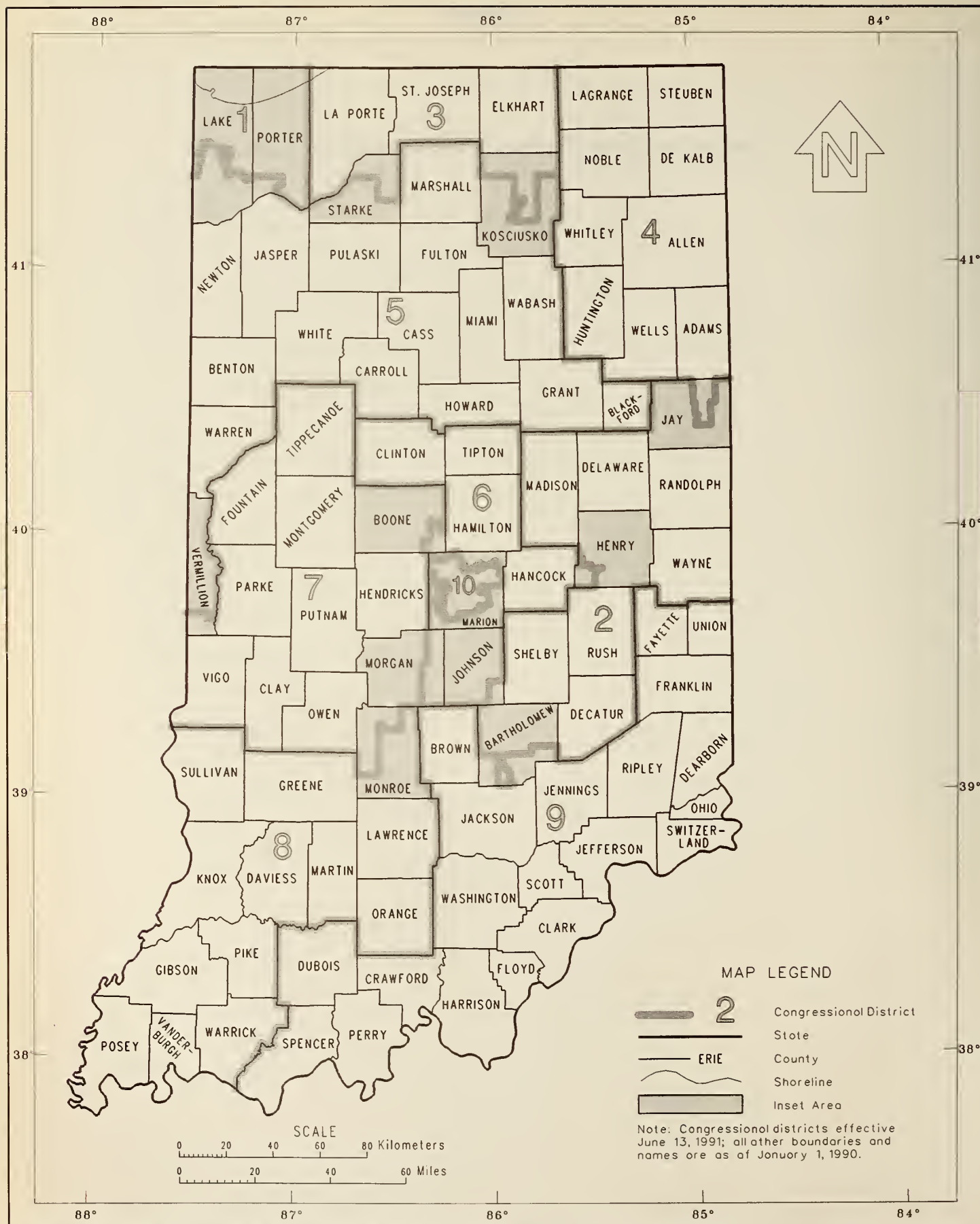


APPENDIX G.

Maps



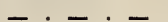


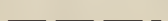

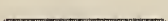



Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional Districts (10 Districts)



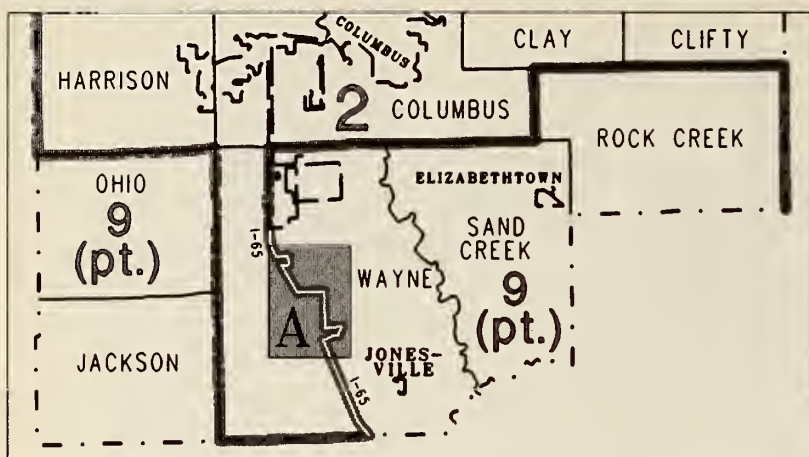
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

Congressional District Inset Map Legend

	2	Congressional District
		State
	ERIE	County
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Zena	Census Designated Place
	Lake Erie	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	Main St	Feature
	A	Inset Area
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective June 13, 1991; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY (PART)

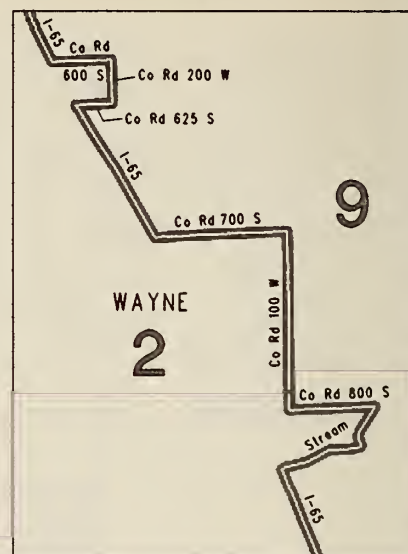


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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Miles



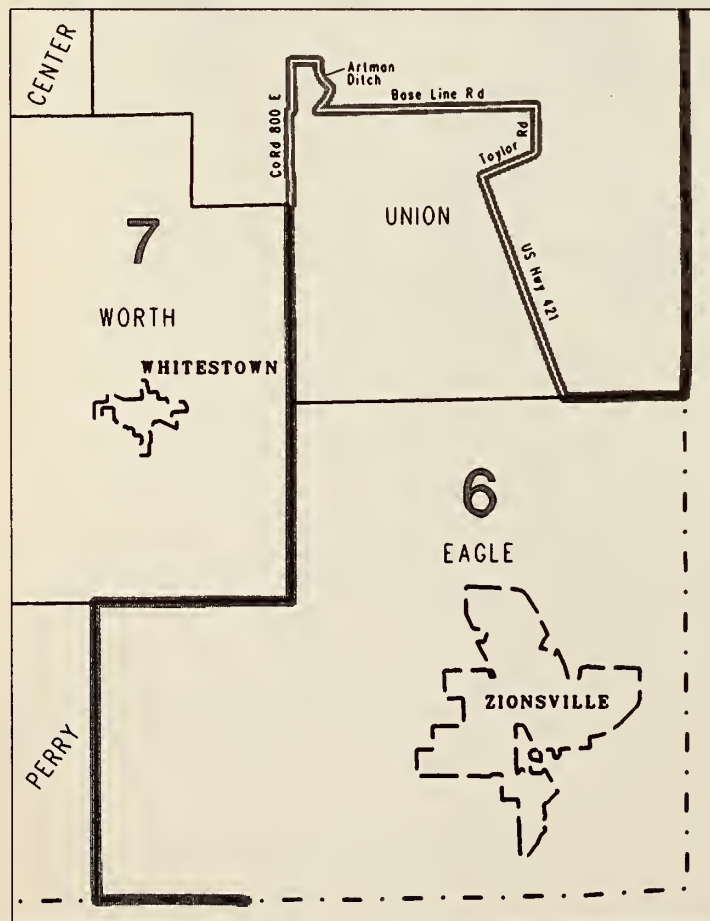
INSET LOCATION

INSET A



SCALE
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0 1 Mile

BOONE COUNTY (PART)



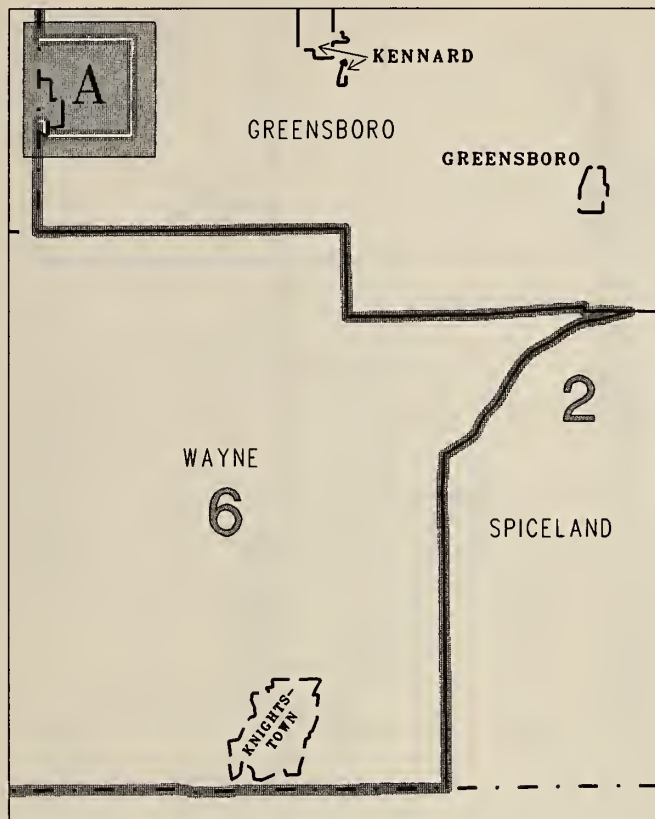
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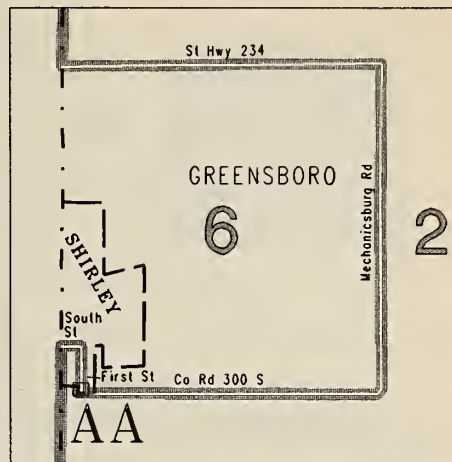
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0 1 2 3 Miles

Congressional Districts - Insets

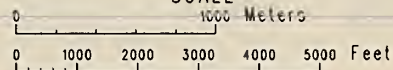
HENRY COUNTY (PART)



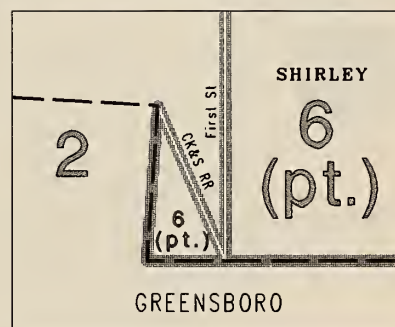
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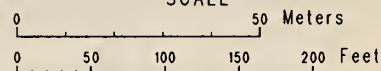
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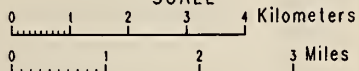
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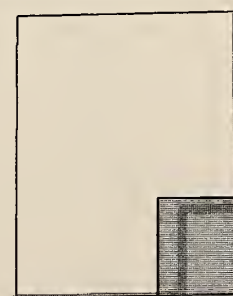
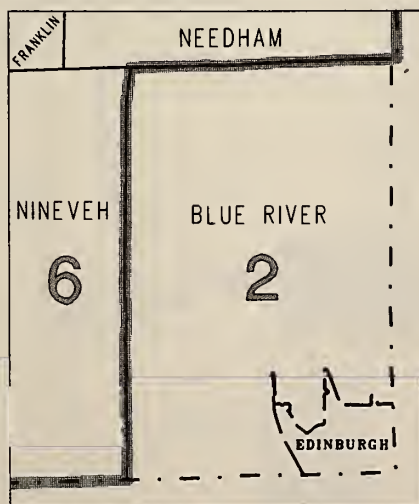


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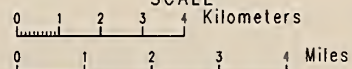
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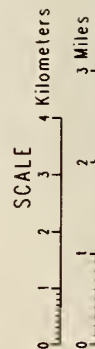
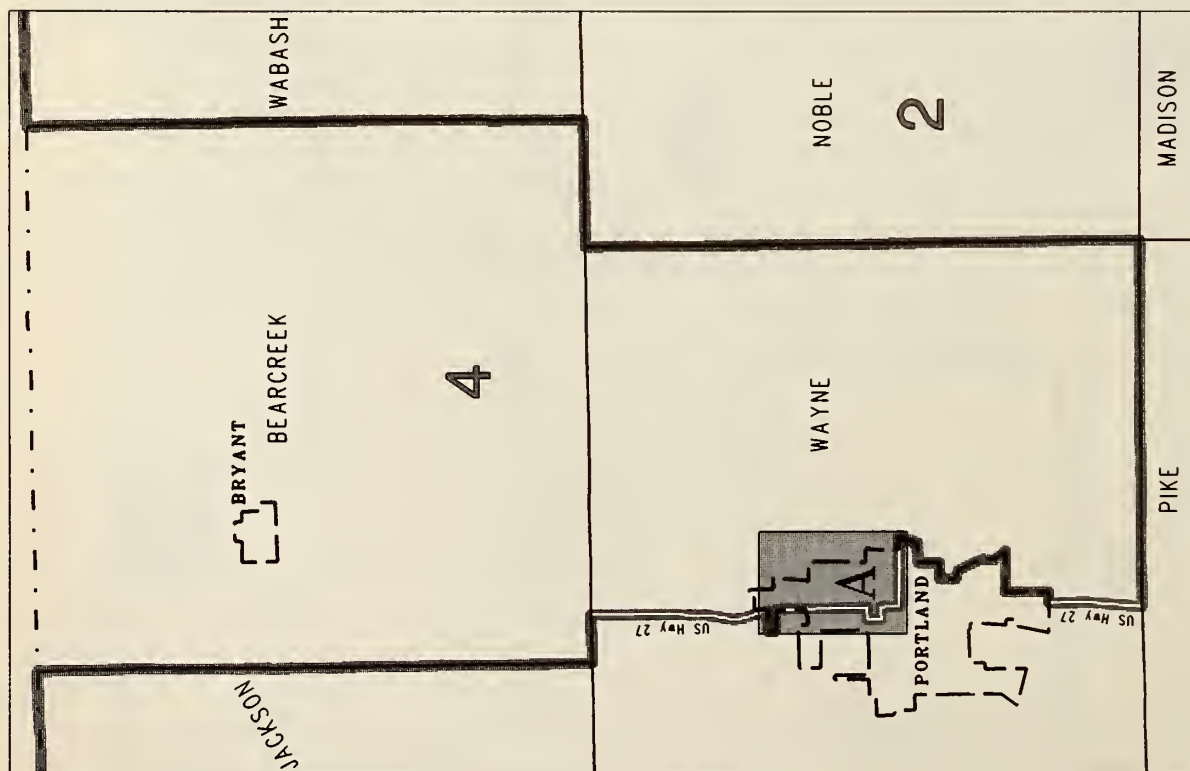
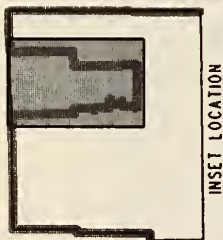


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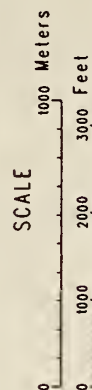
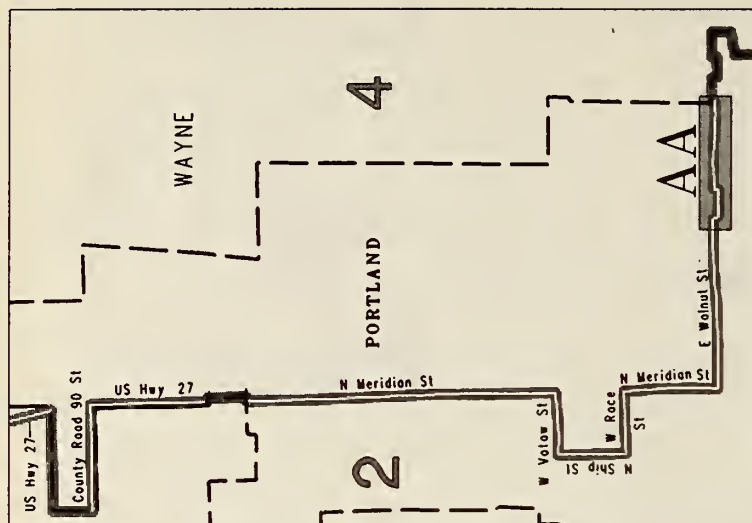
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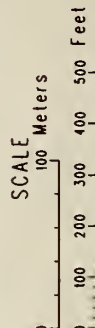
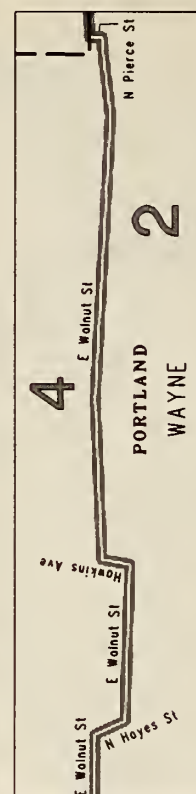
JAY COUNTY (PART)



INSET A

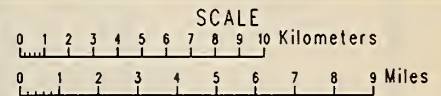
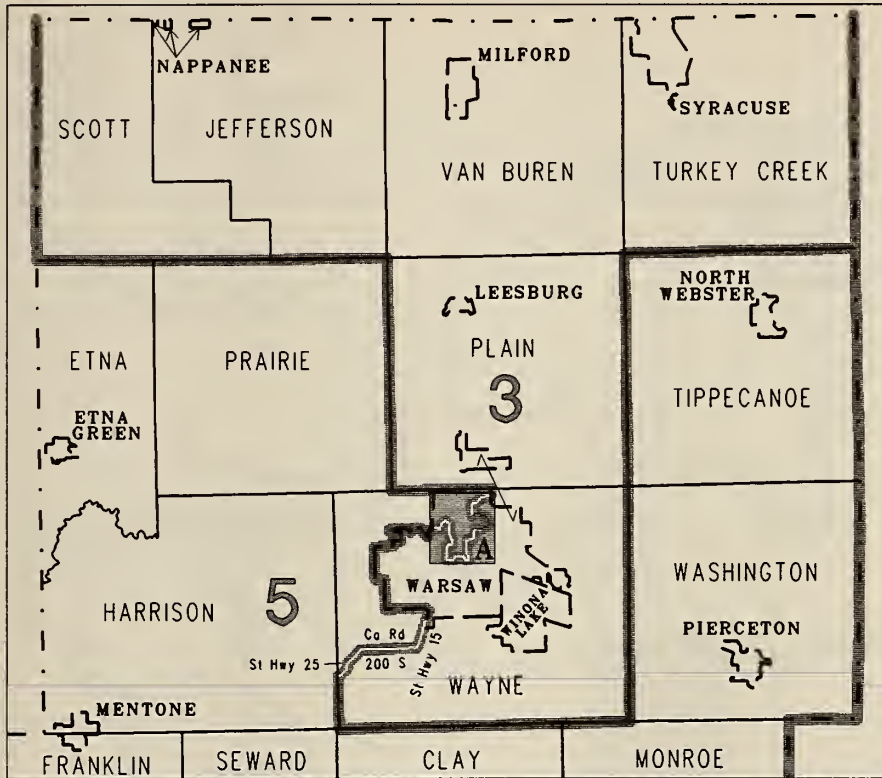


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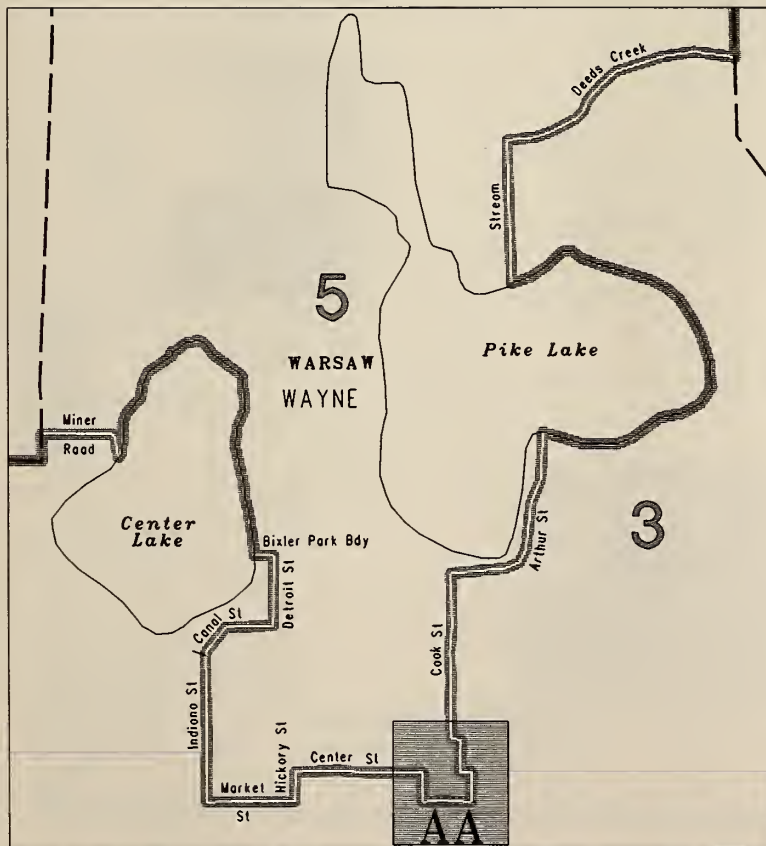


Congressional Districts - Insets

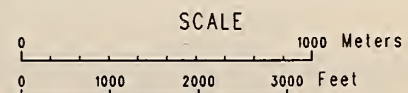
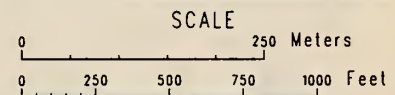
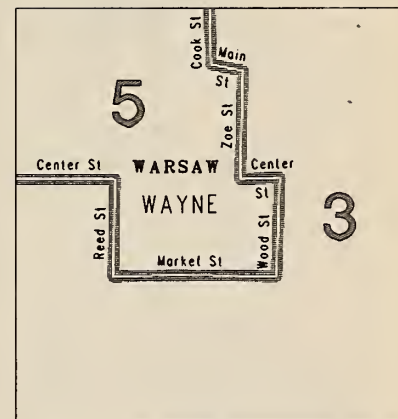
KOSCIUSKO COUNTY (PART)



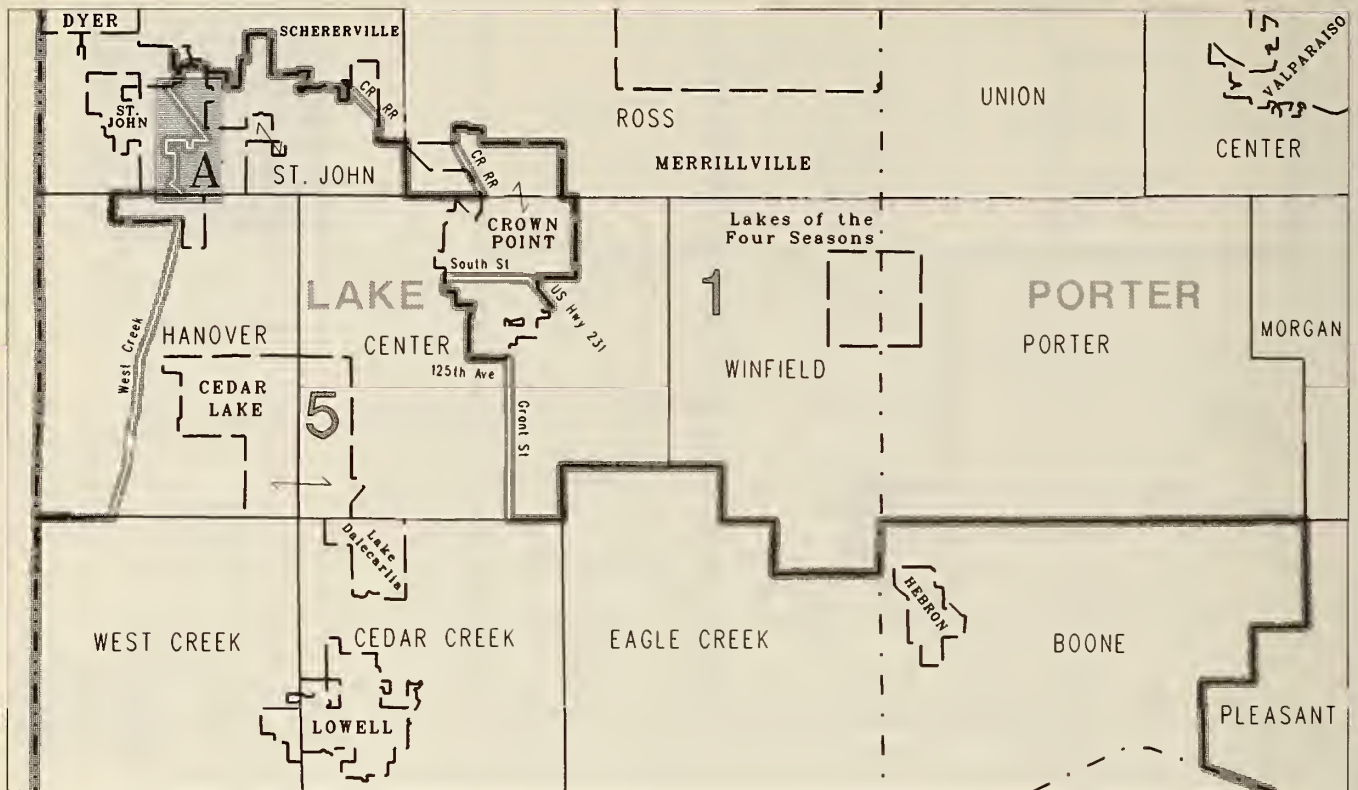
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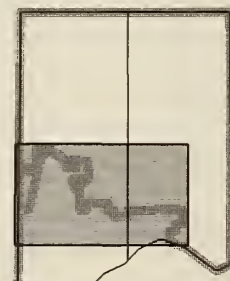
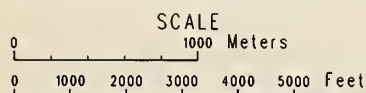
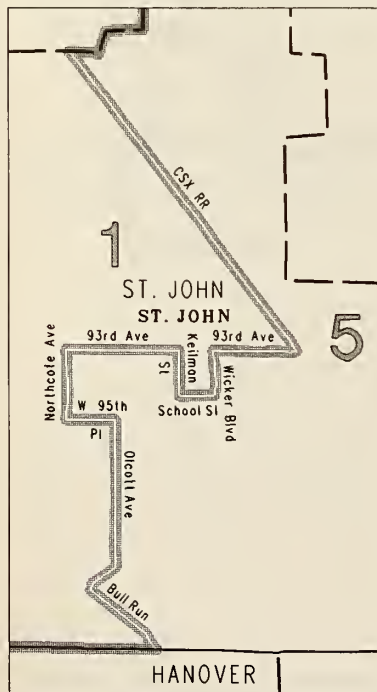
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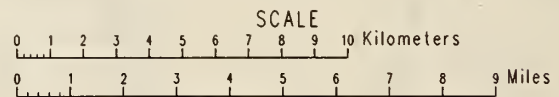
LAKE AND PORTER COUNTIES (PART)



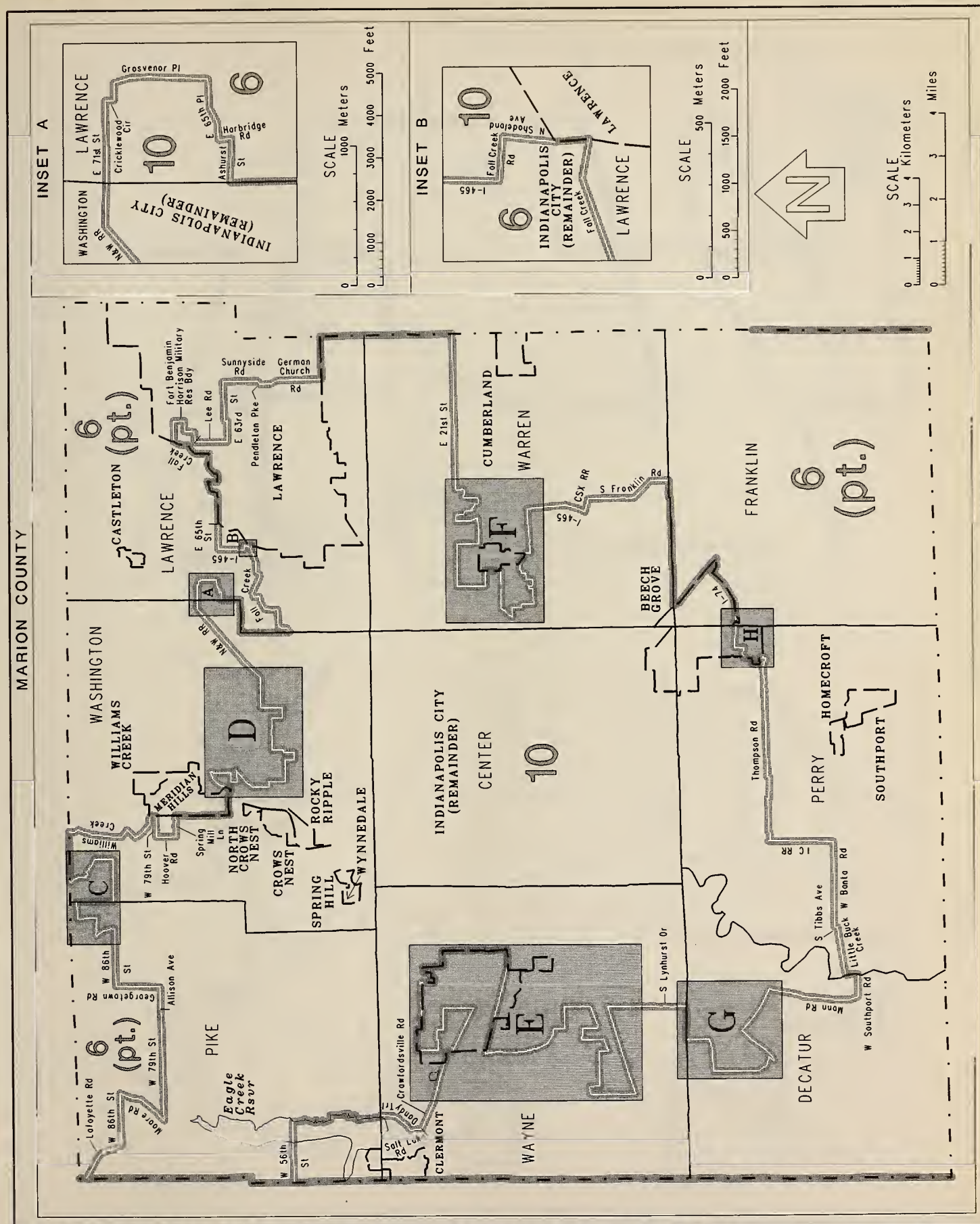
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INSET LOCATION

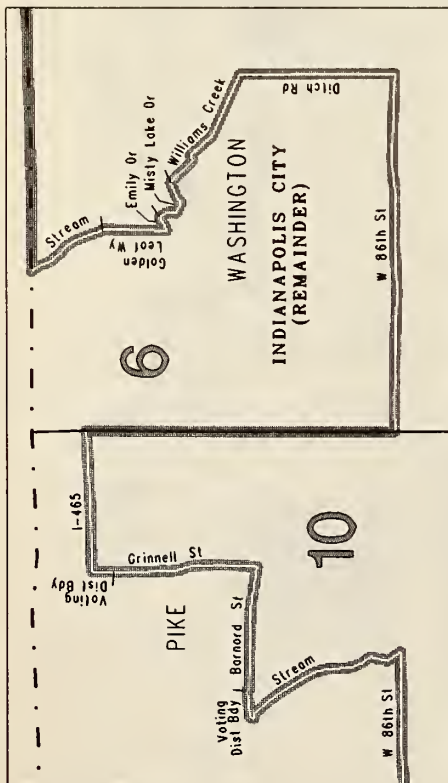


Congressional Districts - Insets

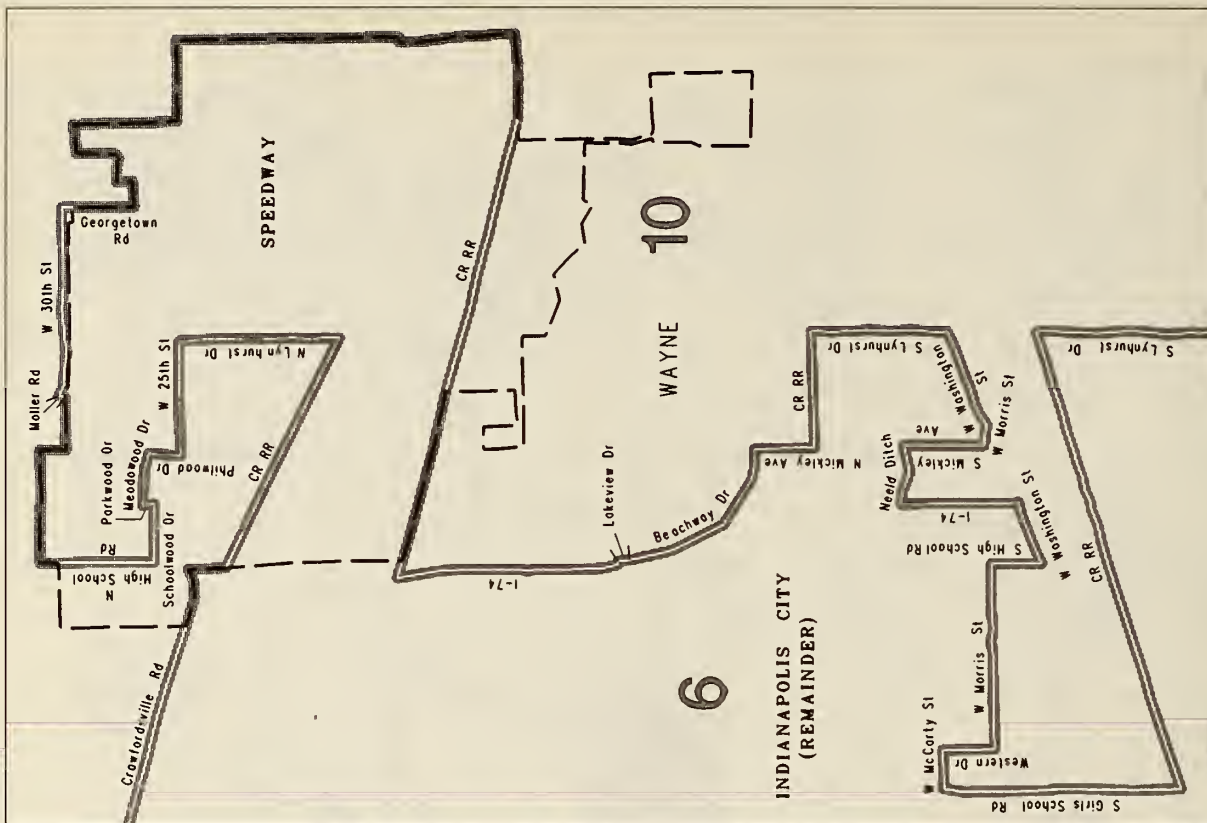


MARION COUNTY

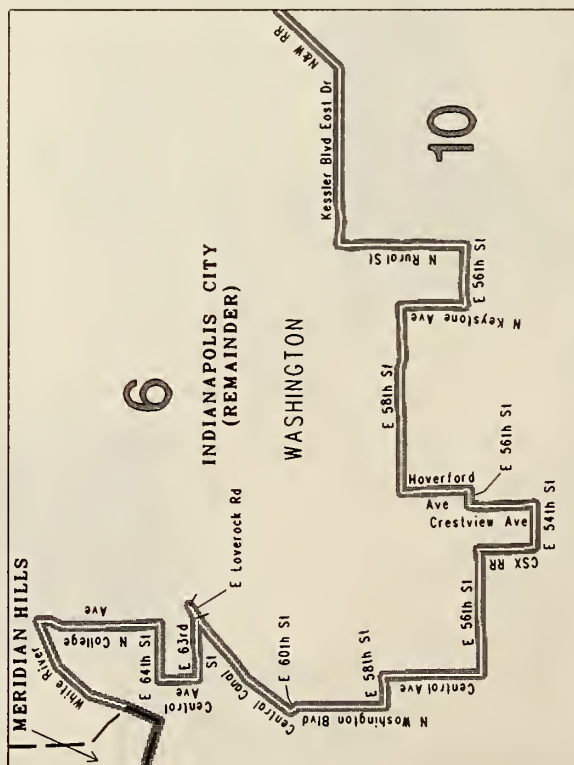
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INSET E

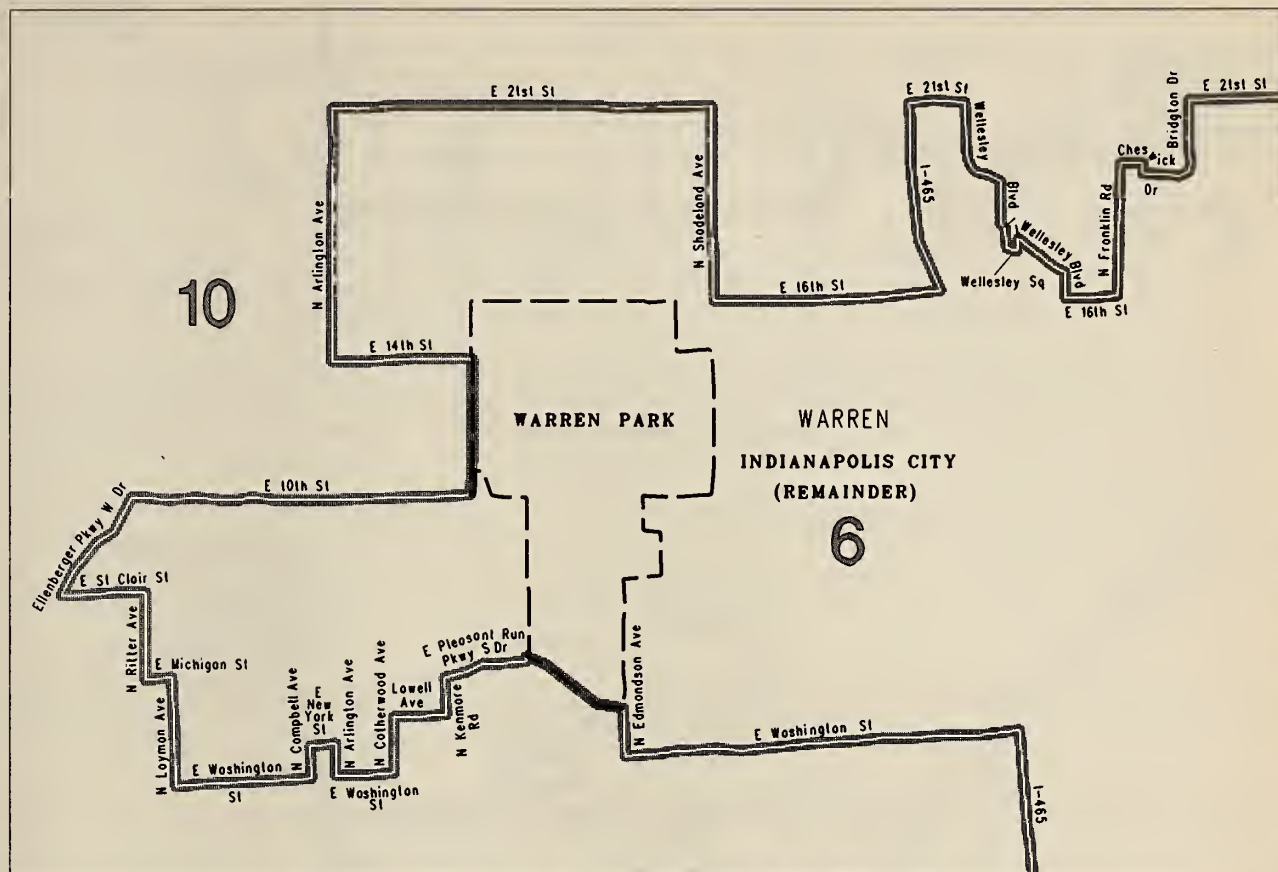


INSET D

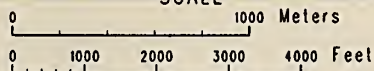


MARION COUNTY

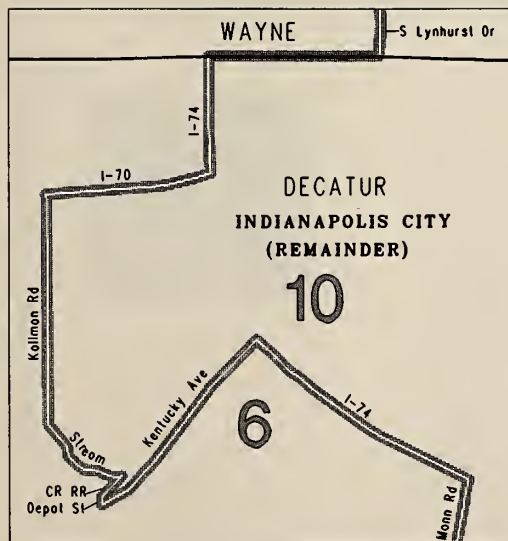
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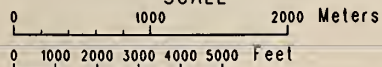
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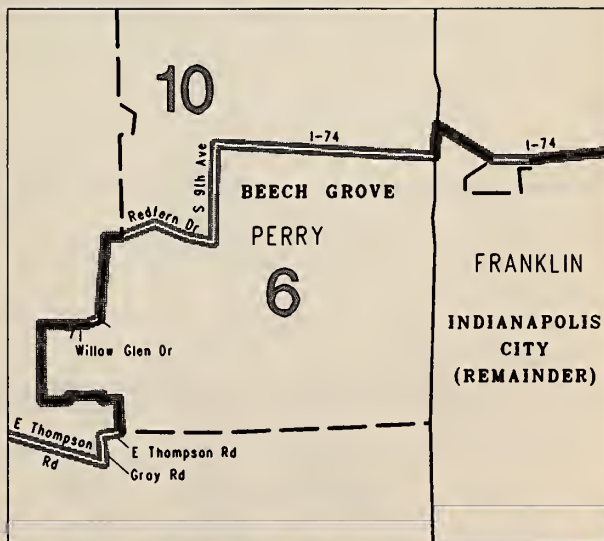
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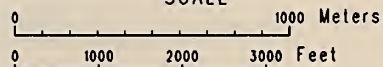
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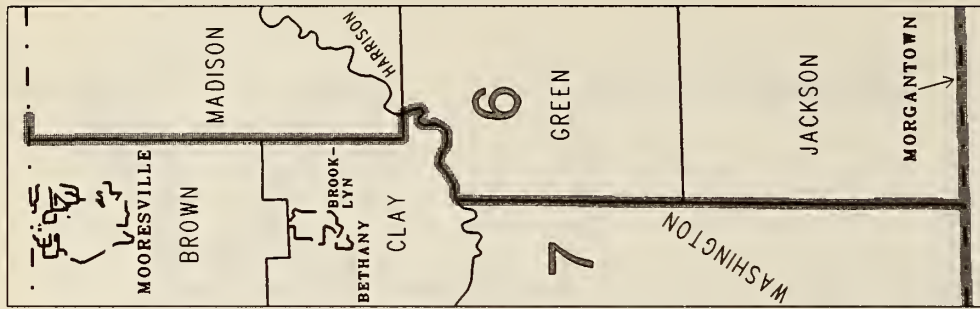
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SCALE



MORGAN COUNTY (PART)

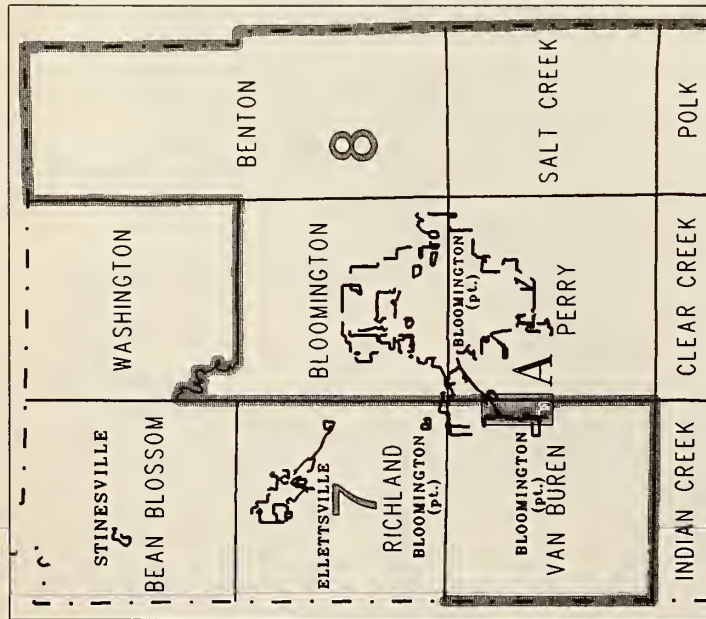


SCALE
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0 1 2 3 4 Miles



INSET LOCATION

MONROE COUNTY (PART)

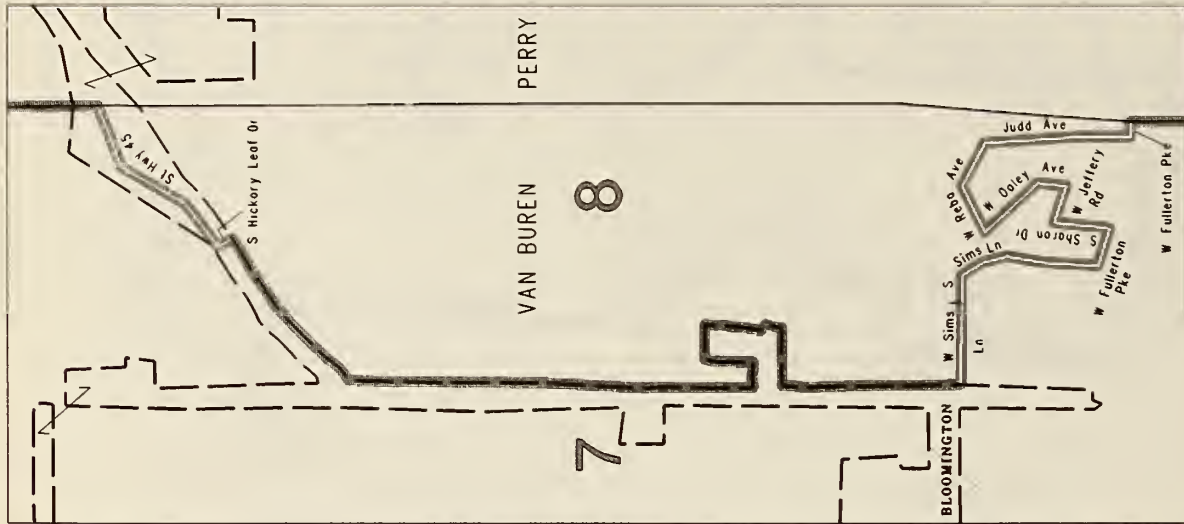


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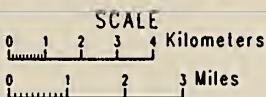
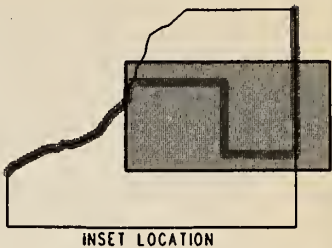
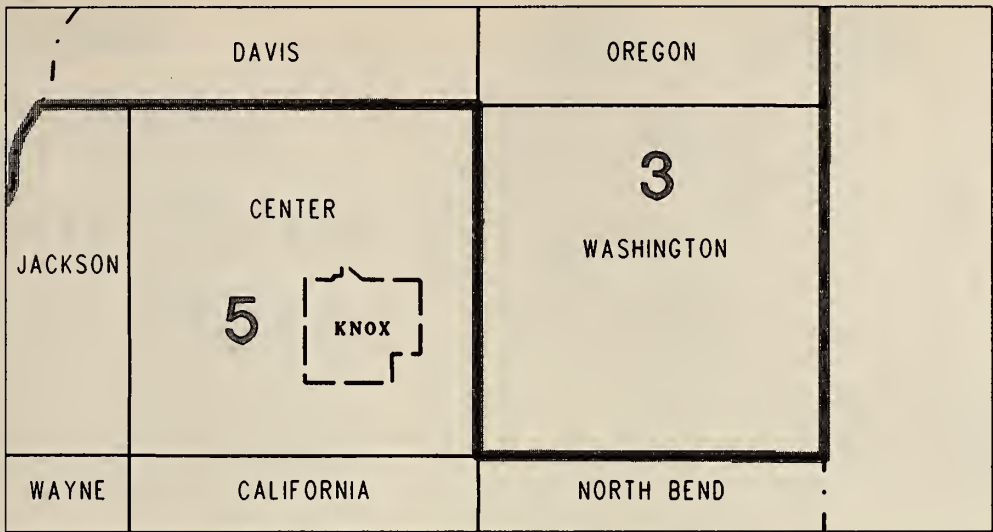
INSET LOCATION

INSET A

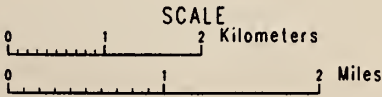
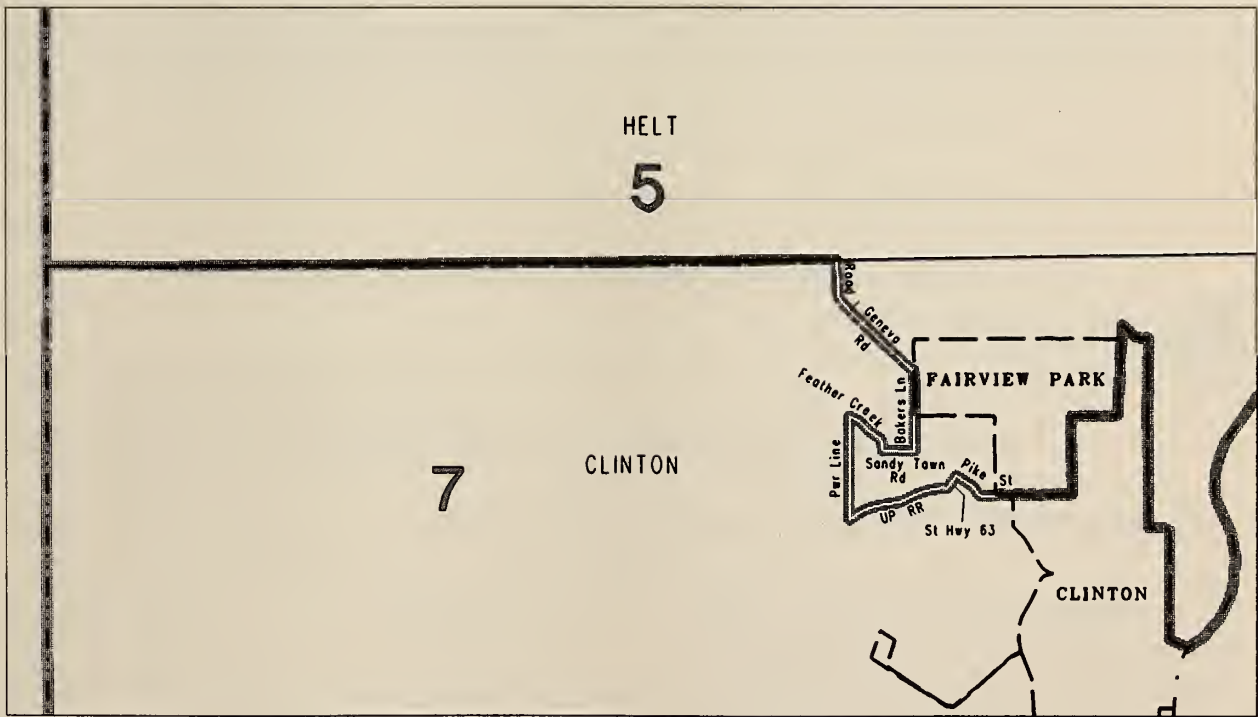


SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 Meters
0 600 1200 1800 2400 Feet

STARKE COUNTY (PART)



VERMILLION COUNTY (PART)





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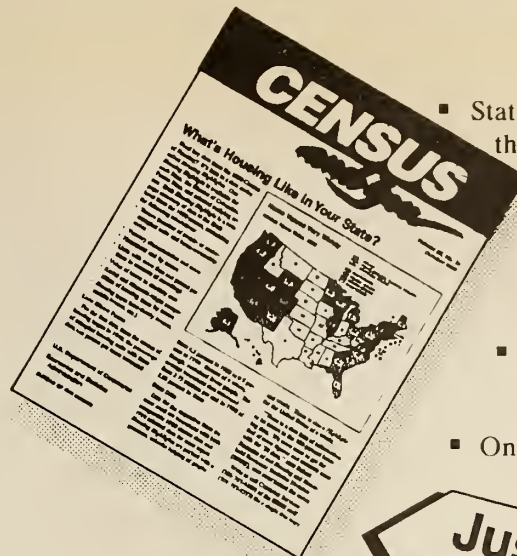
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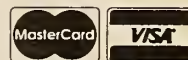
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Population and housing

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Census of population and
housing (1990)

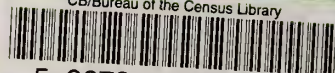
Population and housing
characteristics for ...

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